FOR CONSULTATION ONLY

APPENDIX

Acc No →AS003197

TO THE

INDIA COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

CONTAINING

COPIES OF ALL THE PAPERS

LAID BEFORE THE

REFERENCE only.

Honourable the Houſe of Commons,

BY MR. MORTON,

FROM THE

United Company of Merchants of England

TRADING TO THE

EAST INDIES,

RELATIVE TO

WARREN HASTINGS, Eſq.

LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BENGAL, &c.

VOL. IV.

Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXXVI.

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INDIA COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

APPENDIX

TO

Mr. HASTINGS's Parliamentary Trial.

Fort William, 20th October 1783.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable United East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

I Hereby make my appeal to your Honourable Court, from the acts of this government, on an occasion which highly concerns the interests of this Company, and the honour and faith of the British name. The subject is two-fold, and consists, first, in a series of charges, preferred by the Nabob Vizier, and his Minister Hyder Beg Cawn, against Mr. Bristow, your Resident at the court of Lucknow: And, secondly, in an offer made by the Nabob Vizier of the security of creditable bankers, for the discharge of his past and growing debt to the Company; and accompanied with a conditional prayer, to be freed from the presence and oppressions of Mr. Bristow, and his assistant Mr. Cowper.

Messrs. Wheler, M'Pherson, and Stables, have severally acquitted Mr. Bristow of all the charges which were alledged against him; and they have severally refused to accept the offer of the Nabob Vizier, and to comply with the prayer accompanying it. My opinion, on both points, stands in direct contradiction to theirs.

The proceedings on this affair have been already swelled to so enormous a size, and I have myself contributed so largely to it in my examination of Mr. Bristow's defence, that I shall deem it most consistent with the respect which I feel for the value of your time, to refer you to the minutes of council which comprehend this subject, and for that purpose to enumerate them in the order in which they may afford you the most connected information, viz.

Treaty of Chunar, dated 19th September 1781	—	Vide Governor General's Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares.
Instructions to Mr. Middleton, 23d September 1781	—	Ditto.
Mr. Johnson's recall from his office at Lucknow	—	Secret Conf. 7th September 1782.
Mr. Middleton's recall, and Mr. Bristow's appointment		Public ditto, 23d September.
Governor General's notification to the board of his instructions to Mr. Bristow — — —		Secret ditto, 24th October.

N. B. These instructions are entered on Secret Consultations of 21st April 1783.

Governor General's minute, on the appointment of Mr. Fowke to the residentship at Benares	— —	7th March 1783.
Complaints against Mr. Bristow	— —	21st April 1783.
		12th May.
		19th.
		22d.
		29th.

Complaints againſt Mr. Briſtow	— —	13th June. 7th July. 24th. 28th. 31ſt. 11th Auguſt.
Minutes of Mr. Wheler, dated 24th Auguſt	—	28th.
Ditto of Mr. Stables, — 30th —	—	4th September.
Ditto of Mr. Macpherſon 3d September	—	Ditto.
Ditto of Governor General, 29th —	—	29th.
Ditto of Ditto —— 6th October	——	6th October.

Papers recorded with the above minute of the Governor General.

Letter from Major Palmer to the Governor General, dated 16th September 1783.	
Ditto from Major Palmer to the Governor General, dated 20th September 1783.	
Ditto from Hyder Beg Cawn ditto received 27th.	
Minutes of Mr. Macpherſon and Stables, in anſwer to the Governor General's laſt. —— —— ——	Secret Conſ. 13th October.
Minute of the Governor General in reply, dated 11th October	— 13th.

Papers recorded with this Minuute, viz.

1ſt. Letter from the Governor General to Hyder Beg Cawn, delivered to Mr. Briſtow, with his inſtructions, and with a power of delivering it to Hyder Beg Cawn, or of ſuppreſſing it, at his diſcretion.	
2d. Information given by Rajah Gobind Ram to the Nabob Vizier on the occaſion of Mr. Briſtows propoſed appointment.	
3d. Inſtructions from Major Davy to Major Palmer, by order of the Governor General, on the ſame ſubject, dated 6th October.	
Minute of the Governor General, dated 20th October. — recording his inſtructions to Major Palmer, dated 6th May 1783.	Secret Conſ. 21ſt October.
Mr. Stables's minute of 24th October, in anſwer to the Governor General of the 29th September. ——	Secret Conſ. 21ſt October 1783
Mr. Macpherſon's, in anſwer to ditto ——	Ditto
The Governor General's of the 2d November, in reply —	Ditto
Mr. Macpherſon's minute, recording correſpondence between Major Palmer and Mr. Cowper ——	25th.

What may be the future proceſs and iſſue of this buſineſs I cannot foreſee: I have borne a very painful and laborious part in it, and ſhall continue to devote as much of my time and attention to the examination of the materials which may be furniſhed in the proſecution of it, as my other more urgent calls, if I can have any more urgent, and the impaired ſtate of my conſtitution will allow.

I fear, in every inſtance which may impel me to ſpeak of myſelf in any alluſion to the relation of my office to your Honourable Court, to err in the forms of reſpect. I therefore beſpeak your pardon, with the moſt ſolemn aſſurance that I mean not to offend, for the too obvious ſuggeſtion implied in the following expoſtulation: Do not, Honourable Sirs, conſider me as an object in the iſſue of this reference. Your deciſion upon it, at whatever period it may arrive, will be received by an adminiſtration with which I can have no concern; and may I preſume to hope, that it will place the executive charge of your commands in the hands of a perſon who ſhall be inveſted with the powers of the office, not diſgraced as I have been with an unſubſtantial title without authority, and with a reſponſibility without the means of diſcharging it. May he at leaſt poſſeſs ſuch a portion of excluſive controul as may enable him to interfere with effect in occaſions which may tend to the ſacrifice of your political credit! This, whatever temporary convenience may dictate a different rule of conduct, applied to every variable contingency ſo conſtrued, will be found the only principle which can give permanency to your dominion. A belief, however warranted, of a contrary rule of policy influencing your affairs, has been the real and undoubted cauſe of the late confederacy formed for your deſtruction, and of the conſequent deſolation of one great member of your ſtate, and may (which God avert) prove one hidden ſource of its ultimate diſſolution. This doctrine may be ill ſuited to the character of a man whoſe removal from office has been declared by high authorities neceſſary to quiet the minds of the native Princes of Hindoſtan, and reſtore their

their confidence in the faith, juſtice, and moderation of the Britiſh nation. A few years will remove the veil of faction which has cauſed this illuſion, and it will be known that all my acts have been regulated by the moſt ſacred obſervance of treaties, and all my negociations with truth; yet let me be what I may, I profeſs the neceſſity of juſtice and good faith to the exiſtence of the national intereſts in theſe kingdoms. Your Honourable Court has proclaimed it; one great member of the legiſlative body has ſolemnly pronounced the ſame doctrine, and the voice of the people is ready to echo it; yet it is, even with theſe great authorities, inefficient, ſince every man who is in the poſſeſſion of power to violate the national faith, and is impelled by the provocations of ambition, avarice, or vengeance, ſtronger than the reſtrictions of integrity and honour, may violate it with impunity. Your wiſdom may enforce, in partial applications, the rule which your juſtice has generally preſcribed, and the terrors of parliamentary enquiries may deter groſs and notorious abuſes of it; but until the legiſlative power of the nation ſhall declare it capital in any of its ſubjects to commit a breach of treaty, or to invade any of the aſcertained rights of nations, the greateſt of all moral enormities, by which the fate of millions may be cloſed, and ſtates doomed to annihilation, will remain protected by the law of England from the effect of that juſtice, which dooms to death the meaneſt invader of private property.

I cannot conclude this addreſs without expreſſing my concern for the intereſt and character of a man whom I have proved, unfortunately, though unintentionally, the inſtrument of involving in a conteſt which threatens to terminate in his ruin, however upright his intentions may have been, or however laudable in their proſecution—I allude to my military ſecretary, Major Palmer, whoſe accidental preſence at the court of Lucknow furniſhed the occaſion to the Nabob Vizier and his miniſter, of tranſmitting through the channel of his letter their complaints againſt Mr. Briſtow. For the ground of his original deputation, I beg leave to refer you to my inſtructions, which will be found among the numbers of the packet ſent by this diſpatch; and for the part which he has borne in relation to the complaints, to his letter, alſo inſerted a number in the ſame packet. Theſe will afford additional and (if I do not view them with too partial a judgment) inconteſtible proofs of the delicacy which I have both obſerved in my own conduct to the Nabob, the Nabob Vizier, and in that which I have preſcribed to others; and how little I merit the reproach of that ſavage treatment of him which Mr. Briſtow has pretended to ground on my authority.

Allow me to atteſt, that with an intimate knowledge of Major Palmer's character, acquired and improved by an intercourſe of many years, I do not know a man who poſſeſſes a truer ſenſe of honour, a more benevolent heart, a more candid ſpirit, or more gentle manners; and I believe that this is his character in the eſtimation of all who know him.

Thoſe whoſe deſigns and actions have been drawn from their concealment by the means in which Major Palmer participated, will avail themſelves of ſpecious and general maxims to brand him with the character of an incendiary and an informer. Had he refuſed to act the part which he has done; had he, my avowed and confidential miniſter, profeſſing himſelf attached to me by the ſtrongeſt ties of friendſhip, been an eye witneſs of deeds which ſtamped my character with infamy, and deſtroyed the credit and faith of the government which he ſerved, and had allowed the cold precepts of that ſelf-intereſt which is ſometimes denominated prudence, to influence his ſuppreſſion of them, I on my part ſhould have deteſted him as a monſter of ingratitude, falſehood, and infidelity. On which ſide was he, in ſuch an alternative, to have made his option? To the juſtice of your Honourable Court, and to the breaſt of every virtuous and honourable man, I ſafely appeal for the reply.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient,
and faithful ſervant,
WARREN HASTINGS.

MINUTES of Mr. Macpherſon, Mr. Stables, and Mr. Haſtings, in Conſultations, 21ſt October 1783.

Mr. Macpherſon. October 20th.

I Have peruſed the Governor General's minute, delivered in council the 30th September. For the preſent I will only take notice of thoſe parts of it which point particularly at myſelf, and the public ſtate of the queſtion.

5

The Governor General has been pleaſed to ſuppoſe, that I had either written or corrected Mr. Briſtow's letter to the board, tranſmitted with his defence. To Mr. Haſtings I ſhall only reply, that he is miſtaken in this opinion. The compliments which he pays to the ſtyle and temper of the letter are flattering; but if they do not fall to the avowed writer, I know not who has a right to claim them.

As Major Palmer has, upon another occaſion, ſuppoſed that I tranſmitted to Mr. Briſtow copies of the minutes of the members of this board, or of other public papers, on the ſubject of the accuſations againſt him, I deſire that Mr. Briſtow and Mr. Cowper may be called upon to make a declaration, to the truth of which they will hereafter be ready to atteſt upon oath, in the preſence of a proper magiſtrate, "whether I wrote or corrected, or in any ſhape compoſed the letter "that accompanied Mr. Briſtow's defence; or whether I ever, through any communication, "direct from myſelf, or indirect through others, tranſmitted to them copies of what any other "member of the board, or of what I myſelf have written upon the ſubject of the charges againſt "Mr. Briſtow, or his defence."

My object in making this propoſition is not ſo much to diſprove what a plain negative can anſwer, as to ſhew how very different my proceeding has been in this buſineſs; it has been ſuch as is entitled to the real approbation of the Governor General.

As to the difference of my proceeding in the reſpective caſes of Mr. Johnſon and Mr. Briſtow, I ſhall leave it to the public records to place it in its proper light.

The re-eſtabliſhment of the French power in India, without any reſtriction as to the military force they are to keep at Chandernagore renders it, according to my ideas, particularly neceſſary for this government to continue their Reſident at Oude: and to maintain a reſpectable force in that frontier.

But I mean not to enter into a diſcuſſion upon this or any new ground, to ſhew the advantage to the public from the eſtabliſhment of a Reſident at Oude. The meaſure has been long adopted, and is now rendered more indiſpenſable, from the late directions of the Court of Directors.

I ſhould at the ſame time be extremely happy to ſee an adminiſtration eſtabliſhed at Oude, and with every one of our country dependant allies, that would preclude as much as poſſible the internal interference of our agents with the affairs of their countries. Such an interference it will ever be difficult to keep within thoſe bounds which ſecure the proſperity of the natives, and the regulation of the country, from the effects of oppoſite and claſhing authority.

Had the Vizier and his miniſter been found competent to ſecure the peace and good management of the Nabobſhip of Oude, on the bottom and principles of the Chunar treaty, it would not have been found neceſſary to have charged Mr. Briſtow with the powers which his inſtructions gave him, and which bound him at leaſt to *attempt* to introduce a new and a better ſyſtem.

His repreſentations to the board, of the ſtate in which he found the country, of his expectations and endeavours to carry through the expected arrangements, and of the difficulties that lay in his way; theſe repreſentations, which the board received in detail, without any diſapprobation of his proceedings, and more particularly the independence which he maintained againſt a miniſter, whoſe influence exiſted in the abuſes complained of, were the grounds upon which Mr. Briſtow appeared to have been entitled to ſupport.

But ſhould it hereafter appear that Mr Briſtow, inſtead of being entitled to ſuch ſupport, has endeavoured to pervert the inſtructions and authority with which he was charged to the purpoſes of *private rapacity*, he can no longer merit countenance; and I ſincerely believe that he will meet with none from any member of the board. There is an expreſſion in the Governor General's minute, which, though it does not charge Mr. Briſtow with any act of private rapacity, intimates, that his inſtructions may be perverted to ſuch. If it does not, I have miſunderſtood it.

Had the majority of the board directed Mr. Briſtow, in conſequence of his repreſentations againſt Hyder Beg Cawn, to urge the Vizier to remove that miniſter, and make him account for his paſt adminiſtration; had they directed the Reſident, in conſequence of the oppoſitions he met with, to inſiſt on reformations, which muſt have diveſted the Vizier and his adminiſtration of much of their wonted authority, they might be charged with proceeding with violence.

But, in the preſent ſituation of affairs at Lucknow, the Reſident of this government does not appear to me to be ſupported in the exerciſe of any ſuch oppreſſive controul.

On the contrary, his official repreſentations tend to ſhew that the Vizier's adminiſtration hardly treats him with the attention that is due to his office, much leſs with the reſpect which ever accompanies power in this country.

(Signed) M^cP.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
As Secy to the Secret Dept.

Mr. Stables. 24th October 1783.

I beg leave to offer the following remarks on the Governor General's minute of date the 29th of laſt month, for the conſideration of the Court of Directors, and in juſtification of my own conduct.

On my arrival in Calcutta, in November 1782, I found that Mr. Briſtow had been appointed Reſident at the court of Oude in September preceding. I have no knowledge of this gentleman, nor have I ever ſeen him.

When the Governor General preſented to the board the complaints of the Nabob Vizier and his miniſter Hyder Beg Cawn, againſt the public repreſentative of this government at his court, which the Governor General had received at different periods prior to their being communicated to the board, I immediately peruſed the former proceeding on the ſubject, and eſpecially the inſtructions dictated by the Governor General himſelf to Mr. Middleton the late, and Mr. Briſtow the preſent, Reſident; inſtructions directing meaſures to be purſued of a general, ſtrong, and extenſive nature. Theſe inſtructions were, I conceive, for his conduct at the court of Aſuph Ul Dowla, a Prince of very doubtful private character, and avowedly known to be labouring under the moſt abject ſubjection to his miniſter, Hyder Beg Cawn, who is alſo painted in very ſtrong colours in theſe very inſtructions, which I earneſtly recommend to the attentive peruſal of the Court of Directors. To have recalled Mr. Briſtow, whoſe conduct was highly commendable and meritorious when he acted in the ſame capacity in the year 1775 and 1776, on the ſimple allegations and intrigues of ſuch characters, I conceive would be deſtructive to the public intereſt, and render our government contemptible. After re-conſidering this ſubject, and after an attentive re-peruſal of the inſtructions for Mr. Briſtow's conduct, I adhere to the ſentiments I before delivered in my minutes of the 19th and 22d of May, 31ſt of July, and 4th of September, without any apprehenſion that I ſhall be numbered among the oppreſſors of the Princes in India.

I cannot paſs unnoticed the following expreſſion in the Governor General's minute:—"As to "my intentions, and their real objects, I affirm that they have been wholly neglected, nor has "any uſe been made of them, but to pervert them to deſigns of which I know not the authority, "nor can deviſe any other end, but private rapacity." This expreſſion, I imagine, alludes to the conduct of Mr. Briſtow, although no fact is brought in ſupport of ſuch an inſinuation. I can only obſerve for the preſent, that if, upon ſufficient proof, the Reſident ſhall be convicted of private rapacity, I ſhall deem him unworthy of the truſt committed to his charge, and ſhall readily vote with the Governor General for his recall. The Governor General thinks himſelf aggrieved by Mr. Briſtow's continual appeal to his inſtructions as the rule and warrant of his conduct: I beg leave to premiſe, without wiſhing to offend, or having a deſire to diminiſh the powers legally veſted in the executive member of this adminiſtration, that the inſtructions to the Reſident at the court of Oude, when read and approved by the members of the board, became the inſtructions of the board at large, and not of the Governor General as an individual; and that until they are revoked or annulled by a majority of the board, I conceive the Reſident is juſtified in quoting them as authority for his conduct. At the ſame time, if there are any reformations or regulations enjoined in the inſtructions, which are not neceſſary for the correction of the enormous abuſes that are too well known to prevail in the Nabob Vizier's country, I ſhall chearfully concur with the other members of the board in altering them.

Reſpecting what is delivered in the Governor General's minute, wherein he ſolemnly declares, that the powers of this government are not in his hands, nor exerciſed by the principles which he profeſſes, I ſhall be totally ſilent, ſubmitting the ſame entirely to the deciſion of the Court of

Directors; to whose judgment, with respect and deference. I appeal, and who, I trust and hope, will think it absolutely necessary to order a thorough and compleat investigation into the whole of the transactions at the court of Oude, respecting the Nabob Vizier and his minister.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Acts Secy to the Secret Dept.

Governor General. 2nd November 1783.

Mr. Stables's minute, dated the 24th of October, and Mr. Macpherson's, dated the 20th, were delivered to me by the secretary; the first on the 27th, and the last on the 28th of the same month, being the same days on which I understand them to have been received. I shall make some observations on both.

It is in the first place incumbent on me to clear Major Palmer from the offence of having intentionally cast any reflexion on a member of the board, by a supposition of his having transmitted to Mr. Bristow the charges which had been preferred against him. Major Palmer intimated this in a familiar note, written on an occasion obviously leading to it, and to a man standing in the relation of an intimate friend: it ought not to have passed the breast of this friend, nor would it have been made public, but for the disingenuous use which he made of it. At the same time I will so far justify Major Palmer by my own testimony, as to declare that I did myself expect that Mr. Macpherson would apprize Mr. Bristow of the charges; and as it was written by Mr. Bristow's recriminatory letter of 13th of May last, that he had received early notice of them from some channel, I did as naturally conclude that the information reached him through that of Mr. Macpherson, but did not in that instance impute to him any breach of official trust.

I am happy that I can undeceive Mr. Macpherson in the opinion which he has entertained of the new rights derived to the French from the preliminary treaty. The 13th article, which prescribes the mode of their return to Bengal, simply restores them to the privileges which they before held with their former possessions, but expresses no new conditions added to them; nor can they, by any construction, lay claim to any not expressed; for this article is not, as others are, reciprocal, but binding on our nation only for the allowance of the French to their re-admission into a territory of British jurisdiction. But whatever ground there may have been for a contrary supposition, it is now removed beyond all reach of argument, or possibility of doubt, by the express authority of the Court of Directors, in their circular letter of the 6th of March, in which they declare in terms, that "by this stipulation no intention is entertained on the part of France, "to erect a fortification, or to introduce a force which can give just cause of alarm to our go-"vernment, the intended establishment being entirely commercial." As little ground is there, on the other hand, for any apprehension of a confederacy of the powers of the French and the Nabob Asuph ul Dowlah against this government. The respect which I bear to Mr. Macpherson's talents will not allow me to believe, that he would deliberately use this as an argument, or that he would have applied it even in distant allusion, but as it was required to give effect to one of greater force. As justly may the government of fort St. George deprive the Nabob Wallajau of his inheritance, left he should unite his arms to those of the French at Pondicherry. The condition of both Princes is equally destitute, and equally oppressed, and the humiliation of their remonstrances shews them to be equally hopeless of any redress, but in the mercy of their oppressors.

Another reason urged for continuing the establishment of a Resident at Oude is, that "the "measure has been long adopted." I have been long accustomed to war with words: The Resident whom I first appointed was placed there for the purposes of maintaining the good understanding which had recently taken root between the two governments, and of guarding that of Oude against vexation from our's—it is an abuse of terms to plead the right or necessity of prescription for the continuance of an office which exists only in the name, but with its original powers and objects inverted.

"I am ignorant of any late directions of the Court of Directors, by which the measure is now "rendered more indispensable." They have indeed prescribed the payment of the pensions assigned to the Begums through the Resident, and an asylum to be granted to them if they require it, in our own provinces. Both purposes can be as completely and easily fulfilled without a Resident as with

with one, since there must be some office or channel for the receipt of much larger sums from the Nabob Vizier than the Begums pensions, and for the grant of an asylum to them in our own provinces. The command of the Court of Directors, without any other intervention, would be sufficient; and the Nabob, in the case of necessity supposed to require it, would be as glad to be freed from them as they to leave him.

What follows in the minute now under examination, involves a position not affirmed, but too pointedly marked to be missed. It is that "the internal interference of our agents with the affairs "of the countries of our country dependant allies," is necessary to their better administration. This position, which I have stated in terms borrowed, but transposed from the words of the minute, applies equally to the Nabob Wallajau as to the Nabob Asuph Ul Dowlah. Indeed the cases are too similar to admit of a principle respecting one, that will not equally apply to both; yet I did believe that the sentiments of the members of this government were unanimous concerning the treatment suffered by the former.

When a doctrine is held which is contrary to the common principles of moral, or even of political rectitude, the respect which is due to the opinions of mankind, and the reference which is due in a higher degree to authority, require both that there should be good and strong grounds for the deviation, and that they should be clearly demonstrated. I know no grounds that will justify this, nor are any assigned; and I may therefore also, without assigning any reason, in strict rule, deny the right of any power or state upon earth to usurp the administration of another, because it can better administer it than its proper administration. I also take upon me to deny that any advantages, whether reciprocal or separate, of such an usurpation, can compensate for the injuries which will be sustained by it in the effects of "opposite and clashing authorities," if these are allowed to exist with it, or to the sacrifice of public faith, if it is declared and absolute.

But neither is it allowable in the present case, on any ground of specific engagement, though this is implied by the following paragraph:—"Had the Vizier and his minister been found compe-"tent to secure the peace and good management of the Nabobship of Owde, on the bottom and "principles of the Chunar treaty, it would not have been found necessary to have charged Mr. "Bristow with the powers which his instructions gave him, and which bound him at least to at-"tempt to introduce a new and a better system."

What bottom?—what principles of the Chunar treaty requires that Mr. Bristow should secure the peace and good management of the Nabobship of Owde, and for these purposes to exclude the authority of the Nabob Vizier, and his minister, as incompetent?—I have proved, in long and detailed argument, that no such right, and much less obligation, was conveyed by the treaty, and my expositions of it, in repeated letters and other declarations to the Nabob, made before Mr. Bristow's appointment, absolutely disclaim it.—What powers was Mr. Bristow charged with in his instructions? I have used many arguments to prove that I never gave, as I know beyond all power of argument that I never intended to give, to Mr. Bristow, any authority to exercise "an internal "interference in the affairs of the government of Owde." To those proofs I appeal, and with some plea for complaint, that while those remain unanswered, as I believe them to be unanswerable, Mr. Bristow's powers, derived from my instructions, should still be quoted in allusion, as to a fact established and admitted.

Though Mr. Macpherson disclaims the intention of "entering into a discussion of any new "ground, to shew the advantage to the public from the establishment of a Resident at Owde," yet I believe he has run over every ground, whether new or old, and both of expediency and right, which could tend to justify the establishment and the continuation of it, viz. the danger of French intrigues, and of the power of the Nabob Vizier united with the French; prescription; the late orders of the Court of Directors; the incompetency of the administration of the Nabob Vizier and of his minister; the treaty of Chunar; and Mr. Bristow's instructions;—and to these I have fully and distinctly replied.

I am now compelled, not unwillingly, to take notice of an argument urged in justification of Mr. Bristow, which escaped my attention when I wrote my examination of his defence. This argument is used in the former minutes, and repeated in those now before me. I shall state it in Mr. Macpherson's words:—

"His representations to the board of the state in which he found the country, of his expecta-"tions and endeavours to carry through the expected arrangements, and of the difficulties that "lay in his way; these representations, which the board received in detail, without any disap-"probation of his proceedings, and more particularly the independence which he maintained "against a minister, whose influence existed in the abuses complained of, were the grounds upon "which Mr. Bristow appeared to have been entitled to support."

I have

I have already obſerved, on a ſimilar plea made by Mr. Briſtow, concerning the appointment of Mahmud Beg, a trooper, to the Sezawelee of Furruckabad, that "it was very true that Mr. "Briſtow had informed the board of this appointment, and obtained the approbation of it; and ſo "he might of any other tranſaction, however exceptionable, by ſuppreſſing every information "which could render it ſuch." This is preciſely the character of every repreſentation which Mr. Briſtow ever made to the board, until he was apprized of the complaints which were written againſt him.—His letters contain frequent references to meaſures which he adviſed, to plans which he recommended, and to acts requiring his participation, in which he acquieſced, at the ſolicitation of the Nabob, but not one which afforded the board the ſlighteſt intimation of his uſing, or intending to uſe, his own authority. It was not till very late that I knew what had paſſed; for the Nabob and his miniſter ceaſed to correſpond with me, and I had other cares which drew off my attention from that quarter. I naturally approved the letters, for I ſaw nothing in them to diſapprove; for however exceptionable his meaſures were (to repeat my former words) he had precluded all objection, by the ſuppreſſion of every information which could render them ſuch. I will inſtance one letter, becauſe it has been particularly mentioned by Mr. Stables, as producing the fulleſt warrant for his acts, by the detailed information given of them, and no diſapprobation of the board following it. The truth is, that I knew no more of the contents of the letter than Mr. Stables; but had it been laid before the board in its proper time, I ſhould have approved it; for it conveyed, and with the moſt guarded expreſſion, the conſtruction of a line of conduct agreeing with my own ſentiments, and diametrically oppoſite to that which he did actually obſerve, and for which he is now defended on the plea of expediency, the ground of his inſtructions, and the right of treaty.

The following extracts, from Mr. Briſtow's letter to the board, dated the 21ſt of January 1783, which is that in queſtion, will prove what I have advanced:

"And I ſhall now ſubmit to your conſideration the plans which I think it my duty to recom-"mend to the Vizier."

"I have procured an aſſignment in their favour for nine lacks of Rupees."

Memdm. This is the aſſignment which Mr. Briſtow is charged with having obtained, by compelling the miniſter to iſſue the Nabob's ſhokas or mandates for them without his knowledge, and which the Nabob afterwards prevailed upon Mr. Briſtow, by other ſacrifices, to withdraw and cancel.

"This corps being likewiſe on the ſpot, the Vizier may in perſon review and muſter them, in "which I propoſe having the honour to attend him."

"I have procured certain funds for the payment of his corps, and ſhall ſtrongly recommend it "to the Vizier to withdraw the detachments of his Raſſelah from the interior parts of the coun-"try, &c."

"I ſhall, without further delay, adviſe the Vizier to aboliſh the practice of detaching troops in "ſmall bodies."

"The Honourable Governor General's commands of 23d September 1781, directing that the "Vizier ſhould be adviſed to aboliſh the ſyſtem of aſſignments to his Mootayena."

"Probably the end of the year, as required, before his Excellency will be able totally to aboliſh "the ſyſtem of aſſignments. In ſuch inſtances, where it can be immediately executed, I ſhall "exert my endeavours to perſuade the Vizier no longer to poſtpone ſo neceſſary a meaſure."

"Unleſs the Vizier acts directly in the buſineſs, by making the circuit of ſuch diſtricts as are "the moſt deſerving his attention, and deputing confidential agents to the remainder, the evil "would be a long time before it could be completely remedied."

"I hope the advantage to be derived from it will appear ſo evident to his Excellency, that he will "not only ſincerely and heartily aſſent to the meaſure, but ſupport it by every exertion of his "authority."

"I now beg leave to ſubmit to your conſideration the heads of the plan which I have recom-"mended to the Vizier."

"Or any great officer of ſtate to whom you may direct me to adviſe the Vizier to intruſt ſo "important a charge."

"This is the outline of the plan I have propoſed for regulating the Vizier's houſehold."

In

In the preceding extracts an uninformed reader would naturally conclude, that Mr. Briſtow acted ſolely as the Nabob's adviſer and aſſiſtant, with the full concurrence of the Nabob, and hearty acquieſcence in his aſſiſtance; for the Nabob is ſtated to be the actor and the principal, and Mr. Briſtow's interference following, as a point of conſequent duty.

Yet, will it be believed, that almoſt every act thus repreſented was forced upon the Nabob againſt his will, and forms the material part of his complaints againſt Mr. Briſtow, for the uſurpation of his ſovereignty, and inſult on his perſon?

I deſire that the other letters of Mr. Briſtow may be tried by the ſame teſt; they will terminate in the ſame conviction.

I certainly meant not, by any expreſſion in my former minute, to charge Mr. Briſtow, or any other perſon, with private rapacity; nor do I know why ſo much ſtreſs is laid on it in both the minutes now before me. Had I known, and could I have proved any inſtance of private rapacity, I would have affirmed it in plain terms. I never inſinuate, nor in the whole courſe of my political conteſts have I ever deſcended to the uſe of an expreſſion meant to convey a ſenſe, which I wiſhed to elude in the direct expreſſion of it. I have ſomewhere affirmed, and I now repeat, that the power claimed and exerciſed by Mr. Briſtow may ſerve the purpoſes of private rapacity, and can ſerve no other purpoſe. It will not be denied that the abſolute power of receiving and diſburſing all the public wealth of the province may be converted to that purpoſe, and that it will require an approved integrity to withſtand ſo ſtrong a temptation; and it demands an evidence ſtronger than Mr. Briſtow's aſſertion, or even the judgment of the board confirming it, to prove that the Company's debt cannot be realized without it.

Of the moderation of the majority of the board, as it reſpects their intention, I cannot judge: It is true that they have neither directed Mr. Briſtow to urge the Vizier to remove his miniſter, nor to proſecute him, on the plea of making him account for his paſt adminiſtration (a dreadful ſuggeſtion, even though Mr. Briſtow ſhould not be his judge) nor by any ſpecific act diveſted the Vizier and his adminiſtration of much of their wonted authority, neither was it neceſſary; they have rejected the appeal of the Vizier and his miniſter, and left Mr. Briſtow in the poſſeſſion of an uncontrouled and irreſiſtible authority, which requires no further interpoſition of the powers of the board, than that which may ſerve for the purpoſe for which it is ſince ſolicited, of the gratification of private vengeance. What may be yet in the intention of the board, I know not; and ſcarcely dare to truſt to my imagination in the apprehenſion of what evils may yet lie concealed beyond the clouds which involve this tranſaction in the actual ſtate of it. I will however ſo far truſt, with a degree of aſſurance, to the moderation of the majority, that they will heſitate at leaſt to give a more decided ſanction to the acts of Mr. Briſtow, after the recent experience which they have received of his intemperance in his laſt letter.

I regret the time which I have beſtowed on this ſubject, and yet more the quantity of matter compoſing it, in which the truth ſuffers the riſk of being wholly loſt. Yet, whatever may be the reſult, I am reſolved that I will devote what further portion of labour may be exacted from me, and my health and ſtrength will allow, to the laſt defence of a cauſe which I deem the cauſe of honour and humanity.

In the mean time, that the queſtion with which it originated may not be forgotten in the voluminous diſcuſſion of it, I will hereto ſubjoin the terms of it.

The Nabob Vizier complains, that Mr. Briſtow has aſſumed the powers of his government, and the ſanction of his name and ſeal, without his authority or knowledge, inſulted his perſon, and thrown his country into diſorder; and as the debt which is due and growing from the Nabob to the Company is uſed as the pretext for this violent conduct, he has offered to give the ſecurity of bankers of honour, credit, and reſponſibility, for the regular and full diſcharge of the debt; requeſting, as the condition of this engagement, that he may be freed from the preſence and oppreſſions of Mr. Briſtow, and his aſſiſtant Mr. Cowper. I maintain that we ought to accept this offer, and the other members of the board reject it.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Acts Secy to the Secret Dept.

THE Governor General lays before the board the following letter and enclosure from the Nabob Vizier.

From the Nabob Vizier; received November 29th 1783.

Usual Introduction.

In all due attention to the rights of friendship towards the Company, the gentlemen of the council, and yourself, I have at no time been deficient from my regard thereto; I have so acted as to give satisfaction to the gentlemen heretofore appointed to this place, and they likewise, in managing the concerns of the Company, attended to the preservation of my honour and dignities, so that there was no opportunity for censure or complaint on either side.

In the year 1189 Fussulle, Mr. Johnson adopted certain measures calculated to bring disgrace upon me, which being made known to the gentlemen of the council and yourself, your equity and kindness induced you to call the above gentleman to an account. Mr. Bristow, from the time of his arrival has done, and still does, every thing that can tend to depreciate my authority. Repeated accounts have been transmitted to you of his injurious conduct; but as yet no justice has been done, or due notice taken of them, and the above gentleman is now, more than ever, bent on involving me in new difficulties and disgrace.

I have always been in want to discharge the Company's Tunkaw by assignments on the Aumils of my Sircar; and the amount received from them being placed to my credit in the Company's accounts by their former Residents, they again received Jauidaud from me for the balances that might remain. If the assignments on the Aumils fell short from any unforeseen accidents, the Resident did not require the deficiency from them, for there could have been no advantage in so doing; and thus the Company's concerns were well conducted. Mr. Bristow, without my knowledge or consent, has thought proper to put Khaujah Ain ud Deen, Aumil of Bareily, &c. in the province of Rohilcund, under confinement. To detail the particulars of this transaction would be tedious.

He has proceeded thus against the Khaujah on accusations false and groundless. No objections have been made by me to peremptorily and threateningly calling on my Aumil for the payment of his monies; on the contrary, I myself so call on them, when necessary; but Mr. Bristow has, of his own accord, confined this Aumil, and still keeps him in confinement; and having included his balance in the accounts of the present year, has forcibly taken Jauidaud from me, and he means not to leave me any thing for my necessary expences. Having agreed to his requisition of Jauidaud for the Khauja's balance, which he had added to the accounts of the present year, I repeatedly, by letter and message, applied for his release, but he still keeps him in confinement. To your candour I refer the consideration of the disgrace thus thrown upon me in consequence of his thus imprisoning my Aumils by his own authority; a mode of proceeding never adopted by any of his predecessors. The Aumils dependant upon my Sircar are loaded with dishonour, whilst those dependant on Mr. Bristow, such as Ismael Beg, and others, who were appointed in the last year only, and who, though there has been no drought in their Mahals, have greatly reduced the established Jumma, have far exceeded the usual allowances for expences, and have fallen in arrears of the payment of the Company's Tunkaw granted on them, are still continued in possession of their Mahals, and are his confidential ministers and advisers. No demand is made on them for the deficiency of Jumma, increase of expences, or balance of the Company's Tunkaw; but the latter is charged on me included in the accounts of the present year, and Jauidaud required for the amount; to which I have not the power to object. Others of his measures and orders are as follows: I have always been wont to discharge a part of the Company's Tunkaw by Jauidaud, on the payments of Almas Ali Khan, from which I likewise received a part for my own expences. This year Mr. Bristow has withheld my Jardaad for the latter my necessary disbursements; and though I have repeatedly desired him, both by letter and message, to take a part only of the payments from Ilmas Ali Cawn into the Company's Tunkaw, as heretofore, to let me receive a part from my expences, he will not comply; but has written to Ilmas Ali Khan, saying, "I will receive the whole of the monies due from you; you will pay no part thereof to any person "whatever, if you do I will not give you credit for it in your accounts." He likewise laid injunctions on Ilmas Ali Khan's Vackeel, saying, "If his Highness requires any money from "thence, you shall not give it." Thus having put a stop to my necessary expences, and issued orders declaring, that if any thing was paid to my order, it should not be admitted in account;—what authority is left me, either with the Aumils or the people? Add to the foregoing, that the difficulties

difficulties I labour under from the preſent ſcarcity are ſuch as require my moſt earneſt ſupplications to God. One other of the above gentleman's proceedings is as follows: The change and diſmiſſion of Aumils was talked of and determined by him in the month of Jeyte; and thoſe who aſſiſted him with their advice were all of them encouraged to expect employment. The engagements entered into for the year expired at the end of Badvon; and the Zemindars and Ryots, always ready to take advantage of events, hearing of the propoſed new arrangements, withheld the payment of their monies; at length, in conſequence of Mr. Briſtow's injunctions, the change of Aumils was entered upon; ſuch well-founded reaſons as were offered in oppoſition on this head, were diſregarded by him: I was left without remedy, and acted as he directed. By this meaſure large balances remained due from the country on the remaining Kiſts of the paſt year, which has become a plea for deduction with the preſent Aumils. Thus I have ſuffered the loſs of lacks of rupees; and Mr. Briſtow having carried the balances of the Aumils to my account in the accounts of the preſent year, exacts Jardaad from me, and I am unable to object to it.

Theſe meaſures and proceedings of the above gentleman are not done without deliberation and deſign. To enter into particulars would be endleſs. In addition to this, every one is impeached by him with multiform, falſe, and groundleſs accuſations. Thus ſituated, let me conjure your equitable interpoſition. How can I ſupport my exiſtence now that Mr. Briſtow's proſecutions, and my diſgrace, are arrived at the pitch they are? I implore redreſs; let me obtain juſtice.

Concludes as uſual.

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Governor General.—Mr. Briſtow, in the letter laſt read, avowedly mentions both his previous intention of confining Khauja Ain ul Deen, one of the Nabob's principal Aumils; his actual execution of that intention; the Nabob's application, in writing, to Mr. Briſtow for the releaſe of the Aumil; and Mr. Briſtow's refuſal to comply with it. The Nabob alſo complains of this tranſaction in the letter to me, which is entered above; and of a letter written by Mr. Briſtow to Almaſs Ally Cawn, containing the declaration of his intention to take the full produce of the Mahals which were under Almaſs's charge, for part of the Company's aſſignment, with a dictatorial prohibition to give any part of the produce of it without his (Mr. Briſtow's) permiſſion.

Theſe are acts of power ſo contrary to every pretenſion that this government can aſſert, or has ever authorized Mr. Briſtow to exerciſe, that I muſt requeſt the Board to determine, whether they have or have not their ſanction, and whether he ſhall be hereafter permitted to exerciſe the like power independently of the Nabob, and without reſpect to his concurrence. This, in effect, will determine the queſtion which I have propoſed in my firſt minute.

I muſt alſo take notice of the reaſons aſſigned by Mr. Briſtow for refuſing to comply with the Nabob's requiſition for the releaſe of Khaujah Ain ul Deen; namely, "that the Nabob's letters "may, in the words of his inſtructions, be conſidered as dictated by Hyder Beg Cawn." A ſimilar expreſſion occurs in a former letter of Mr. Briſtow's, dated 14th October; in which he ſays, "Had the ſalutary orders of the Honourable the Governor General been received with a "cordiality at this court equal to the zeal and earneſtneſs with which they were propoſed; and a "ſteadineſs ſhewn by the Prince in the execution of them, anſwerable to the wiſdom of the "counſel which produced them, the affairs of Oude would long ſince have aſſumed an aſpect very "different from that in which they now appear." This indecent and very diſreſpectful alluſion to my orders for acts done in groſs and ſhameful violation of them, cannot receive the countenance of the Board; for, ſurely, it is indecent and diſreſpectful, after the paſt complaints, made by myſelf as well as the Nabob, againſt Mr. Briſtow, for his perverſion and diſobedience to my orders, to appeal to them for his warrant, with epithets of affected praiſe; nor is his diſobedience of my expreſs injunction to act in every inſtance in conformity to the Nabob's will and inclinations palliated, but, on the contrary, exaggerated, by his alluſion to a remote obſervation made by me upon a different and ſpecial ſubject, and neither expreſſing nor implying any inſtruction for his conduct.

For theſe reaſons, and becauſe I do moſt ſolemnly declare, that Mr. Briſtow does not either confine himſelf to my inſtructions, or pay the leaſt regard to them, I do again conjure the Board to determine the line of his conduct, and to give him ſuch inſtructions as in their judgment ſhall be proper and requiſite for the effectual execution of the ſyſtem which he has himſelf eſtabliſhed, and which the Board has hitherto permitted, if it be their determination that ſuch a ſyſtem ſhall be maintained; or ſuch other inſtructions as in their better judgment they ſhall think proper to frame; and this I conceive to have become indiſpenſably neceſſary, by the application made by Mr. Briſtow himſelf for his guidance on the occaſion of the declaration made to him by me, in conformity

formity to one made some time preceding by myself to the Board, that the instructions under which he acted, or pretended to act, were no longer my instructions.

Some reply must be made to this reference, or Mr. Bristow will be left without authority, and (what is worse) without a controul; therefore, the Board must either adopt those instructions, and call them their own, or must give others. If they declare them to be their own, it will be necessary to explain those parts which are construed by Mr. Bristow in a sense which I have affirmed, and do affirm, to be contradictory of my own; and as I have no longer the right or power of explaining my own instructions, it seems to be but reasonable that the Board, having approved the line of conduct pursued by Mr. Bristow, should either explain their sense of those instructions, or give him new.

I forbear, in this place, to state the points which will require the determination of the Board, because they might lead to a disagreeable as well as unprofitable discussion, which I yet hope may be avoided.

Ordered, That the foregoing minute from the Governor General be sent in circulation.

Read again the Governor General's minute, entered in consultation 6th of October last, proposing the appointment of Mr. Willes to be Resident at Farruckabad, with the papers accompanying it.

Ordered, That these papers be circulated to the members of the board.

Consultations, 27th December 1783.

THE following minute having been delivered on 23d instant to the secretary, by Mr. Wheler, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Stables, with orders to take it to the Governor General, was shewn by the secretary to the Governor General accordingly.

The subject of the Governor General's minutes of the 16th December, and the alternatives which he states to be necessary for the Board to adopt, relative to the management of affairs in the Nabob Vizier's country, are so important, that we agree to take the same into our serious consideration, and we propose to record our opinion thereon at the next meeting of the Board in this department. The letter from Mr. Bristow of the 10th December, and sent in circulation, calls for some decided resolution upon these subjects.

(Signed) { Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.

The following minute, prepared by the Governor General, previous to his seeing the foregoing minute from Mr. Wheler, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Stables, was circulated by his orders to the other members of the Board on the 23d instant.

Governor General.—Mr. Bristow's representation of the conduct of the bankers, in the letter last addressed to the Board, and his preceding letter of the 14th October, is so consistent with his usual dealing with the Board, that I will unravel it for the conviction of the Board, and hope that they will not fail to take due notice of it: I must premise that he is in charge of the most important station in the service, both with relation to its political magnitude, and the great pecuniary interest attached to it; and that therefore his reports ought to be both regular, complete, and strictly just, in every point of business, and that the neglect of this duty, but more especially a perversion of it, is in the highest degree criminal.

Mr. Bristow, in his letter of the 14th October, after stating that Gopaul Doss, the banker, had lent to the Company fifteen lacks of rupees in June last, and promised as much more at a short period as should make the loan of thirty lacks complete, complained that he both evaded the performance of this condition, agreement, and engagement (for such are the terms which he variously uses in the same sentence) and had even presumed to demand payment of the first loan.

The

The Board, in their reply, dated the 21ſt November, required a copy of the engagement on which Mr. Briſtow founds his claim; and how does he anſwer it? he refers the Board for information to an extract from a letter written to the Board on the 3d of June, which ſtates the original tranſaction in a light totally different; and adds the Board's anſwer, approving the loan; a tranſlation of the bond given by him for the firſt loan, engaging to repay it in the manner claimed by Gopaul Doſs; and tranſmits a further extract of his letter of the 14th of October, containing his repreſentation of the failure of engagement on the part of Gopaul Doſs. But though he quotes the order of the Board, directing him to tranſmit "Copies of the engagement "with Gopaul Doſs, and to explain in the cleareſt manner all the circumſtances attending this "tranſaction;" and immediately ſubjoins his reply in terms which mark an intention to give the ſatisfaction thus pointedly required; yet he neither tranſmits copies of the engagement, nor gives any explanation of the tranſaction: but as he has neglected this duty of reſpect, at leaſt, if not of obedience, I will do it for him; and ſhew that he has either indecently miſrepreſented the whole tranſaction, or, which I rather hope will prove to be the caſe, has perplexed and confounded the ſubject, by his eagerneſs to force it to a connection with his favourite object, the crimination of Hyder Beg Cawn. My expoſition ſhall not embarraſs the Board, nor fatigue their attention: for it ſhall be confined to the materials furniſhed by Mr. Briſtow himſelf, in the diſpatch immediately before us.

In the extract of his letter to the Board, dated the 3d of June, he mentioned his "having con-"cluded an agreement with the houſe of Gopaul Doſs for fifteen lacks of rupees, that he ex-"pected to receive the bills in the courſe of two or three days, and ſhould then commence another "negociation for 15 lacks more; and ſo on, until he obtained as large a ſum as he was able, &c." That "he did not chuſe to inform the bankers of the ſum total he muſt require, as they would "have exacted higher terms than he ſhould think it juſtifiable to grant;" and that "the plan "which he propoſed for repayment of the bankers was, to engage that, after ſupplying the diſ-"burſements of the troops under the command of Colonel Morgan, and Colonel Sir John "Cumming, and the expences of the Reſident's office, all ſurplus receipts ſhall be paid to them;" and this engagement appears accordingly concluded in the terms of the bond.

Nothing can be clearer nor leſs ambiguous than this explanation of the tranſaction, when it was offered as a propoſition for the option of the Board. The engagement is ſtated in terms to be limitted to 15 lacks; and the intention of extending it is alſo declared to have been moſt cautiouſly withheld from the knowledge of the Bankers, and the condition of payment is defined; yet in the reviewal of this tranſaction on the 14th of October, Mr. Briſtow affirms, that "when "in June laſt he procured from the Houſe of Gopaul Doſs the ſum of 15 lacks of rupees, he had "a promiſe of ſo much more, at a ſhort period, as ſhould make the loan to our Government 30 "lacks complete:" Adding, that Gopaul Doſs had broke his engagement, and even demanded payment of the ſum of the actual loan; and he connects this information with the charge of breach of engagement in ſuch a manner, as implies the ſame criminal conſtruction of it, though he at the ſame time furniſhed the Board with the moſt ample warrants for Gopaul Doſs in making the demand for payment, in his confeſſion of the original engagement, and in the tranſlation of the bond, which expreſſes the condition of payment, and which allows only a preference to the charge of the two military corps and of his own office, after which it was poſitively agreed to apply the produce of the growing collections to the diſcharge of the bond.

I paſs over Mr. Briſtow's charges againſt Gopaul Doſs for the inſolence of employing an agent of his own nomination, in oppoſition to the choice of Mr. Briſtow, and for "abandoning thoſe "prudent maxims by which alone as merchants they ought to have regulated their conduct," in declining to truſt Mr. Briſtow with a ſecond loan of 15 lacks (no ſmall ſum, nor the proper ſubject of perſonal compliment) after the refuſal to diſcharge the firſt. The claim of right to dictate to a banker, whom he ſhall employ as the agent of his affairs, and to appropriate all the money which the banker can raiſe, and for which he himſelf has occaſion, loſes both its degree and quality of preſumption in compariſon with the uſurpation of the rights and power of an independent State, and with the inſolence which could preſcribe to a Sovereign Prince the number of horſes which he ſhould be allowed to ride, or the diſhes which ſhould be cooked for his table. While I remark the inconſiſtency of Mr. Briſtow's repreſentation, I am yet willing to ſuppoſe, as I before ſuggeſted, that he may have erred in the expreſſion, but not in the fact, and that he may mean to allude to ſome agreement made by Gopaul Doſs, after the ſettlement and advance of the firſt loan, though he affirms them to have taken place at the ſame time: But to eſtabliſh this ſolution of the difficulty, it will ſtill remain to prove that Gopaul Doſs did engage to make a further loan; and for this purpoſe, Mr. Briſtow muſt comply with the orders already ſo clearly expreſſed in our letter of the 25th November, "To tranſmit copies of the engagement with "Gopaul Doſs, and to explain in the cleareſt manner all the circumſtances attending this tranſ-"action." It is not the cuſtom of bankers to make verbal engagements; and Salla Caſhaul

Chund, Gopaul Doſs's agent, has aſſured me, on the authority of his maſter, that he made no ſuch engagement.

The following Minute, from the Governor General, was ſent with the foregoing on the 23d inſtant to the other members of the Board, for their peruſal.

Governor General.

The ſubject of Mr. Briſtow's letter of the 1ſt of November is alarming, not on account of its immediate effects, for they are paſt, but as it indicates ſo total a diſſolution of the powers of the Vizier's government as muſt have a tendency to excite ſimilar and repeated inſtances of ſedition. I ſhall make but one brief remark upon Mr. Briſtow's ſtate of this tranſaction, which is, that a tumult of the moſt flagitious kind was ſuffered to manifeſt itſelf in a gradual progreſs of ſome months, till it grew to ſuch magnitude as threatened the life of the Nabob Vizier himſelf, during a period, as Mr. Briſtow's letter ſtates, of three days, and I have reaſon to believe that it was of yet longer duration; and that Mr. Briſtow, in all this important interval, appears to have ſtood by a quiet paſſive ſpectator, although he had a regiment of the Company's ſepoys, and his own body guard, which is nearly equal to a regiment of ſepoys, at his inſtant command; and might with ſuch a force have repelled the whole ſtrength of the Nabob Vizier's military eſtabliſhment, had it been united in ſo looſe and unconnected a ſpecies of hoſtility. This is a point which he ought to explain; for if he had it in his power to ſuppreſs the meeting, and did not, his conduct was criminal in the laſt degree; if otherwiſe, it concerns both his credit and the honour of our Government that the doubts which he has thrown on his own conduct ſhould be removed by a clear expoſition of it.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 31ſt December, 1783.

THE following Minute having been received by the Secretary, on the 28th inſtant, at noon, from Mr. Wheler, Mr. M'Pherſon, and Mr. Stables, it was ſent immediately by the Secretary to the Governor General; and the minute, in reply to it, which is entered after it, having been received from the Governor General in the evening, was immediately circulated to the other members of the Board.

The Governor General, in his minute of the 16th inſtant, having declined propoſing or joining in any order that may be iſſued concerning the advices lately received from Oude; having likewiſe ſtated a neceſſity which may exiſt, for authoriſing Mr. Briſtow, in the event of our ſupport of him in the authority which he exerciſes, to aſſume avowedly the government of the Vizier's country, and to appoint agents and officers of Government in the name of the Company; and having called upon us to adopt the inſtructions given to Mr. Briſtow, and call them thoſe of the Board, (diſavowing them to be any longer thoſe of the Governor General) or to make out other inſtructions for the guidance of Mr. Briſtow;—we deem it neceſſary to take theſe reſpective ſubjects into our moſt ſerious conſideration, and to conſider maturely what meaſures are moſt likely, in the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of the Company's finances, to recover the heavy balances due to them by the Vizier, and to ſecure the tranquillity of his dominions.

As it is our moſt earneſt wiſh that ſuch meaſures ſhould be adopted, and as we ſhould think ourſelves more fortunate in meeting any arrangement that may favour the public good, and coincide with the Governor General's ſentiments, than to eſtabliſh, on the cleareſt ground of argument, the force and juſtice of the opinions which we have already recorded relative to the affairs of Oude, we ſhall not recapitulate here what is already in reference to the Court of Directors; we ſhall not dwell on thoſe obligations which bind every member of the Government to adopt and ſupport the reſolutions of the majority of its members; nor ſhall we even regret that the Vizier and Hyder Beg Cawn ſhould ultimately prevail in effecting the removal of the public miniſter of this Government from Lucknow, if that removal can be productive of real and immediate advantage to the Company, and of more unanimity in our councils.

Upon the ſame principles we hope, if it ſhall be the mature and decided reſolution of this Government to continue the preſent Reſident at Lucknow, and give him the inſtructions and powers which the occaſion renders neceſſary for the recovery of the Company's balances, and the regular payment of their troops, that the Governor General will not think of withdrawing the very eſſential ſupport of his name and authority from thoſe meaſures which the majority of the Board may

may think requiſite for the maintenance of the Company's intereſts in Oude. To withhold that ſupport, would be in effect to render our utmoſt exertions of no public utility; for as it has been the cuſtom to carry on all correſpondence with the Vizier in the name and under the ſeal of the Governor General, a deviation from this rule would not only invalidate the force of our repreſentations, but leave ground for thoſe evils which are to be removed.

The object of appointing a Reſident at the Vizier's court, as well as of the inſtructions which ſhould be the guide of his conduct, muſt be principally directed to the payment of the Company's claims upon the Vizier, and the good order of his government.

Mr. Briſtow, appointed to this ſtation by the Company, and furniſhed with the moſt ample powers and inſtructions, has not ſucceeded in recovering the Company's balances, or in acting to the ſatisfaction of the native adminiſtration of the Vizier's country. The Vizier and his acting miniſter have complained againſt him, and requeſt not only his removal from Oude, but that the Engliſh Reſidency ſhould be entirely withdrawn. Mr. Briſtow has on the other hand ſtated the oppoſitions he has met with in carrying through the meaſures which he underſtood to be recommended to him in his inſtructions; and he now ſtates, in various repreſentations, that unleſs he is fully authoriſed and ſupported by this Government, he cannot ſecure the neceſſary receipts of money and proviſion for the abſolute wants of the troops, which the Company have ſtationed for the protection of the Vizier's country, and to prevent evils the moſt alarming to the public intereſt.

The alternative, therefore, which the Governor General has ſtated, in his minutes of the 16th December, preſſes for adoption in one way or other. In other words, this Government muſt effectually reſolve to truſt to the Vizier's adminiſtration for the payment of the Company's claims, and the maintenance of their troops in his country, or the Reſident muſt be ordered to exerciſe the powers of his office, to recover thoſe aſſignments that have been granted on the Vizier's revenues, by making the Aumils anſwerable to the Company for the debt.

As we have approved of Mr. Briſtow's management hitherto, and as that approbation has been fully ſtated upon the Company's records, and as we have further a high opinion of the merits and integrity of Mr. Cowper, nominated by the Company to ſucceed Mr. Briſtow, we cannot think ourſelves juſtified in aſſenting to their removal at the requeſt of the Vizier's adminiſtration, if the object of that removal was merely a change of agents. On the contrary, the oppoſition of Hyder Beg Cawn to theſe gentlemen is, in our opinion, a convincing proof that they have not yielded to that influence which was the ground for removing the former Reſident.

If, therefore, it ſhould be thought expedient to recall Mr. Briſtow and Mr. Cowper from Oude, and make an experiment of Hyder Beg's agency, as propoſed in his own and the Vizier's letters, received 7th April, we muſt explicitly declare, for ſuch is our real opinion, that Mr. Briſtow has our approbation for his exertions to diſcharge the duties of his ſtation; that in the event of the Reſidency being now withdrawn, and afterwards reſtored, from a failure on the part of the Vizier's agents, we ſhall think Mr. Briſtow entitled to ſucceed to the charge of the office, and Mr. Cowper to the ſucceſſion to it, as ordered by the Company; and that it will be proper that the Vizier and his miniſters ſhould be informed in letters, to be delivered by Mr. Briſtow, of theſe ſeveral reſolutions of the majority of the Board.

To bring the queſtion at once to iſſue, we think it expedient, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, to agree to the recall of Mr. Briſtow from Oude, with the preceding reſervations, and to withdraw the Reſidency entirely, according to the original requeſt of the Vizier and his acting miniſter, provided the preſent balance due to the Company of lacks, is paid into the Company's treaſury, by bills on creditable bankers, payable, half in one month, and the remaining half in two months, from the date of Mr. Briſtow's ſurrender of his office to the Vizier; and provided further, that the current kiſts for the payment of the brigade at Caunpore, and of Sir John Cummings's detachment, are paid regularly and monthly by the miniſter to the Company's paymaſters in Oude.

We ſhall agree to this arrangement, on the expreſs condition that the Governor General will hold himſelf reſponſible to the Company and the public for the faithful performance of theſe engagements on the part of the Vizier and his miniſter, as well as for the ſecurity of the internal peace of the country: To maintain which, and enforce theſe arrangements, we ſhall give him our utmoſt ſupport.

Should the Governor General think this reſponſibility more than he ſhould undertake, and ſhould be of opinion that the conteſt between the Reſident's authority and that of the native adminiſtration in Oude has already created embarraſſments too great for the ſucceſs of his plan, he leaves

leaves no alternative, but that of giving the orders of a divided adminiſtration to the preſent Reſident to execute the duties of his office, and to conſider his inſtructions from the Governor General, which are already in his poſſeſſion, as thoſe of the Board, with any future explanations they may think it neceſſary to give relative to ſome articles of them.

E. W.
J. M'P.
J. S.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

28th December, 1783.

Governor General.

I have read, with more than common attention, the minute ſigned by the other members of the Board, and delivered to me this morning.

I ſincerely regret the loſs of time and of trouble which they have beſtowed on the ſubjects of my minutes, recorded on the 16th inſtant. Nothing was further from my intention or expectation. Poſſibly my ſentiments, delivered verbally on the inſtant occaſion which produced them, were defective in preciſion; or poſſibly their direct meaning has been overlooked, in too extenſive a conſideration of the ſubject. I had no other deſign or object than to warn the Board of the dangers which might attend the Company's intereſts in the government of Oude, and thoſe of our own provinces, in their relation to it, by the irregular and unauthorized power aſſumed by Mr. Briſtow, their Reſident, and by the indeciſion of the Board on the points referred to them, both by the Nabob Vizier, and by the Reſident himſelf. I ſtated to the Board, that if it was determined to ſupport Mr. Briſtow's pretenſions, it was neceſſary to go further, and authorize him to avow the power which he had aſſumed, and to exerciſe it in the Company's name: and in that caſe I deſired that my inſtructions might be withdrawn, and others framed by the Board for his guidance, that the reſponſibility might reſt, as it ought, on them, for the ſyſtem which had the ſanction of their approbation, againſt my judgment, and myſelf exonerated from it. I conceive, that in this requiſition, I have inſiſted on nothing which is contrary to reaſon, or which can be denied me on any ground of reaſon.

I have not in any wiſe diſclaimed the "obligations which bind every member of the Govern-"ment to adopt and ſupport the reſolutions of the majority of its members."——Neither have I ſaid, that I ſhould "withdraw the ſupport of my name and authority from thoſe meaſures which "the majority of the Board may think requiſite for the maintenance of the Company's intereſts "in Owd." I am ſorry that theſe ſuppoſitions have been uſed in application to me, for I know not what may be the "reſolutions of the majority of the members" of the Board, which may require me to acknowledge their obligation on me; nor "the meaſures which the majority "of the Board may think requiſite for the maintenance of the Company's intereſts in Owd."

The Board has yet formed no reſolutions—no meaſures: When they ſhall have formed them, I ſhall deem them binding on me to give them all the ſupport which my name and authority can give them; but with this reſervation, that if they ſhall be repugnant to my ſenſe of the principles of honour, juſtice, and public faith, I ſhall deem the obligation void, and appeal to that power which impoſed it for my acquittal; knowing that no power upon earth can impoſe upon me the obligation of doing what is morally wrong, and conceiving it to be a ſpecies of treaſon to apply it even in the moſt remote ſuppoſition to the high and moſt reſpectable authority to which I allude.

As to the ſeal of the Governor General, or his ſpecial correſpondence, ſurely theſe forms will not be required for the purpoſe of announcing to the Nabob Vizier the annihilation of his authority, and the elevation of Mr. Briſtow's in its ſtead; if ſuch ſhall be the final determination of the Board, an event which I am warranted by the terms of the minute before me to ſuppoſe, there will be no need to tell the Nabob Vizier in form, what will be viſible to all the world, and what he, if he has feelings, will be the firſt to feel and know.

Having thus explained the ſentiments which I have before ſubmitted to the Board, and diſclaimed the conſtructions which have been applied to them, I muſt decline to take upon myſelf the reſponſibility which is ſtated to be required of me, in the event of their conſenting to remove Mr. Briſtow, and his aſſiſtant, Mr. Cowper.

The

The members of the Board have furniſhed me with the moſt powerful argument both to refuſe it and to juſtify the refuſal, by the blank ſpace which they have been obliged to leave in the place where the ſum ought to be expreſſed, which was to ſpecify the preſent balance due to the Company, and one object of my reſponſibility. This is not an inaccuracy, for the Board know not the preſent balance which is due from the Nabob Vizier to the Company. It ſtood, at the cloſe of Mr. Briſtow's account of the 31ſt October, at 51,25,184. 11. 2. To what amount it may have ſince accumulated, I cannot conjecture, for I have no materials; but I believe it impoſſible for the Nabob Vizier "to pay one half" even of this ſum into the Company's treaſury by bills on creditable bankers, payable in one month, and the remaining half in two more from the date of Mr. Briſtow's ſurrender of his office to the Vizier; nor, if the Nabob Vizier would engage to pay it, and I believed him capable of paying it, "would I hold myſelf reſponſible "to the Company, and to the Public, for the faithful performance of ſuch an engagement," becauſe I do not think it conſiſtent with truth, or the regard which every man ought to pay to his own reputation, to bind himſelf to the performance of acts which depend ſolely on the ability and will of another.

It is not my deſire that the other members of the Board ſhould make any conceſſions to my opinions or wiſhes. They will act as they ſhall beſt judge, from the ſuperior conſideration of the duty which they owe to the honour, credit, and intereſts of the Company. I only preſs them to decide, and I am ſorry that they ſhould hold out to me ſo deſperate an alternative, as that which is too plainly indicated in the laſt paragraph of their minute; namely, of requiring from me the pledge of a reſponſibility which I cannot grant, or of leaving the Adminiſtration of Owd, and the Company's intereſts in it, to a ſtate of total indeciſion, by referring Mr. Briſtow for his guidance, to inſtructions which can no longer have any force, and which are, in every article, contradictory of the ſyſtem which he has adopted, and which the Board have hitherto ſupported, and ſtill manifeſt their reſolution to ſupport.

Before I conclude, I ſhall deſire to ſolicit the recollection of the Board to the great length of time which has elapſed ſince I firſt laid before them the complaints of the Nabob Vizier, all tending to ſhew that Mr. Briſtow's acts and pretenſions had thrown the government and country of Owd into a ſtate of weakneſs bordering on anarchy: And Mr. Briſtow himſelf, in his repreſentations of the ſame ſubjects, has inſiſted on the ſame concluſion, but has aſcribed it to another cauſe. It is evident, from Mr. Briſtow's laſt letters, that the diſorders of that ſtate have been greatly augmented, and that the power which he has aſſumed, though unreſiſted at the Court of the Nabob Vizier, has produced only the ſpirit of contumacy, revolt, and embezzlement in its dependencies, independently of the public diſcredit which the Engliſh name has ſuffered by ſo long a ſubjection and oppreſſion of the ſovereign of the country in alliance with the Company.

This ſtate of affairs has now exiſted almoſt twelve months, and it is more than eight ſince the Board has been acquainted with it. The acknowledged event has demonſtrated the danger of leaving it ſo long without the leaſt attempt at leaſt to apply a remedy to it; and a ſhort continuance of the ſame indeciſion may render it incurable.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

A true Copy,
E. Hay,
Secy.

Read the following minute from Mr. Wheler, Mr. Macpherſon, and Mr. Stables.

By Mr. Briſtow's accounts of the Lucknow treaſury received yeſterday, the balance due the beginning of this month was 53 lacks. We could not imagine nor ſuggeſt that the Governor General ſhould be anſwerable in his private fortune for ſo large a ſum, or that his reſponſibility for the payment of it, or for the payment of the current kiſts, ſhould extend further than thoſe obligations which conſtitute reſponſibility in a decided recommendation of any meaſure, contrary to the general opinion of the majority of the Board, ſuch even as the Governor General has ex-

preſſed in the cloſe of his minute 21ſt October; wherein he ſays (ſpeaking of the ſecurity of bankers of *known credit and reſponſibility*, tendered by the Vizier) "*I maintain that we ought to accept this offer.*"

The Governor General is better acquainted, from his long reſidence in this country, than we can be, with the validity of the bankers ſecurity, thus offered by the Nabob Vizier and his miniſter. We wiſh that ſecurity, or a better, if it could be obtained, to be lodged in the treaſury, before we withdraw the reſidency; and we imagine that the declared propoſition of reſtoring the reſidency to the charge of Mr. Briſtow and Mr. Cowper, if the Vizier's miniſter fail in theſe payments, would bind them to a more punctual performance of their engagements.

It will on all accounts be neceſſary to inform the Vizier and his miniſter immediately, that the Company's troops in Oude muſt be paid their arrears, and ſupplied with proviſions. We approve of the Vizier's reſolution of reſtoring the Jaghires; but the Company's claims upon them ſhould be firſt diſcharged (if ſuch exiſt) ſo that they be reſtored without incumbrance; and the Reſident ſhould in our opinion, be directed to concert with the Vizier the beſt means of diſchargir.g Gopal Doſs's debt, which appears to be in ſome train of payment; he ſhould be further directed to releaſe the Aumil of Rohilcund, after taking proper ſecurity for the arrears due by the ſaid Aumil.

Theſe points, and others relative to the ſituation of the Company's intereſts in Oude, we conſider to demand the immediate orders of this government, independent of the complaints againſt Mr. Briſtow, upon which we have already given our deciſion.

If therefore the Governor General will not take upon himſelf the reſponſibility which we have ſtated in our minute of the 28th inſtant, and there more clearly explained, relative to the balances due to the Company in Oude, the current kiſts, and the expedient of withdrawing the reſidency, it only remains for us to call upon his ſupport to the orders which we have pointed out in this minute, as neceſſary to be carried into execution, or to direct the ſecretary to inform Mr. Briſtow of the reſolution expreſſed in the cloſe of our laſt minute; viz. that he is to conſider the inſtructions he has already, as thoſe of the Board, and to act under them in the diſcharge of his duty, informing the government of the obſtructions that impede him in the neceſſary exerciſe of it.

A true Copy,
E. Hay,
Secy.

(Signed) E. W.
J. M'P.
J. S.

31ſt December 1783.

The Governor General.

I can have no objection to charge myſelf with the reſponſibility, in the terms of the explanation given of it in the preceding minute; that is to ſay, that the offer made by the Nabob Vizier and his miniſter, to give the ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility for the payment of the balance due to the Company, and for the current demands of this year, be accepted, with the condition expreſſly annexed for the recall of Mr. Briſtow and Mr. Cowper, and that I will conſent to be ſpecially anſwerable for the propriety of the meaſure.

In making this declaration, I rely upon the promiſe of ſupport made to me by the members of the Board in their former minute, and I aſſent to the other conditions of the laſt.

The ſtate of the Nabob Vizier's dominions will render it neceſſary to leave the ſums of the monthly payments, and the ultimate period, to future adjuſtment. I will uſe my utmoſt influence to prevail upon the Nabob to regulate them in the manner moſt favourable to the complete and ſpeedy diſcharge of the Company's Debt; and, as he has promiſed to abide by my recommendation in this buſineſs, I have no doubt of effecting it.

(Signed) W. HASTINGS.

The

The Board resolve to withdraw the residency from Lucknow, and to confirm the Governor General's acceptance of responsibility and charge of affairs there, as expressed in his last minute; viz. that the offer made by the Nabob Vizier and his minister, to give the security of bankers of known credit and responsibility for the payment of the balance due to the Company, and for the current demands of this year, be accepted, with the condition annexed of the recall of Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cowper, the Governor General consenting to be specially answerable for the propriety of the measure.

Agreed, that the following letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

Though the Board have fully approved of your conduct since your late appointment to the office of Resident at the Vizier's Court, and though they have resolved in consequence to reserve to you your claim and right to the office of Resident at Owde, from the orders of the Honourable Company, should the office be deemed hereafter necessary.

We have come to the determination of accepting the offers which the Nabob Vizier has made of paying his debt and current kists to the Company, on condition that the Residency should be withdrawn from his court.

To fulfil this condition on our part, you will, on receipt of this letter, inform the Nabab Vizier and his Minister that you and Mr. Cowper, and the other gentlemen connected with the Residency, are ready to withdraw from Lucknow, having received orders of recall.—But as the reservation made in favour of your claims to the office of Resident at Lucknow, might hereafter, if announced at the Vizier's Court, be an argument with his ministers for some future objections, you will be pleased to take no notice of this circumstance, which we communicate only for your own satisfaction.

We make no doubt but the Nabob Vizier and his ministers will afford you every aid to settle the concerns of your Residency, and enable you to take your departure from Lucknow in the most amicable manner. The Governor General will write to them upon this subject; and we trust, that on your part you will endeavour to connect, as much as possible, the removal of your present station with good order in the Vizier's affairs.—You will deliver over the accounts and necessary papers to Mr. Wombwell, who returns to his station, and you and your assistants will return to Calcutta.—You will signify your orders to them accordingly.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servants,
(Signed) Governor General and Council.

Fort William,
Secret Department,
31st December 1783.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y.

Mr. Wombwell being at present in Calcutta;

Ordered, That he be directed to repair immediately to Lucknow, and to receive charge from Mr. Bristow of the accounts and papers of the Resident's office.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal; dated the 31ſt December 1783.

Par. 18. OUR late Letters have informed you of the Differences which have ſubſiſted in our Opinions with reſpect to Mr. Briſtow's conduct at Lucknow.—The letters from Mr. Briſtow, as well as the complaints of the Vizier and his miniſter, ſhew clearly the ſtate of the diſpute: Your troops in Oude fell ſeveral months in arrears; the claims upon the Vizier, independent of the current kiſts, amounted to upwards of 53 lacks of rupees; a famine had begun to prevail in his country, and evils of the moſt alarming nature were to be apprehended.—We refer to our proceedings for particulars.—The majority of our members ſupported Mr. Briſtow's conduct; the Governor General condemned it. Differences at our own Board, and theſe differences known in the Vizier's dominions, could not but add to the public diſtreſs.—The repreſentations from the Vizier and his miniſter, as well as Mr. Briſtow, continued as ſtrong as ever. The Governor General called on the majority to determine what ſhould be done; his inſtructions to Mr. Briſtow were declared by the Governor General to be cancelled by his Revocation of them, and the majority of the Board were required to furniſh Mr. Briſtow with new. The majority reſolved to take the matter into their ſerious conſideration; and on the 28th inſtant delivered in a minute, which with the Governor General's anſwer to it, the reply from Mr. Wheler, Mr. Macpherſon, and Mr. Stables, and that from the Governor General, accepting the propoſition of the majority, we have the honour to ſend numbers in this packet.—The reſult is, that we have reſolved to withdraw the Reſidency from Lucknow, and to confirm the Governor General's acceptance of reſponſibility and charge of affairs there, as expreſſed in his laſt minute; that is, the offer made by the Nabob Vizier and his miniſter, to give the ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility for the payment of the balance due to the Company, and for the current demands of this year, be accepted, with the condition annexed of the recall of Mr. Briſtow and Mr. Cowper, the Governor General conſenting to be ſpecially anſwerable for the propriety of the meaſure.—But when we remove the reſidency from Lucknow, we reſerve to Mr. Briſtow his claim and right to that office by your orders, ſhould ſuch office be deemed hereafter neceſſary.—We have the honour to tranſmit to you a copy of our letter to Mr. Briſtow on this occaſion.

19. We have the honour to acquaint you, that in conſequence of the directions implied in your letter to us of the 14th of February laſt, of the diſtreſſes of the diſtrict of Ferocabad, the ſtrong repreſentations on this ſubject from the Nabob Mazuffer Jung, and his diſſatisfaction, as well as that of the Vizier, with the Sezwaul appointed to remit the tribute from thence to Lucknow, we ſome time ſince appointed Mr. John Willes to be Reſident on the part of this Government with the Nabob Mazuffer Jung, not doubting that the Vizier will confirm our choice of this gentleman; and for this purpoſe a letter has been addreſſed to his Excellency by the Governor General.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 6th October 1783.

THE Governor General delivers in the following minute, with two letters from Major Palmer, and one from Hyder Beg Cawn, dated 6th October 1783.

The Governor General lays before the Board two letters lately received from Major Palmer, and one from Hyder Beg Cawn. As both refer to Lieut. Col. Martin, as having been privy to many of the circumſtances which relate to the complaints exhibited againſt Mr. Briſtow, and as Hyder Beg Cawn directly appeals to his teſtimony for the truth of his repreſentation of them, I deſire that a letter may be written by the ſecretary, in the name of the Board to Lieutenant Col. Martin, requiring him to declare in writing, and with the ſolemnity of an oath, a narrative of all that he knows concerning the various matters of complaint which have paſſed between the Nabob Vizier, and his miniſter Hyder Beg Cawn, on one part, and Mr. Briſtow on the other.

Major Palmer having, in his firſt letter, alluded to a private correſpondence which paſſed between him and Mr. Cowper, which that gentleman carried to be copied for the uſe of Mr. Briſtow, and the ſubſtance and tendency of the ſame having been long ſince ſuggeſted to the Governor

Governor General, in terms which ſeemed to be intended to impreſs him with unfavourable ſentiments of Major Palmer, for the ſhare which he has had in the late tranſactions at Lucknow, the Governor General requeſts, that if the other members of the Board are in poſſeſſion of a copy of this correſpondence, and conceive that any inference may be drawn from it, which may ſerve to illuſtrate any part of the general ſubject, they will be pleaſed to lay it before the Board, that it may be recorded with the other correſponding materials.

Sir,

The proceedings of Mr. Briſtow ſince his laſt appointment to the office of Reſident at the court of the Naboh Vizier, having been publicly complained of to you by the Vizier and his acting miniſter, as highly injurious to the rights, intereſt, and dignity of the former, and as unjuſt, arbitrary, and oppreſſive to the latter, and the ſhare of interference which I have avowedly taken in thoſe tranſactions having been miſrepreſented both in the motives and degree, and affected to be conſidered as the reſult of a concerted plan for encouraging an oppoſition in the miniſter to the meaſures and authority of the Reſident, and of creating a miſunderſtanding between them, for the purpoſe of removing Mr. Briſtow from his office; I think it my duty to make a public report to you of ſuch tranſactions as have been communicated to me by the Vizier and his miniſter, on what grounds I thought myſelf obliged to interfere in their complaints, and to what extent that interference has been carried, that you and the public may judge whether my conduct has been actuated by malignant or intereſted views, or by motives of duty and fidelity to you, and of regard to the Company's, and the national intereſt.

You will be pleaſed to recollect, Sir, that after I had left Lucknow laſt year, on my return to the Preſidency, from an unſucceſsful commiſſion with which you had charged me to the Vizier, you communicated to me the appointment of Mr. Briſtow to the Reſidency of Oude, and directed me to return to Lucknow, and in your name to acquaint Vizier and his miniſters of this appointment, to impreſs on their minds a firm reliance on your having given Mr. Briſtow your entire confidence, and of your determination to afford him your utmoſt ſupport, and to endeavour to eſtabliſh reciprocal confidence and cordiality.

Having faithfully and zealouſly executed this commiſſion, I ſhould have left Lucknow, and returned to Calcutta, conformably to your inſtructions, had I not at that time received intimation that you were diſpoſed to favour a propoſal which I had made to you of an eſtabliſhment for myſelf in this quarter, which would have required my preſence at Lucknow, if it had taken place. I therefore remained here principally for my own convenience, but with the hopes alſo of cementing the harmony which I flattered myſelf I had been inſtrumental in founding at the Durbar, but I received very early intimation of a diſpoſition in Mr. Briſtow, which greatly damped this hope; I heard from various quarters, that Mr. Briſtow had declared his diſaffection to your perſon, and diſclaimed all dependance on your authority and influence; and the firſt ſtep which Mr. Briſtow took after his arrival at Lucknow, clearly tended to deſtroy that confidence which the public ſervice required ſhould ſubſiſt between him and the miniſter, and to alarm the latter for his perſonal ſecurity, and the ſtability of his office. Mr. Briſtow had authorized Lieut. Col. Martin to enter into a written engagement with the miniſter, implying fidelity and obedience on the part of the latter, and confidence and ſupport on the part of Mr. Briſtow, this engagement Mr. Briſtow thought proper to cancel, and to leave the miniſter without any reliance on his favour and protection.

The apprehenſions of the miniſter, at a tranſaction ſo extraordinary and alarming, were confirmed and increaſed by a demand which Mr. Briſtow ſoon after made upon him of twenty-five lacks of rupees, from his own private fortune, for the public ſervice, under the menace of being diſmiſſed from his office in caſe of refuſal. The next occurrence which was repreſented to me for your information, was a requiſition made by Mr. Briſtow to the miniſter of a Shoka in the Vizier's name, but without his knowledge, directing the payment of a ſpecific monthly ſubſidy, for the Futty Ghur detachment.

Before my departure for Rampoor, I was informed that Mr. Briſtow required of the Vizier, to diſplace certain of his houſhold officers, and that others of his nomination ſhould be admitted in their room. Some time after my arrival at that place, I received intelligence from the miniſter, that Mr. Briſtow had proceeded to regulate, by his own authority, and againſt the ſtrongeſt remonſtrances and oppoſition of the Vizier, the offices and expences of the houſhold, for which purpoſe he appointed a Cuzaunchee and Muſhriff; directed a ſeparate place for the reception of the treaſure; took the receipts and diſburſements under his own charge; obliged the Mutteſudys to attend Mr. Cowper with the accounts of the houſhold, under many circumſtances of rigour and diſgrace; and made many reductions and regulations in the Vizier's domeſtic œconomy.

The next ſubject of complaint, with which I was deſired to make you acquainted, was the mode of interference which Mr. Briſtow made uſe of in eſtabliſhing an Adaulut, in the name of the Vizier, but under the controul of Mr. Cowper; who, as it was ſtated to me, held the courts in his own houſe, and received, examined, and decided upon petitions; and alſo dictated the decrees to be ſigned, ſome by the Vizier himſelf, and others by the Aumils in whoſe juriſdiction the complaints reſpectively lay.

Mr. Briſtow, of his own authority, and without the knowledge of the Vizier, ordered the reduction of four thouſand cavalry, and ſeven thouſand infantry; he alſo aſſumed the payment of the Vizier's cavalry, and appointed Mr. Cowper to the office of paymaſter; directed Tunkaws for the payment of the troops to be included in the Company's Jydads, upon which Tunkaws two lacks of rupees were actually collected and paid in to Mr. Cowper, but refunded from the ſtrong oppoſition made by the Vizier.

Mr. Briſtow peremptorily directed the miniſter, by letter, to ſend Mahomed Beg as Sazoul to Furrockabad, without the knowledge of the Vizier.

The miniſter repeatedly adviſed me of Mr. Briſtow's having encouraged the Vizier to diſgrace and puniſh him, giving the Vizier aſſurances that our government would not diſapprove of or interfere in any meaſure which he might think proper to take with his own ſervants; this relation the Vizier himſelf confirmed to me.

It has been reported to me, and in ſome inſtances has been proved to you, that whenever the Vizier's refuſal has been oppoſed to any of the above meaſures, Mr. Briſtow has declared, and even to the Vizier himſelf, his determination to carry them into execution whether the Vizier conſented to them or not.

Mr. Briſtow having, of his own authority, granted Tunkaws upon that part of the revenue aſſigned for defraying the Vizier's houſhold expences, to be paid to the Cuzaunchee and Mooſhriff, whom he had appointed, ſent for the Vizier's ſeal, in order to affix them to the Purwannahs directed to the Aumils; the Vizier at firſt refuſed to ſend his ſeal, but fearing that Mr. Briſtow would execute the meaſures without it, and thereby degrade his authority, at length complied; when Mr. Briſtow rejected the uſe of the Vizier's ſeal, and declared that his own ſhould ſuffice, and be of equal validity in all public acts of this government.

Other inſtances of the high tone of authority over this government, and of independence on yours, which Mr. Briſtow has aſſumed, have been circumſtantially and conſiſtently related to me, which having paſſed in converſation only, do not eaſily admit of proof, and which perhaps are not material if they did; but every other tranſaction herein particularly recited appeared to me of ſuch high importance to the peace and ſecurity of both governments, to the national character for juſtice and moderation, and to your perſonal reputation, and are ſo inconſiſtent with the ſentiments I have ever heard you expreſs, and were, beſides, accompanied with ſuch teſtimony, either in writing or by references to Lieutenant Col. Martin's knowledge of the facts, that I muſt have violated every obligation of duty and fidelity to you and to the Company, if I had refuſed the requiſitions of the Vizier and his miniſter, to forward their repreſentations to you.

Beſides theſe obligations which I owe to you and to the Company, in common with every other member of your family and government, a more particular one was impoſed upon me, by the commiſſion with which you charged me to the Vizier, to eſtabliſh the credit and influence of Mr. Briſtow at his court, and to encourage the Vizier to a reliance on Mr. Briſtow's good diſpoſition towards him. I muſt have forfeited my own character, and have ſubjected yours to unjuſt ſuſpicion, if I had refuſed to be inſtrumental in obtaining from you a redreſs of grievances, which in your name I had encouraged the Vizier to hope he would never experience.

The ſhare which I had taken in the complaints againſt Mr. Briſtow having been incidentally mentioned by me in a correſpondence with Mr. Cowper on a private ſubject, that gentleman thought proper to furniſh Mr. Briſtow with a copy of it, which I underſtand has been forwarded to Calcutta. This is a principal reaſon for my ſuppoſition in the former part of this addreſs, that it would be attempted to be proved, that my continuance at Lucknow, after my return from Rampore, was for the purpoſes of encouraging the miniſter to oppoſe the meaſures of Mr. Briſtow, and to excite complaints againſt his conduct.

I am as certain that no ſuch inference can be fairly drawn from any part of that correſpondence, as that the direct reverſe is the truth.

My

My detention at that period was occaſioned entirely by two young children being ſucceſſively ſeized with the ſmall pox, and before their recovery I received your commands to remain at Lucknow, in conſequence of the public complaints which had reached you from the Vizier and his miniſter againſt Mr. Briſtow. It was the complaints againſt Mr. Briſtow which cauſed my ſtay, and not my ſtay which cauſed the complaints; and ſo far have I been from exciting them, I ſolemnly declare that I never enquired of the miniſters, or any other perſon, into the proceedings of Mr. Briſtow. The communications of them were made to me ſometimes by the Vizier himſelf, but more frequently by the miniſter on his own behalf, and on that of the Vizier; and all the encouragement I gave to them, was to hope for redreſs if the complaints were juſt; and even this with the ſtricteſt caution againſt accuſations either frivolous or falſe, warning the miniſter, that if they were found to be ſuch, the miſchief which he intended to others would recoil upon himſelf. It was my conſtant advice to the miniſter, to comply without delay or heſitation with every requiſition which Mr. Briſtow made in the name of government; but to demand ſuch requiſitions ſhould be made in writing, for his own ſecurity, and juſtification to his maſter.

How much ſoever it may be the intereſt of Mr. Briſtow to have it believed that complaints againſt him have been ſought for and encouraged, he will never eſtabliſh ſuch a belief, whilſt your character obviates the poſſibility of a ſuſpicion that you could employ a man who has poſſeſſed your confidence and eſteem for near ten years in the debaſing office which Mr. Briſtow would aſſign to me; and I truſt that the invariable tenor of my own conduct will, to all who know it, acquit me of being capable of either aſſuming or accepting ſuch an office.

Lucknow,
16th September 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. PALMER.

Sir,

Since the diſpatch of my public addreſs to you of the 16th inſtant, I have diſcovered that I was miſtaken as to the circumſtance of Mr. Briſtow having authorized Lieutenant Col. Martin to enter into the engagement therein mentioned with Hyder Beg Cawn, and which Mr. Briſtow, after his arrival, diſavowed and cancelled. I now underſtand that Lieutenant Col. Martin, as the confidential friend and agent of Mr. Briſtow, gave, of his own authority, a written aſſurance for the purpoſe of removing his apprehenſions of the reſentment of Mr. Briſtow on account of a former miſunderſtanding between them. This difference in the manner of the tranſaction makes little or none in the ſubſtance of it, and the inference which I drew from it ſtill remains the ſame.

Lucknow,
20th September 1783.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. PALMER.

Conſultation 21ſt October.

Governor General. 20th October 1783.

THE frequent uſe which has been lately made of Major Palmer's name in the records of the late tranſactions at Lucknow, the aſſertion made by Mr. Johnſon in his defence, that Major Palmer was at Lucknow in the character of a political agent, and the private ſuggeſtions which have been conveyed to me of miſconſtructions, paſſed on the nature and object of Major Palmer's deputation, compel me to lay before the Board the original inſtructions which he received from me, and which, if I can truſt to my own recollection, and the rule of conduct which I have invariably preſcribed myſelf in caſes of this kind, were both ſeen and approved of by the actual members of the Board. I own that it is with reluctance that I preſent them. They were not intended to be recorded, their primary object being more to quiet the mind of the Nabob, to whom I owed that return of attention, for the honeſt attachment which he ſhewed to me when he thought me in diſtreſs, and my perſon in danger, than for any other purpoſe. This muſt account for the unapplied heads of memorandums with which the inſtructions conclude. I cannot at this time, were it

it neceſſary, explain them. but know that they were deſigned only to preſerve his recollection of the looſe and undetermined ideas which I had communicated to him in converſation reſpecting them.

I deſire that this minute, with Major Palmer's inſtructions, may be added to the other papers which have been recorded on the general ſubject of the complaints preferred againſt Mr. Briſtow, and tranſmitted with them by this diſpatch to the Court of Directors.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Acts Secy to the Secret Dept.

Conſultation, 21ſt October.

To Major William Palmer.

Sir, Fort William, 6th May 1782.

I depute you to go to Lucknow, and to wait upon the Nabob Vizier in my name, obſerving the following inſtructions:

1ſt. You will aſſure him, that I feel it a ſenſible diſappointment that I am myſelf diſabled from performing the viſit to his court which I promiſed him at Chunar, by many cauſes which at this time render my preſence at Calcutta indiſpenſably neceſſary. Theſe cauſes, as they are fully known to you, you will explain as far as you ſhall judge it proper, or conducive to the other and more eſſential points of your commiſſion.

2dly. It has been a matter of equal concern and ſurprize to me, to learn by the letters of the Reſident, that the Nabob Vizier was with difficulty, and an almoſt unconquerable reluctance, induced to give his conſent to the attachment of the treaſure depoſited by his father under the charge of the Begum his mother, and to the reſumption of her Jagheer, and the other Jagheers of the individuals of his family, although theſe meaſures were the effects of his own ſuggeſtion, and propoſed with great earneſtneſs to me for my concurrence.

I deſire that you will inform him, that in theſe and the other meaſures which were either propoſed by him, or received his concurrence in the agreement paſſed between us at Chunar, I neither had, nor could have any object but his relief, and the ſtrengthening of his connections with the Company, and that I ſhould not on any other ground have expoſed myſelf to the perſonal obloquy which they could not fail to draw upon me by my participation in them, but left him to regulate by his own diſcretion, and by his own means, the œconomy of his own finances, and with much more cauſe the aſſertion of his domeſtic right. In theſe he had no regular claim to my interference, nor had I, in my public character, any claim upon him, but for the payment of the debt then due from him to the Company, although I was under the ſtrongeſt obligations to require it for the relief of the preſſing exigencies of their affairs. He will well remember the manner in which, at a viſit to him in his own tent, I declared my acquieſcence freely and without heſitation to each propoſition, which afterwards formed the ſubſtance of a written agreement as he ſeverally made them; and he can want no other evidences of my motive for ſo chearful a conſent, nor for the requeſt which I added to the means of fulfilling his purpoſes in them. Had he not made theſe meaſures his own option, I ſhould not have propoſed them; but having once adopted them, and made them the conditions of a formal and ſacred agreement, I had no longer an option to diſpenſe with them, but was bound to the complete performance and execution of them as points of public duty and of national faith, for which I was reſponſible to my King and the Company, my immediate ſuperiors; and this was the reaſon for my inſiſting ſo peremptorily in their performance and execution, when I was told that the Nabob himſelf had relaxed from his original purpoſe, and expreſſed a reluctance to proceed in it.

When you have given him this explanation of my motives in regard to the late tranſactions, you will endeavour to learn, both by immediate application for that effect to the Nabob himſelf, and by enquiry with others, what were the real cauſes which influenced the apparent change in his inclination

tion reſpecting this tranſaction; and whether he had any grounds for offence or diſſatisfaction in the courſe of it.

As theſe, if they exiſt, are beyond the reach of any ſatisfactory conjecture which I can form, I can give you no ſpecial inſtructions for your reply, but leave you to remove the Nabob's exception by ſuch aſſurances as you may be enabled to make to him by your general but intimate knowledge of my ſentiments and intention in whatever has a relation to his intereſts, and his alliance with the Company and the Britiſh nation.

3dly. I deſire you to endeavour to obtain from the miniſters, and from Almaſs Alli Cawn, ſuch ſums of money as they can ſpare from their own means, or raiſe by their credit upon loan, for the ſervice of the Company. To effect this, it will be neceſſary to convince them, that they will be no loſers by it; but that, on the contrary, their property will require a ſecurity from being lodged in the Company's funds. Explain to them the nature of the Company's intereſt notes, and the means of credit by which they paſs in circulation, and are transferable from the orginal to other ſucceſſive proprietors, ſo as to give them a juſt idea of the tenure, and of the equal footing on which native, alien, and Britiſh proprietors ſtand in the poſſeſſion of them. At the ſame time, it will be proper to apprize them of the fluctuation of their current value, which it would be criminal to ſuppreſs. You may aſſure them that when peace is reſtored to our eſtabliſhment, and our expences are conſequently diminiſhed, the debt will be gradually paid off, as a former debt, contracted before my appointment to the government, to a much longer amount, was diſcharged in the courſe of two years, within your own remembrance; and that the eſtimated value of the notes will riſe to the rates of their ſpecific ſums, and even above them, on the proſpect of payment; ſo that the proprietors will be ſubjected to no loſs, unleſs they ſhall chuſe to part with their property in the notes during the intermediate time of our inability to diſcharge them, the annual intereſt due in the interval being duly and punctually paid. I have no doubt of their fidelity, but it can no way be ſo ſtrongly ſhewn, nor the Company's ſupport of them ſo ſtrongly engaged, as by the aſſiſtance required.

4thly. The Nabob Vizier having, by an intimation made to Mr. Middleton in the month of February laſt, been pleaſed to expreſs his deſire to make me a preſent of ten lacks of rupees, and requeſted my previous conſent and acceptance of the ſame, I deſire you will make my acknowledgement in proper terms for this inſtance of his liberality and benevolence; and acquaint him that I am precluded from accepting it by many conditions, but by one eſpecially, which I beg him to take in good part; namely, that if I had received it at the time in which the tender of it was made, it would have been liable to conſtructions, even in his breaſt, ſo repugnant to the diſintereſted friendſhip which I profeſs, and bear towards him, that no conſideration of perſonal profit could have induced me to accept it at ſuch hazard. If he ſhould renew the offer to you, you will inform him that my objection remains the ſame, and is inſuperable, but that if he will be pleaſed to transfer it to the Company, for the relief of their preſent and known diſtreſſes, I will accept of it on their behalf, with a thankfulneſs equal to that which I ſhould have felt and expreſſed for the gift, had it been made to myſelf; the wants of the Company being at this time of equal concern to me as my own. Let him underſtand this ſubject rightly, and he will ſee in my refuſal, thus qualified, the moſt convincing proof of my friendſhip for him, and regard for his intereſt.

5thly. It is very much my deſire to impreſs the Nabob with a thorough confidence in the faith and juſtice of our government, that is to ſay, in my own, while I am at the head of it: I cannot be anſwerable for the acts of others, independent of me. I hope it will not be difficult to convince him of this truth; for I have certainly afforded proofs of it, nor has the reverſe been ever perſonally imputed to me. It is my deſire to aſſiſt him in regulating his adminiſtration, becauſe the ſucceſs of my own is nearly connected with it; but is much more liable to ſuffer by its defects or misfortunes.—The inverſion of this obſervation will not apply to the effects of our misfortunes on his affairs, except in the moſt deſperate extremes.—Though we have been involved in wars with all the ſtates around us, his dominions have enjoyed a ſtate of tranquillity undiſturbed by foreign enemies, becauſe we have ſtood between him and thoſe who might have been his enemies. But were we to withdraw that interpoſition, he would ſoon experience a dreadful reverſe.—I know not how you will convince him of this by words, nor do I wiſh to put it to the proof; but you may aſſure him, that we will never interfere in his affairs beyond his own deſire, nor make any claim upon him, but for what may remain of his debt to the Company, the payment of his ſubſidy, and of the future charges incurred by other detachments employed at his requiſition and for his defence. Much delicacy and caution will be required in your declarations on this ſubject, leſt they ſhould be conſtrued to extend to an immediate change in the adminiſtration of his affairs, or to the inſtruments of it. Their perſons muſt be conſidered as ſacred, while they act with the participation of our influence. This diſtinction the Nabob underſtands, nor will it be either neceſſary or proper to allude to it, unleſs he himſelf ſhould firſt introduce the ſubject.

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6thly. Give the miniſter privately aſſurances of the preſent ſupport and future protection of our government.

Let your ſtay with the Nabob Vizier be ſhort, and be careful to prevent its affecting the influence of the Reſident.

For your complete information upon the ſubject of theſe inſtructions, I ſhall furniſh you with copies of the agreement made by me with the Nabob Vizier in Auguſt laſt, and of my inſtructions to the Reſident reſpecting it.

I ſhall alſo give you letters of introduction both to the Nabob Vizier, and to the miniſters.

The following are given you as the heads of ſubjects recommended to your enquiry, but too variable for ſpecific inſtructions:

Goorookpoor and Bareich,
Jagheers.
Fyzoola Cawn.
Furrackabad.
The King.

You will communicate theſe inſtructions, and my ſentiments on every other ſubject of your miſſion, to Major Davy, who attends you as your aſſiſtant, and in caſe that ſickneſs or any other accident ſhould prevent your proceeding to Lucknow, you will transfer them to his charge for execution.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Acts Secy to the Secret Dept.

COPY Proceedings and Correſpondence relative to the State and Condition of the Country of Oude and its Dependencies, and of the reigning Family thereof; including the Charges made by Mr. Haſtings againſt Mr. Briſtow, &c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 20 January 1784.

THE following letter and incloſures from Mr. Briſtow having been received on the 30th ultimo, were circulated to the members of the Board for their peruſal, and returned on the 1ſt inſtant.

Gentlemen,

Since I had the honour to addreſs you, under date the 13th inſtant, reſpecting Ilmas Ally Kau, I have received other advices in a letter from Major M'Lary, tending to confirm me in opinion of the inimical deſigns of that Aumil. In explanation of the further precautions I judged it neceſſary to adopt for the ſecurity of the Caunpore ſtation, in conſequence of Major M'Lary's repreſentation, I beg leave, gentlemen, to refer you to my anſwer to his letter.

I have already had the honour, in my addreſs of the 13th herein above mentioned, to lay before you copies of letters written by me on this ſubject to Colonels Morgan and Cummings: I now take the liberty to tranſmit to the Honourable Board ſuch further correſpondence applicable

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cable to it, as has ſince paſſed between me and thoſe gentlemen. I flatter myſelf, it will alſo be in my power to furniſh you, in a day or two, with a tranſcript of the Perſian correſpondence that has paſſed between me and the miniſter relative to Ilmas. A tranſlation of it is preparing as faſt as poſſible. I have the honour to ſubmit myſelf, with the greateſt reſpect, &c.

Lucknow, 20th Dec. 1783. JOHN BRISTOW.

COPY of a Letter from Major M'Lary to Mr. Briſtow.

Caunpore, 17th December 1783.

In conſequence of Colonel Morgan's orders, I beg leave to inform you, that I arrived here yeſterday evening with the regiment under my command, and that I ſhall take care to repel any attack which may be made in this quarter: As yet I have not heard of any motions of the Aumil's troops. Oblige me with your ſentiments reſpecting them; and, ſhould they draw this way, in what way, in what light I am to hold them: But at any rate I ſhall be prepared.

COPY of a Letter from Major M'Lary to Mr. Briſtow.

19th December 1783, Caunpore.

I know not yet what the Aumil's intentions are; but this is certain, that he is collecting his forces from every quarter under the ſpecious plea of muſtering them. As I ſhould highly experience the want of artillery men in caſe of any attack on this place, I have wrote to Sir John Cumming, requeſting that a detachment may be ſent down with all expedition; having at preſent only a few laſcars to work the guns.

Should it appear to you that the Aumil has hoſtile intentions, I think the two companies of Major Scott's regiment, now on their march to Lucknow, might be ordered to join me, as alſo three or four from the Lucknow or Kyrabad ſtations. As Major Dunn has above two companies detached, and I have nearly one, ſhould the Aumil draw this way, apparently hoſtile, I mean to quit the cantonments, carrying with me the park and magazine, and move to a poſt near the Caunpore old lines, where I ſhall be enabled to withſtand his attack; as any attempt to preſerve ſo ſtraggling a place as thoſe cantonments, would be uſeleſs, impracticable, and divide my force.

It is highly neceſſary that the Dawk between this place and Lucknow ſhould be more expeditious.

Mr. Briſtow's Anſwer.

Lucknow, December 20th, 1783.

I am favoured with your letters of the 17th and 19th inſtant. In caſe Colonel Morgan ſhould not have furniſhed you with a liſt of the Aumil's troops, I have the pleaſure to incloſe you one. The intelligence you convey to me, of his collecting them under the pretence of muſter, is very ſuſpicious, as their ſervices at the preſent ſeaſon of the year are required in ſecuring the collections; and the meaſure is unprecedented.

As the Reſident's guard has Golundares attached to it, I have preferred requeſting Captain M'Leod to proceed to Caunpore with all expedition, and called upon Lieutenant Wroughton, with the two companies under his command, to march along with him; and they have my requiſition to obey your orders. *The arms* of Captain M'Leod's battalion being in a very bad ſtate, and not fit

fit for ſervice; I requeſt you will order the number requiſite to be ſerved him from the magazine at Caunpore. I have, at the recommendation of Colonels Morgan and Cumming, requeſted Major Cook will immediately reinforce you with one battalion of his regiment. I have attended to your intimation concerning the Dawke; and I requeſt you will alſo follow proper meaſures with the Munſhee at Caunpore, to oblige his people to do their duty.

True Copies.

J. NEAVE,
Aſſt, &c.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming to Mr. Briſtow.

Futty Ghur, 13th Dec. 1783.

I am favoured with your letter of the 11th current, incloſing copy of your letter to Colonel Morgan, together with a ſtate of Almas's force. If you think there be immediate danger to the magazine, &c. at Caunpore, and in caſe Colonel Morgan have not, in conſequence of your information, either left a reinforcement, or halted himſelf near Caunpore, in my opinion the moſt eligible mode would be to order the regiment at Kayrabad thither immediately. Half the regiment at Lucknow might march thither alſo; and as ſoon as Colonel Ironſide arrives, the whole might return to their ſtations. For my own part, I will take care to hold the troops here in readineſs to march the moment I receive certain intelligence that Almas is drawing his troops together with a hoſtile intention. I will alſo, in that event, order Colonel Knudſon to join me by forced marches. There being no direct Dawk between this and Barelli, I have to obſerve to you, that the want of it has been already attended with much inconvenience; and it is not improbable but it may be productive of very bad conſequences: For this reaſon, I beg leave to recommend to you an application to the Vizier, for a Dawk to be laid between this and Berelly, as ſoon as conveniently can be done. The expence cannot be very great.

EXTRACT from Mr. Briſtow's Letter to Colonel Sir John Cumming, dated Lucknow, 18th December 1783.

I am favoured with your letters of the 13th and 15th inſtant, and ſhould have replied ſooner to the latter, but that I waited to hear from Colonel Morgan. I underſtand that Major M'Lary's regiment has reinforced the troops in the ſtation of Caunpore, which will anſwer the ſafety of it. Almas's Ally Cawn has manifeſted no overt act of hoſtility: His correſpondence and connection with the Marattas, withdrawing his family and effects from Lucknow, and failing in his accuſtomed punctuality of payment, are circumſtances which, compared with the conduct he purſues in general, juſtify ſuſpicions, and render it neceſſary that we be on our guard.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Morgan to Mr. Briſtow, dated Cairah, 14 December 1783.

I have this moment received yours of the 10th inſtant, and in conſequence have ordered Major M'Lary to march back with his regiment to Caunpore with the utmoſt expedition, where he will arrive in two days; and now I have only one regiment of ſepoys with me. But I cannot think that Almas has any intention of diſturbing the ſtations at Caunpore. However, as Colonel Sir John Cumming is now in full force, being joined by Major Duncan with two regiments, I hope and flatter myſelf you have wrote to him upon the ſubject, as I recommended it to you in my letter of the 27th Auguſt laſt, to which I refer you for what I thought neceſſary to be ſaid on the ſubject:

subject: He will not fail to give every assistance the occasion requires for the protection of the Cawnpore station, if you have wrote to him. Before this time, you must have seen the necessity of reinforcing the station, and you might have ordered troops from Hyrabad for that service; or, if the case was very emergent, a battalion from the regiment at Lucknow might have been sent; both which I recommended to you to be done.

Was I to return with the remainder of the brigade, it might, as you observe, hasten his defection, and give him some suspicion of our Government having inimical intentions towards him.

True copy and extracts.

J. NEAVE,

Assistant to the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

The following Letter, and its inclosure, from Mr. Bristow, were received and circulated on the 1st instant.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

The great inconvenience and distress to which your affairs are exposed, from Almas Ally Cawn's withholding payment of the revenues under his charge, are fully exemplified in my correspondence with Colonel Sir John Cumming, which I have now the honour to inclose for your information. Had this Aumil paid his kists with his accustomed punctuality, I should by this time have realized a sufficient sum to discharge the arrears both of the second brigade, and the detachment on the frontier station. Circumstanced as I now am, it is with difficulty I am enabled to support the current disbursements of my office. I have regularly issued all monies immediately as they have been paid into the treasury; but as none of the bankers at the present period answer their bills when due, there arises another difficulty, for which it is no easy matter to apply a remedy.

I have the honour, &c.
JOHN BRISTOW.

Lucknow,
22d December, 1783.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming to Mr. Bristow, dated Futty Ghur, December 15th, 1783.

The extreme distress in which the troops at this station now are, for want of money, obliges me to be very urgent in my request for two lacks of rupees to be sent hither as soon as possible. We are near five months in arrears, which even in plentiful seasons would be very distressing, but in the present scarcity is insupportable; nor am I without apprehensions of the most alarming consequences, if some means are not fallen on to supply the troops with subsistence. It is true, we have a detachment at Chapramow that has hitherto furnished grain, by seizing on the hoards at that place; but I have been hitherto particularly attentive that not a grain of corn should be taken away till paid for; and indeed, were it otherwise, the people all over the country would be alarmed, and do any thing with their property rather than let it fall into our hands. But, besides the extreme distress and general complaints of the troops, there are other reasons which make me very anxious for a supply of money at this period. On the one side, we have cause to apprehend an incursion of the Seiks, and on the other an attack by Almas. Should either of these events take place, it would be impossible for the troops to march till they were paid at least two months pay; I need not point out to you the bad consequences of so long, though inevitable delay. That no time may be lost in bringing treasure from Lucknow, when it is ready, and to quiet the minds of the troops, by giving them hopes that their sufferings will be speedily relieved, I intend sending an escort to Lucknow, where it may wait till you are provided with cash; which I trust will be in a very few days at farthest. As the district of Cheparamow will not be able to furnish grain for many days longer, I propose sending a battalion into the district of Bisunt Roy, for the pur-

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ſole of ſupplying our camp with proviſions. I know that you are unwilling that any force ſhould be made uſe of, in any diſtrict under Almas, and I have therefore ſtudiouſly avoided it; but I hope you will have no objections with reſpect to Biſunt Roy's country; if you have, communicate them to me, and point out the place from which we may draw our ſupplies. I wiſh for nothing more than to be able to ſubſiſt the troops, without oppreſſing the natives; and it ſhall be my care to ſee that they are paid for the grain we get from them, as ſoon as you ſhall put it in my power.

EXTRACT of Mr. Briſtow's Reply, dated Lucknow, 18th December, 1783.

I am favoured with your letter of the 15th inſtant. I am ſo fully convinced that, for ſupplying with proviſions the troops under your command, you will uſe ſuch means as will be attended with the leaſt poſſible inconvenience or diſtreſs to the inhabitants, that I muſt leave it entirely to your own judgment; requeſting you will adopt the method you propoſe, or any other which papears to you moſt eligible. I ſhall ſend you a jankah on the Sezawal of Jerokabad for rupees 50,000, and requeſt your aſſiſtance in getting in that ſum; but it is neceſſary to inform you that I think he will be unable immediately to ſupply it. The regiment at Kyrabad, and the Rohilcund detachments, ſhall be paid by junkaws on the aumils of thoſe provinces; the regiment at Lucknow I can furniſh from this treaſury; beſides which, I expect to be able to ſend the ſum you require for the troops immediately with you; and for this purpoſe, previous to the receipt of your favour, I had requeſted Mr. Melville to apply to you for an eſcort.

Colonel Cumming to Mr. Briſtow, dated Futty Ghur, 17th December, 1783.

This morning I ſent a company of ſepoys, under the command of Lieutenant Browne, to Lucknow for treaſure, which I entreat you again and again to ſend hither, with as little delay as poſſible. The diſtreſs of the troops, through the ſcarcity of grain, and total want of money, is ſo great, as to admit no alternative; and I am forced, much againſt my inclination, to ſend a detachment in Biſunt Roy's diſtrict, to ſeize upon what grain they can find, and to convey it hither for the immediate ſubſiſtence of the troops. As it is impoſſible to raiſe money to pay for the grain at the time of taking it away, I have ordered the officer to grant receipts for the quantities he receives, in order that the owners may be paid as ſoon as a ſupply of caſh ſhall enable us to do it. If money be not ſent us in the ſpace of a very few days, I ſhall be driven, however unwillingly, to march the whole detachment to Kanooge, and to ſeize on the repoſitories of grain in the city, and the adjacent villages. In ſhort, I am apprehenſive we ſhall be forced into meaſures, which nothing but extreme diſtreſs could juſtify, or even excuſe.

ESTIMATE of Pay and Arrears due to the Detachment under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming.

The detachment under the command of Colonel Knudſon at Barelly, from the 1ſt of Auguſt to the 31ſt December, which is five months, at 36,000 per month	CR$	-					1,80,000
To European artillery, 4 months, at 16,000	CR$	—	—	—			64,000
The brigade ſtaff, 5 months, at 14,000	CR$	—	—	—			70,000
The 11th regiment of ſepoys at Futty Ghur, 5 months, at 19,000	CR$						95,000
Half the 21ſt regiment, at ditto, 9000	CR$	—	—	—			47,500
The 4th regiment of ſepoys, now at Futty Ghur, 3 months, at 20,000	CR$						60,000
The 15th d°	—	—	d°	d°	—		60,000
					CR$	—	5,76,500

N. B. Beſides the above, there is Major Grant's regiment now at Lucknow, and Major Cook's at Kyrabad, that will be 4 months in arrears.

Mr.

Mr. Briſtow, in reply to Colonel Cummings's letter of the 17th, dated Lucknow, 22d December, 1783.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inſtant; and, as I have already informed you, I ſhall uſe my utmoſt endeavours to ſupply your detachment with the ſum required by the Paymaſter, and hope in a few days you will be relieved from all diſtreſs.

True copies and extracts.

J. NEAVE,

Aſſiſtant to Reſident
at the Vizier's Court.

The following letter from Lieutenant Colonel Martine, accompanied by his anſwer to the interrogations tranſmitted to him on the 23d November, having been received on the 2d inſtant, were circulated to the members of the Board, and followed by the minutes which are entered after them.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I herewith have the honour of tranſmitting you my anſwers to the interrogatories you have been pleaſed to put to me, by your commands of the 23d ultimo, which I have given, to the beſt of my recollection and knowledge, in all caſes. I have now only to beg your indulgence for any want of method which may appear in the accompanying ſheets, as I acknowlege I have not been uſed to ſuch work.

I have the honour, &c.

D. Lucknow,
23d December, 1783.

C[t] MARTIN.

Anſwer to the Interrogatories from the Honourable Governor General and Council.

1ſt Queſtion.

In reply to this queſtion, I do not recollect to have heard Mr. Briſtow ſay, that he had or would forbid Hyder Beg Cawn's informing the Governor General "of the ſtate of affairs at Lucknow;" but I heard Mr. Briſtow expreſs a ſort of diſtruſt and diſpleaſure, that Hyder Beg Cawn either had or would complain againſt him.

2d. The miniſter Hyder Beg Cawn came in my room ſome time in November 1782, appearing anxious, and told me, that Mr. Briſtow had required of him the loan of twenty-five lacks of rupees; that he had repreſented to him it was not in his power to do it, and had explained his reaſons; notwithſtanding, he feared Mr. Briſtow did not believe him; on which account the miniſter, Hyder Beg Cawn, deſired me to ſpeak to Mr. Briſtow of the impoſſibility of his lending ſuch a ſum, "being already indebted to bankers, ſhroffs, and other perſons, from whom he had "been obliged to borrow for the immediate expences of his Excellency; and without diſcharg-"ing thoſe debts, for which he had already ſettled a mode of payment (if Mr. Briſtow did not "prevent him) he could not, with any degree of propriety, borrow more."

He alſo explained the total of theſe debts, and ſaid, "that, once they were liquidated, with "proper truſt and ſupport, the former of which he feared Mr. Briſtow had not in him, that he "would be able to borrow large ſums, though money was ſcarce; and that, by a good har-"mony and underſtanding, he was in hopes that the Company's and his Excellency the Vizier's "buſineſs would be carried on with eaſe, and proſper accordingly."

The above I related word for word to Mr. Briſtow, and explained alſo my opinion of the general ſcarcity of money, and the neceſſity of giving confidence and keeping a good underſtanding with his Excellency, and the miniſter Hyder Beg Cawn. Of this laſt, particularly, I mentioned

tioned his great attachment to our intereſt; his abilities, honeſty, and diſintereſtedneſs in the management of the country; and that I had reaſons to think he had not ſuch a ſum by him, or any like it, in ready caſh, as was demanded of him. In anſwer to this, as far as I can recollect, Mr. Briſtow replied, that with regard to Hyder Beg Cawn's having no ready caſh, and his not being able to advance the ſum above-mentioned, "it was all a ſham from him; that he "was worth large ſums, and had accumulated great wealth, &c."

On another day the miniſter Hyder Beg Cawn either came himſelf, or ſent me a man, to let me know that Mr. Briſtow ſtill inſiſted on his lending him the ſum before mentioned; and that, in caſe he would not lend ſuch a ſum, he, Mr. Briſtow, would, by a change in the office, find another miniſter who ſhould lend it: And that, ſince it appeared Mr. Briſtow ſtill entertained prejudices againſt him, and was reſolved to diſmiſs him from his office, as he had conducted himſelf with applauſe towards his maſter the Vizier, and the Company, he would requeſt to have the Company's protection, and retire with his family and property on the Company's territories; for he was not able to find ſuch a ſum, nor knew how to get it from any body: that the ruſſoom allowed him he would give an account of, the whole having been expended either by him or the Nabob: that he thought his enemies had prevailed on Mr. Briſtow; and, as it appeared Mr. Briſtow intended turning him away, he begged I would explain the above to him, that he might have leave to retire ſafe with his family and property. All this I mentioned to Mr. Briſtow, and gave him alſo my opinion of the impropriety of diſtreſſing him, &c. Mr. Briſtow ſtill obſerved, that in his opinion the miniſter Hyder Beg Cawn was worth immenſe ſums, &c. That, in regard to the taking the office from him, that the Governor General had given him full power to do it; but that he thought Hyder Beg Cawn was as good a man for it as any other, accordingly he had no intention to diſmiſs him from his office; but that he ought to lend as much money as he could. At the ſame time Mr. Briſtow alſo requeſted of me to lend all the money I could, ſaying, that he would borrow from the bankers, ſhroffs, and others, all that he could poſſibly get; aſking my opinion of the ſums I thought he would be able to borrow in the province of Oude; which I gave him, as alſo my reaſon for not having it in my power to lend any at that time. The miniſter, as I ſuppoſed, being anxious for an anſwer, either came himſelf, or ſent his man, I do not remember which; but I do recollect that I ſent him word, "not to be under any apprehenſion of "his being diſmiſſed for his not being able to lend the money, Mr. Briſtow having told me that "he would not do it; but, on the contrary, I was in hopes Mr. Briſtow would change his mind; "and if he was acting from prejudices, or the perſuaſions of his enemies, that the fallacy of "their inſinuations would ſoon come to light, and he would be undeceived: not to be under any "fear of being diſmiſſed, but to obey every order Mr. Briſtow might chuſe to give him: That "though Mr. Briſtow appeared to be haſty, he had no bad intention; and by obeying, and act-"ing uprightly, he would ſoon gain his confidence, and by that means defeat the artful inſinu-"ations of his enemies." This anſwer I gave entirely of myſelf, after having received the anſwer above mentioned, or nearly, from Mr. Briſtow; and the miniſter ſent me word that he would go to Mr. Briſtow: and as his man did not appear much ſatisfied, I wrote to Mr. Briſtow to the ſame purport as related above. Of this letter I have not kept a copy; but I found a note of Mr. Briſtow to me without date, which I have reaſon to think is an anſwer to my repreſentation on this ſubject; as this note expreſſes, "he had had a ſatisfactory explanation with Hyder "Beg Cawn, and that I need not be apprehenſive of his wanting to play him off."

3d. I cannot be poſitive to this queſtion, but, as far as I can recollect, I heard either from Mr. Briſtow, or the miniſter Hyder Beg Cawn, that ſuch papers had been required from the latter, and I think they were delivered.

4th. What I can recollect about this queſtion is, that I have heard at times Mr. Briſtow mention, that he had upon him the whole reſponſibility of the revenues of the province of Oude; that not a rupee ſhould be given or paid without his knowledge, and he meant to make a reform. In the end of December or January laſt he ſhewed me a letter, aſking me what I thought of it? He ſaid he was writing to the Honourable Board, in which he propoſed to eſtabliſh a treaſurer Dewan and Audawlut, and alſo recommending perſons of his acquaintances to ſuperintend thoſe offices. On this letter I remarked to Mr. Briſtow, that thoſe offices were already in being, and even held by the perſons he had recommended: That I thought they were diſpleaſed at the Nabob and miniſter's meaſure, and, if he intended to ſet them up againſt the Nabob and his miniſter's, I was afraid he would meet with many obſtacles and difficulties in effecting his plan: That, as far as I knew, the Nabob Vizier ſeemed ſubmiſſive enough to every plan recommended to him by the Governor General and council; but that, without ſuch a recommendation ſtrongly enforced, he would find him very obſtinate in this affair, particularly on account of the controul which would be put on him by theſe offices in the manner propoſed, and the increaſe of expences and emoluments that would follow of courſe.

That,

That, above all, the Vizier would be very loth to allow any attempt to controul his privy purſe and houſehold expences, and would do every thing in his power to avoid it. On theſe or other reaſons he had other aumils, on whom he allows or gives no jaydauds or tunkaws, for the Company, as that he may receive his rent directly from them. That if any irregularities exiſted in the above-named offices, as they ſtood at preſent, I was perſuaded that they would be remedied by the Nabob or his miniſter, after a proper repreſentation by him (Mr. Briſtow) &c. In reply, Mr. Briſtow ſaid many things in ſupport of his project of reform and controul; and all I told him then, and at different other times, availed little, by what appeared afterwards.

5th. To anſwer this queſtion as fully as I can, I beg leave to repreſent, that Mr. Briſtow at different times mentioned to me (I ſuppoſe for the purpoſe of my informing Hyder Beg Cawn) that he (the miniſter) would not obey him, and that in conſequence he would be obliged to make a change in that office. This was always ſaid in terms and in a manner implying great diſpleaſure, but without Mr. Briſtow's mentioning in what particular point Hyder Beg Cawn had not obeyed him, I informed Hyder Beg Cawn's man of what Mr. Briſtow had ſaid, but without telling him any thing of Mr. Briſtow's diſpleaſure, or the intended change he had talked of. In return, he aſſured me his maſter had told him to inform me, he had hitherto obeyed every order of Mr. Briſtow, and that he would be happy if Mr. Briſtow would point out the particular inſtance in which he had not: That I ſhould then be convinced of the contrary. This I related to Mr. Briſtow, and deſired he would accordingly name out the particular point he had to complain of. Mr. Briſtow replied to me, he would not have a third perſon; that the man muſt truſt to him, or words to that purpoſe. To this I anſwered, that he had then no occaſion to tell me his ſtories about Hyder Beg Cawn, and to talk to me of the ſubjects of diſpleaſure he pretended to receive from him, as it was no buſineſs of mine. Still, however, at ſeveral times after, Mr. Briſtow and I had different converſations on the ſame ſubject; he ſaying that Hyder Beg Cawn would not obey him, and I inſiſting on it he would. About this time Hyder Beg Cawn came to my houſe; I told him that the buſineſs in debate between him and Mr. Briſtow muſt be a matter of a very ſecret nature, ſince neither he or Mr. Briſtow would explain it to me, yet both appeared willing I ſhould mediate in the affair. After ſome heſitation, and premiſing that Mr. Briſtow had bound him to ſecrecy, and begging I would not mention what he was going to ſay, which I promiſed I would not, Hyder Beg Cawn acquainted me, that Mr. Briſtow required of him to make up and give him ſhakas in the Vizier's name, without his knowledge or acquieſcence (as he, Hyder Beg Cawn, had reported to Mr. Briſtow, that the Vizier would not conſent to what was required of him, viz. the payment of the Futty Ghur detatchment) which would enſure the jaydauds or tunkaws neceſſary for the payment of that detatchment. This Hyder Beg Cawn pretended to me he could not do without the Vizier's orders or conſent, as it was a thing his highneſs had ſet himſelf againſt, and contrary to the treaty he had lately entered into at Chunar Ghur with the Governor General. That, however, if he was ordered to do ſo by the Honourable Board, he would then, as the riſque of incurring his maſter's diſpleaſure, endeavour to prevail on him to aſſent; or, if Mr. Briſtow would give him an order to that purpoſe, ſo as he might be cleared of the blame of ſuch an act, that he would then do it, in expectation of being ſupported in conſequence by him and by the Board. I promiſed Hyder Beg Cawn I would ſpeak to Mr. Briſtow on this ſubject, but waited till Mr. Briſtow himſelf ſpoke firſt, which was ſoon after. I then told him, that with reſpect to the affair in which the ſaid Hyder Beg Cawn would not obey him, and for which he (Mr. Briſtow) ſaid he had orders, he had nothing more to do than to give him thoſe orders, or his own, and I would venture to aſſure him Hyder Beg Cawn would obey him implicitly; and that if it ſhould happen that he was not able to perſuade his maſter the Vizier, he hoped ſtill to do it with the aſſiſtance of the reſident, or even the Board, if hereafter neceſſary. That in the mean time, in order to prevent the inconvenience of delays, he (Hyder Beg Cawn) would take upon himſelf, in the name of his maſter, to do what was wanted, provided Mr. Briſtow would give him his orders to that effect. As far as I can recollect, Mr. Briſtow told me, he had already given him orders, but that the miniſter would not obey him; repeated, that he would not have the aſſiſtance of a third perſon in this affair; and ſaid, he would be obliged to take ſome other meaſures, &c. Several days paſſed; I had no viſits, nor heard about the debate, which made me conclude Mr. Briſtow had reaſons to be ſatisfied with the miniſter: until the 2d of February, that I received a meſſage from Hyder Beg Cawn, by a ſervant of his, informing me that his life was in danger, on account of Mr. Briſtow's having complained in ſuch a manner againſt him to the Vizier, that he could expect nothing leſs than to loſe it, if he was not protected: In conſequence, that he would take refuge in his (Briſtow's) houſe, or mine, until he had ſecurity for his life, &c. The occaſion was ſo preſſing, that although Mr. Briſtow had ſhewn me he was not pleaſed at my repreſentation in behalf of Hyder Beg Cawn, I could not help writing him on that ſubject; and in his anſwer, which appeared to me ſatisfactory with reſpect to Hyder Beg Cawn's ſafety, there was this paragraph: "To give a hint to his ſervant that the buſineſs muſt be done; and the Vizier's "objections could only be conſidered as his dictating.

Reſpecting the tunkaws of the tookſawars, I cannot poſitively aſſert any thing; only I underſtood, that during the conteſt relative to the appointment of a treaſurer, dewan, and audawlut, application was made for ſeparate tunckaws for the tookſawars, and that two lacks of rupees had been paid on that account either to Mr. Briſtow or Mr. Cowper's treaſurer: That the Vizier was diſpleaſed, and threatened that if Mr. Briſtow or Mr. Cowper paid thoſe tookſawars, he ſhould no longer look on them as his own; and, accordingly, that any ſum paid them ſhould not be on his account. In conſequence, I underſtand that two lacks of rupees were ſent back to Tippurchund, the Vizier's treaſurer.

6th. To this I have to anſwer, That a perſon came to me, on the part of Hyder Beg Cawn, to tell me that Mr. Briſtow had required of him an account of the expences of the Vizier's houſehold, kitchen and ſtables; and that Hyder Beg Cawn had given for anſwer, That he much feared the Vizier's diſpleaſure, if he had came to know he had done ſuch a thing. In anſwer, I deſired the above perſon to inform Hyder Beg Cawn, that Mr. Briſtow had alſo told me he had power from the Governor General and council, in his inſtructions, in caſe Hyder Beg Cawn did not obey him, to turn him out of office. That Mr. Briſtow had told me, he was reſponſible for all the revenues, &c. as related in the anſwer of the queſtions 2d. and 3d. On theſe accounts, I adviſed Hyder Beg Cawn to obey implicitly, and deliver to Mr. Briſtow the accounts and papers he had required; and, in ſhort, refuſe nothing that was in his power. That in ſo doing I was in hopes they would be good friends; otherwiſe, as I had heard it from Mr. Briſtow, that he would be obliged to prefer another miniſter, who would obey reaſonable requeſts.

7th. To this I have to anſwer, That ſome time in or about March laſt, I had a meſſage from Hyder Beg Cawn, by the ſame perſon who uſed to come from him to me, acquainting me, that he was much at a loſs how to act; and begging I would "aſſiſt him with Mr. Briſtow, "who was ſurrounded by his (Hyder Beg Cawn's) enemies, and would not credit him in what "he ſaid. The point was, that Mr. Briſtow would not fix or ſettle the bunderburſt for the "Company, but inſiſted on having jaydauds or tunkaws for 140 lacks of rupees: That Hyder "Beg Cawn had repreſented to Mr. Briſtow, it was impoſſible for ſuch a ſum to be raiſed "from the Revenues; and that even the bunderburſt, ſettled by his predeceſſor Mr. Middleton, "could not without difficulty be realized: That the net revenues not being much above 172 "lacks, and the diſburſements (including the above 140 lacks) amounting to above 2 crores, "there was an abſolute neceſſity of coming to an arrangement for the preſent year: That, "inſtead of aſſenting, Mr. Briſtow had only teſtified to him (Hyder Beg Cawn) his ſuſpicions "of the many embezzlements and robberies committed, as he thought, in the collections and "diſburſements: That, in conſequence, he would ſettle nothing, until he had full accounts "of all diſburſements of the different troops, the place they were ſtationed at, and the mode in "which they were paid: That he (Hyder Beg Cawn) had repreſented, but without effect, that "to copy ſuch accounts would take up a deal of time, which could not then be conveniently "ſpared." In the end, Hyder Beg Cawn begged of me, by his man, to ſpeak to Mr. Briſtow, that he would finally determine on what was to be paid to the Company; and that the Vizier and him would find means, if poſſible, to ſatisfy every demand. I did ſo accordingly, but to little purpoſe; Mr. Briſtow being too much perſuaded that he would make many diſcoveries of miſmanagement to give up his points. A few days after I heard that all the mutt-ſuddies of the treaſurer's offices, and the muſhruffs were attending at Mr. Cowper's from morning till late at night, without intermiſſion; which circumſtance naturally gave weight to a rumour then ſpread, that the Vizier and his miniſter would no longer have an authority in the management of their public affairs. About this time I had another meſſage from Hyder Beg Cawn, begging of me to ſpeak to Mr. Briſtow, and inform him, that there was no more time to be loſt in the ſettling the affair of the Company's jeydauds or tunkaws; or, if he did not chuſe to do it, to take the ſmall remains of influence he (Hyder Beg Cawn) had for that purpoſe; and, to induce Mr. Briſtow to a ſpeedy determination, he deſired me to copy a ſcheme for the repartition of the revenues, and an account of the large ſums he had (according to Mr. Briſtow) accumulated. Theſe papers I ſent to Mr. Briſtow, and mentioned to him, that if he would not deſiſt from the demand of 140 lacks, the difference muſt either be borrowed, or retrenched from the uſual expences of the government: That, in my opinion, no retrenchment could be made, but on the moataynah's troops; and, if he meant ſuch retrenchments, the ſooner it was done the better, as in a few months more they would have received ſo much that the propoſed reſtraint could not anſwer any purpoſe, particularly as the accounts Mr. Cowper was taking were not, by his own account, near a concluſion, nor any thing like it. At firſt Mr. Briſtow ſaid he could not determine, unleſs he had thoſe accounts; but in the end, after Mr. Cowper had retired, who was preſent at firſt, he ſaid, "he would ſettle about it, as there was no end "to thoſe accounts."

8th. To

8th. To this I can only say, That, soon after Mr. Bristow's arrival at this place, it appears he had formed a scheme of establishing a regular corps of sepoys in lieu of the mootenahs; and I have heard him say, that he had wrote or would write to the Board or Governor General on the subject, and for a quantity of rejected arms. He also desired me to make up some, and asked me how many rupees firelocks would cost made here; on which I represented to him, that they would come much dearer than those which might be purchased in Bengal. With regard to the discharging 4,000 horse and 7,000 foot, I have heard of such an order from public report, but do not recollect any thing further about it.

9th. In answer to this I beg leave to represent, That, some time in January last, a man of Hyder Beg Cawn's came to me, to tell me that Mr. Bristow had enjoined the minister not to disclose to any one the removal he intended to make of the present Sezawul of Furruckabad, named Mahommed Syed Cawn who was to be relieved by one Mahommed Bey; and that this removal was without the consent of the Nabob and his minister: That it particularly affected this last, as Mahommed Syed Cawn was a man of his own recommendation, and an honest man, on whom he could depend, and for whose good behaviour he would venture to become security: That it was not so much for the sake of the office itself, that he wished Mr. Bristow to desist from his intended appointment, but because it would reflect on the Nabob, and take away the remains of his (Hyder Beg Cawn's) influence, and put him in a manner in competition with a person (Ismael Bey) who declared himself his avowed enemy. As Mahomed Bey was a particular friend and dependant of his, that therefore, if this intended appointment was to take place, every officer of government would naturally conclude, that neither the Vizier or his minister had power to fill or remove from offices, but that such authority was lodged in Hyder Beg Cawn's enemy, the friend of Mr. Bristow abovementioned. I was further desired very earnestly to endeavour to prevail on Mr. Bristow to postpone that appointment, but to do it in the most delicate manner possible. I spoke accordingly to Mr. Bristow, and told him I understood he meant to send a new sezawul to Furruckabad, one Mahomed Bey, a friend of Ismael Bey, and that it was contrary to the Vizier's and minister's inclinations, for which I added many reasons. On this Mr. Bristow asked me, whence I heard such a report? I answered him, That nothing of such a nature could be long concealed in a place like this. He then said it was true he had such an intention (of removing of Mahommed Syed Cawn) but that it was at the recommendation of Hyder Beg Cawn himself. I replied, that I thought it rather extraordinary, that Hyder Beg Cawn should remove from an office a man of his own choice, and whom he in a manner supported, to place an enemy of his. To this Mr. Bristow again repeated, that it was entirely at the minister's recommendation; that the sezawul was removed, and Mahommed Bey appointed to succeed. This assertion made me inform Mr. Bristow, that I had it in charge from the minister to represent to him against that appointment, for the reasons mentioned above, and which I explained fully. If I remember right, Mr. Bristow answered, "It was very extraordinary; that he would speak to the minister, and explain that matter with him. The next day Mr. Bristow spoke to me, and told me he had talked with Hyder Beg Cawn about sending Mahommed Bey to Furruckabad; and that he had returned for answer, that what Mr. Bristow "was doing, or would do, was well done." On my relating this to the minister, he acknowledged it was true, that Mr. Bristow had put such questions to him, and that he made such an answer; not being able to give him a flat denial: and besides, he had been cautioned by me to obey Mr. Bristow, as related before.

10. In answer to this question I have to represent, that, at the time alluded to, the Vizier sent me several messages, desiring me to tell Mr. Bristow, that "he would not agree or consent to "the appointment of a treasurer, Dewan and Adawlet, in the mode proposed by Mr. Bristow; "and that if Mr. Bristow continued to insist, as he had said he had orders from the Board to "do it, that the Vizier would be compelled to go in person to Calcutta, to represent his case, "and reasons for not agreeing to such appointments, if Mr. Bristow would not do it himself." I spoke accordingly to Mr. Bristow; and, as much as I can recollect, he told me he had orders from the Board about those offices, and he must obey them.—The Nabob again sent me a servant of his, to request I would intercede with Mr. Bristow, and engage him to write to the Board, to beg they would countermand the order he said they had given him. All the answer I could obtain from Mr. Bristow was, If the Vizier would write, and send him his letter, he would forward it to the Board—Another time I had another message from the Vizier by the same man, who told me he was sent, at the particular desire of the Nabob, to explain to me that Mr. Bristow had, in a late conference, made use of very harsh expressions towards him, such as the Governor General and council themselves had never employed; and that he felt them as still more humiliating, from their having been spoken in the presence of Mr. Cowper. The affair in question was about the treasurer and Dewan, and controul of the household expences; to which points the Nabob would not in any shape consent, declaring particularly, he would not have either Mr. Bristow or Mr. Cowper, or any European, to superintend or pay the expences of his household, family, or troops: That, in reply, Mr. Bristow had said, That if his excellency agreed to it, it was well; if not, it did not signify; that he would do it without his excellency's consent.—Such were the terms related to me by the man sent me by the Vizier; and further, that the Nabob replied only, That he would by no manner of means have Mr. Cowper to superintend his treasury; but, if Mr. Bristow insisted on having that office regulated,

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he would conſent to Tipper Chund, the perſon who was already his treaſurer, being joined to Doarkadaws, a man who had been propoſed by Mr. Briſtow.—It not being very agreeable to me to ſpeak ſo often to Mr. Briſtow on ſuch ſubjects, and the more ſo as it appeared plainly that he was not pleaſed at my interpoſition, I begged the perſon ſent me by the Vizier, that he would requeſt his maſter to employ ſomebody elſe to carry his meſſages to Mr. Briſtow, as I wiſhed to be excuſed. He however returned ſoon after, and told me his excellency had ſaid, I have known him of old, and when he was a boy; that I had been his friend ſo long, and why at this moment, refuſe him my aſſiſtance? The man ſaid ſo much, that I was induced to promiſe I would ſpeak to Mr. Briſtow on the ſubject.—I did it accordingly; and related every word that I had heard. He appeared thoughtful, and ſaid he did not recollect to have made uſe of harſh expreſſions; but that his inſtructions were poſitive to eſtabliſh ſuch offices, and that they muſt be eſtabliſhed.—I repreſented to him the Nabob's unwillingneſs to aſſent; and how improper, in my opinion, it was, to want to place Mr. Cowper to ſuperintend ſuch an office, which would in fact render the Nabob ſubſervient to him. Mr. Briſtow anſwered nothing to this, only paſſed ſome ſevere reflections on the miniſter.—The day after, Hyder Beg Cawn ſent me his man, begging I would report to Mr. Briſtow, that he had gone to the Vizier with his written order (on the ſubject of the above) but that the Nabob would not conſent: That he had made uſe of every perſuaſion in his power, to no purpoſe: That the Vizier had ſhed tears on account of the repeated ill uſage he had met with from Mr. Briſtow, and had ſaid, he would not remain in the provinces; and, if the Board did not countermand the orders Mr. Briſtow mentioned, on the points in conteſt, that he muſt quit Lucknow, and go to Calcutta, to throw himſelf before the Board, in order to be heard in his repreſentations. This meſſage I repeated in the evening to Mr. Briſtow, but I do not exactly recollect his anſwer; only I thought he appeared ſince to relax from the intended appointment of Mr. Cowper to ſuperintend the treaſury.—However, I have a note of Mr. Briſtow, on the ſubject of one of the many repreſentations I was neceſſitated to make to him, in which he ſays, "You'll not underſtand me. "Hyder Beg Cawn has been the cauſe of all the miſchief in the country, as well as to me: He "muſt obey every order ſimplicitly, and not ſet the Nabob at rejecting reaſonable requeſts. "Theſe are the only terms; and he will take the conſequences of any further oppoſition. His "Complaints ſignify nothing."

11. I do recollect to have, in the courſe of general converſation, either from Mr. Briſtow, or at leaſt from perſons in his preſence, heard, that the Nabob had many unneceſſary ſervants, and a vaſt number of uſeleſs animals. In particular it was mentioned that he had Fifty Barbers; but I am not certain of any orders being given about the reduction of their number.

12. In my anſwer to the 10th queſtion, I have already given a detail of the harſh expreſſions of which the Nabob Vizier complained: I have heard of no other.

13. I have already, in my anſwer to the 10th queſtion, and in other parts of theſe ſheets, declared what I know relative to the firſt part of this queſtion: I cannot aſſert any thing poſitive.

14. I cannot ſay poſitively any thing on the ſubject of this queſtion; only that I know of orders iſſued by Mr. Briſtow to the officer ſtationed with the Phouſdar of Kyrabad, "to take "effectual meaſures to prevent the Phouſdar from making any payments to other taukadars, "till the full amount of the Company's aſſignments be diſcharged; and that he inſiſted upon no "part of the collections being appropriated to other purpoſe than the demand of Government." I alſo underſtand that the miniſters roſſoum has not been paid by the Aumil of Allahabad, in conſequence of ſimilar orders.

15. I have already, in my anſwer to the 5th queſtion, related what I knew of the circumſtances of Hyder Beg Cawn's fears, on account of the complaints Mr. Briſtow had made againſt him to the Vizier, which operated ſo much on him, that he determined in ſeeking protection either in my houſe or Mr. Briſtow's. Both Hyder Beg Cawn's man, and the Vizier's, who came to me on that ſubject, ſaid to me, that Mr. Briſtow had told the Vizier "to act as he thought "proper with his miniſters. That nobody would find fault with it, and that he would give it "him in writing."

16. To this queſtion I cannot anſwer with any degree of certainty or recollection.

17. All I know on the ſubject of this queſtion is, that Hyder Beg Cawn did mention to me, ſome time in May laſt, to tell Mr. Briſtow, "That if he choſe to allow me to the mediator "betwixt him and the miniſter, that he, Hyder Beg Cawn, was ready to enter into any "engagements he pleaſed, and he would be ſincerely and fairly attached to him." I was not made

made acquainted with any other terms of the ſaid coalnamah or engagement; and, on my mentioning the affair to Mr. Briſtow, he ſaid he did not want to make any ſuch agreement with a man who had and would deceive him.

18. I have already related, in the courſe of theſe ſheets, many particulars relative to the Shookas; and have only to add, that Mr. Briſtow, one time in converſation with me, was expreſſing his diſpleaſure with the miniſter, and ſaying he would not obey him. I replied, that I thought he had, and even at the riſque of diſpleaſing his maſter, and of creating more enemies; as a proof of which, I mentioned, that it was entirely to obey him that he had ſealed and delivered the ſhookas for the payment of the Futty Ghur detachment, which he had done without the Vizier's knowledge. Mr. Briſtow appeared aſtoniſhed at my knowing that circumſtance, and aſked me if Hyder Beg Cawn had told me ſo (ſeeing he was under ſecrecy). I anſwered him, that I knew the affair long ago, as well as what had paſſed between him and the miniſter on that ſcore.

19. In anſwer to this queſtion, I beg leave to obſerve, that I cannot particularize the appointment Mr. Cowper had from Mr. Briſtow reſpecting the Adaulet; but I underſtood from ſeveral quarters that Mr. Cowper ſuperintended ſuch an adaulet; and as a great deal was ſaid about it in the courſe of private converſation, and entirely from friendly motives, I aſked Mr. Briſtow how it came that Mr. Cowper had ſuch an office? If I recollect right, Mr. Briſtow replied, that he knew nothing about his having ſuch an office. I then told him, that if he knew nothing about it, "then Mr. Cowper acted on his own account." I further told Mr. Briſtow, "that the blame, "if any, would fall on him, and adviſed him to order Mr. Cowper to deſiſt." The next day, or ſoon after, a perſon from the miniſter informed me, that Mr. Cowper had ſummoned the miniſter's head banker to appear before him, and threatened him with his (either Mr. Cowper or Mr. Briſtow's) diſpleaſure, for not complying with the ſummons which was ſent him to anſwer to a complaint againſt him. As this affair was notorious, and many bankers and principal merchants of the town were uneaſy in conſequence, I mentioned it to Mr. Briſtow, and told him that ſuch acts gave great diſguſt to the people; and the more ſo as coming from Mr. Cowper, as properly nobody knew of any powers being veſted in any other perſon beſides the Reſident. Mr. Briſtow again repeated what he had ſaid before, that Mr. Cowper had nothing to do in the Adaulet; and that he had ſpoke to Mr. Cowper, who he underſtood had wrote a letter to the miniſter's banker in his (Mr. Briſtow's) name, to deſire him, that whenever he (Mr. Cowper) choſe to write in his (Mr. Briſtow's) name, not to ſend the letter without firſt ſhewing it to him. At another time, not long after, I underſtood that ſeveral decrees, ſaid to have been given in the new Adaulet, had been preſented to the miniſter in order to obtain the Vizier's ſanction, which he had refuſed to give, not having power from the Vizier to do ſo. That in conſequence thoſe decrees were given to a Munſhee attending on Mr. Cowper, with orders to carry them to the Vizier (who was then on a hunting party at ſome diſtance from Lucknow) in order to obtain his approbation. Theſe circumſtances I related to Mr. Briſtow; who, in his anſwer, continued to deny the knowledge of any adaulet, and ſaid that the Munſhee was gone for a few days, on leave of abſence, to his home. This, I own, ſurprized me a good deal; and I thought it very extraordinary, that Mr. Briſtow ſhould pretend not to know a thing which was notorious to all the town, and which may ſo eaſily be proved, if neceſſary. This prevented me from ſaying any thing more to Mr. Briſtow on that ſubject.

20. My intermediation was certainly employed between Mr. Briſtow and Hyder Beg Cawn, as will appear by my anſwers to the above queſtions, to which I beg leave to refer.

Lucknow,
22d December, 1783.

(Signed) CL. MARTIN.

In Circulation for peruſal,

A letter from Colonel Martin, incloſing his replies to the interrogatories.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Secy.

Council Chamber,
Secret Department,
2d Jan. 1784.

Governor General.

I have read them, and recommend that a copy be ſent a number in the packet.

(Signed) W. H.

Mr. Stables.

3d January, 1784.

As the Governor General has recommended that the anſwers to the interrogatories, juſt received from Colonel Martin, ſhould be ſent a number in this packet, I will not object thereunto; but I think it would have been but reaſonable and right to have delayed the ſending them till Mr. Briſtow's anſwers to them were received, for the complete information of the Court of Directors.

Mr. Wheler.

I agree in the ſame ſentiments with Mr. Stables, but will not object to the Governor General's recommendation.

(Signed) E. W.

Mr. Macpherſon.

I agree entirely in the ſame ſentiments with Mr. Stables; and think further, if Colonel Martin's anſwers to the queries are ſent to the Court of Directors before Mr. Briſtow's remarks upon his anſwers are received, to accompany them, that the Court of Directors ſhould be requeſted to ſuſpend their opinion till they receive Mr. Briſtow's vindication, which cannot, from the earneſtneſs he has already expreſſed upon the ſubject, but arrive here ſoon.

In conſequence of the foregoing opinions, Colonel Martin's letter, and his anſwers to the interrogatories, were ſent numbers in the diſpatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, per Barwell; and the minutes of the members of the Board, with that from the Governor General, reſpecting their being ſent to Europe, were tranſmitted a number in the ſame packet.

The following letter from Colonel Martin was received by the Secretary on the 3d inſtant.

Sir,

I beg you would be ſo good, ſhould there be a neceſſity for it, to repreſent to the Honourable Board, that, in compliance with their orders to furniſh Mr. Briſtow with a copy of my anſwers to the interrogatories, I am getting them copied, and he ſhall have them ſhortly. I omitted mentioning it in my letter of yeſterday to the Board.

I am, &c.

Lucknow,
24th Dec. 1783.

(Signed) Cl. MARTIN.

The letter to Mr. Briſtow, recorded in the laſt proceedings, having been copied fair, and circulated for ſignature, the following minutes from Mr. Stables, Mr. Macpherſon, and Mr. Wheler, were received by the Secretary, and immediately ſent by him to the Governor General, whoſe minute is entered after them, together with a letter which he propoſed to be written to the Nabob Vizier.

Mr.

Mr. Stables. 2d January.

By the letter to Mr. Briſtow, as it is propoſed, no notice is taken of the bankers ſecurity, but there is an abſolute recall. We ought to ſee the letter to the Vizier, &c. before that to Mr. Briſtow is diſpatched.

(Signed) J. S.

Mr. Macpherſon.

I have ſeen Mr. Stables's objection to ſigning the letter for withdrawing the Reſidency from Oude, before he ſees the Governor General's letter to the Vizier on the ſubject, and relative to the ſhroff's ſecurity. As the Governor General has taken upon himſelf the reſponſibility, I take it for granted, that, in his letters to the Vizier and his miniſters, he will explain to them the neceſſity of remitting to himſelf the proper ſecurity, before the Vizier gives the Reſident leave to withdraw. Were we to direct Mr. Briſtow not to quit the Vizier's court till the ſecurity in queſtion was given and tranſmitted hither, I ſuſpect that the Vizier's miniſters would repreſent that the Reſident's preſence created delays in obtaining the ſecurity. I have therefore no objection to ſigning the letter to Mr. Briſtow, as it ſtands; I imagine the Governor General will ſign it likewiſe, and remove any difficulty that is ſuggeſted.

(Signed)

JOHN MACPHERSON.

I have ſeen Mr. Stables's letter, and Mr. Macpherſon's anſwer. The obſervations made by the former are much to the purpoſe, and I think the anſwer very ſatisfactory. Let them be referred to the Governor General.

(Signed) E. W.

Security ought to be given for the arrears and current demands, before the Reſident is withdrawn.

(Signed) J. S.

I have written the draft of a letter for the purpoſe required, and in the terms which ſeem to be moſt conformable to the ſenſe of the other members of the Board. I ſubmit it to them for correction. It cannot, I apprehend, be more particular; and I have no doubt of the Vizier's exerting himſelf to give the ſecurity required without delay.

(Signed) W. H.

COPY of a letter from the Honourable the Governor General to the Nabob Vizier.

After a very full and mature conſideration of the ſtate of your Highneſs's country and government, it has been reſolved by myſelf and the gentlemen of the council to accept of the offer, ſome time ſince made by your Highneſs, of the ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility for the diſcharge of the balance due from you to the Company, and for the growing payments of the ſubſidy and other current expences, on the condition of the recall of Meſſrs. Briſtow and Cooper, and withdrawing the Company's Reſidency from your Court. You will of courſe ſee the neceſſity of taking the moſt ſpeedy means to obtain ſuch ſecurity, and to deliver the ſame to Mr. Wombwell, who has orders to receive charge of all the papers of Mr. Briſtow's office, and to remain for the purpoſe of keeping the accounts of payments made from your circar to the Company: And it is my requeſt that your Highneſs will then, and not till then, give to Mr. Briſtow leave in form to withdraw. He will accordingly depart, and return to Calcutta; and ſignify

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ſignify your order to Mr. Cooper, and the other aſſiſtants of his office to the ſame effect, that they may alſo return to Calcutta.

A true copy.

E. HAY,
Secy.

The foregoing letter to the Vizier, having been approved by the other members of the Board, was returned to the Governor General; and the fair letter having been received by the Secretary from the Governor General in the morning of the 6th inſtant, Mr. Wombwell was immediately diſpatched to Lucknow with the letter for the Nabob Vizier and Mr. Briſtow.

The Secretary begs leave to lay before the Board copies of his letters to the Vizier, Mr. Briſtow, and to Mr. Wombwell.

Sir,

I tranſmit to you incloſed for your information, by order of the Governor General and Council, a tranſlation and copies of letters written by the Governor General to his Excellency the Vizier. You and your aſſiſtants will withdraw from Lucknow when Mr. Wombwell informs you that he has obtained the ſecurities ſpecified in the former.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber, (Signed) E. HAY,
Secret Departm', Secy.
31ſt Decem'. 1783.

Sir,

I obey the orders of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, in requiring you to repair immediately to Lucknow: and the Reſidency being withdrawn from that ſtation, on his Excellency the Vizier's offer, on ſuch condition, to give the ſecurity of bankers of honour, credit, and reſponſibility, for the diſcharge of the balance due from his Excellency to the Company, and for the growing payments of the ſubſidy and other current expences, it is the Board's command, that you receive ſuch ſecurity from the Vizier, and the charge from Mr. Briſtow of the accompts and papers of his office: It is the Board's order alſo that you remain at Lucknow, for the purpoſe of keeping the accompts of payments made from the Vizier to the Company. The Vizier has been deſired to give Mr. Briſtow leave in form to withdraw, when his Excellency has given the ſecurity before mentioned, and not till then. I incloſe two letters to the Vizier from the Governor General, and two to Mr. Briſtow, which you are directed to deliver to them reſpectively, immediately on your arrival at Lucknow.

I am, &c.

Fort William, (Signed) E. HAY,
Secret Department, Secy.
3d Jan. 1784.

The following letters having been received from Mr. Briſtow on the 5th and 12th inſtant, were circulated to the members of the Board for their peruſal.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to inform you, from intelligence tranſmitted to me by Major Brown, that it appears that the Seiks have formed deſigns of renewing their depredations at the uſual ſeaſon of the year. I referred this intelligence to the conſideration of Colonels Morgan and Cumming, and at the ſame time expreſſed my opinion that there was no immediate cauſe of alarm. Should, however, the Seiks attempt the invaſion of the Vizier's dominions, the troops at Barelly and Futty Ghur would be a ſufficient force to repel them.

Within theſe few days I have received information from Lieutenant Colonel Knutſon, corroborating the circumſtances mentioned in Major Brown's letter; I have in conſequence addreſſed Colonel

Colonel Cumming a ſecond time on the ſubject, and have recommended a continuance of the detachment in Rohilcund, as a meaſure abſolutely neceſſary at this period, both on account of the defence of the country againſt the Seiks, and to aſſiſt in enforcing payment of the Company's aſſignments on Mahomed Cauzim Cawn and Rajah Senut Sing: the former in particular, has ſhewn great dilatorineſs in paying his kiſts, there being a balance due from him of one lack and forty-nine thouſand rupees (Rs 1,49,000) excluſive of laſt year's balance. The ſum total of the aſſignments on theſe Aumils is thirty-one lacks.

I have the honour, &c.

Lucknow,
26th Dec. 1783.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizer's Court.

Gentlemen,

I have been honoured with your letter of the 16th ultimo, enjoining me to be careful that no act or permiſſion of mine do, in any inſtance, or in the ſmalleſt degree, counteract your directions given to Colonel Sir John Cumming, to prevent any emigrations of Europeans from the camp at Futty Ghur.

At the time Mr. M'Lean firſt applied to me, it was in the character of deputy boat agent, and as ſuch I procured him his Highneſs's purwannahs for carrying on the public ſervice.

The bankers here not being able to give bills on Ettiah, I have written to Colonel Charles Morgan, to know when, and in what manner, he chuſes the money ſhould be ſent or remitted on his arrival in his Highneſs's dominions.

I am, &c.

Lucknow,
2d Jan. 1784.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Gentlemen,

I had laſt night the pleaſure to receive from Colonel Martin a copy of his anſwers to the interrogatories which the Honourable Board thought proper to put to him relative to the complaints exhibited againſt me by the Vizier, and his miniſter Hyder Beg Khan. After having given them the moſt attentive peruſal, I cannot help remarking, that theſe anſwers, wherever they are ſupported by the perſonal knowledge of Colonel Martin, far from leading to a condemnation of my conduct, do, as I now humbly conceive, very ſtrongly corroborate the arguments and evidence I have already had the honour to ſubmit to you, in refutation of the malicious charges of the miniſter; and ſhew clearly, that in all my intercourſe with him, it was my fixed reſolution to be invariably and ſolely guided by my inſtructions. For the reſt, Gentlemen, the relation of Colonel Martin has heard at Third and Fourth Places, and from Third and Fourth Perſons, as he muſt be very certain it would not be received as evidence before any tribunal on earth, ſo I am ſurpriſed Colonel Martin, under this conviction, ſhould have put himſelf to the trouble of recording it; more eſpecially, as it was impoſſible that he ſhould be ignorant that many of the facts and tranſactions of which he ſpeaks, to wit, the Adawlut, &c. had they even exiſted but in report, muſt, from the nature of them, have been capable of the moſt direct and poſitive Proof. I can as little reconcile it to candour, that Colonel Martin ſhould heretofore have liſtened to, or that he ſhould now repeat, tales ſo injurious to the reputations of the perſons whom they pointed at; when, by his own confeſſion, they were for the moſt part communicated to him by the parties whoſe intereſt it confeſſedly was to invent and circulate them. I would not be underſtood, Gentlemen, from any thing I have here ſaid, to intend no further reply to Colonel Martin's narrative. On the contrary, however lightly I may judge of it, my reſpect for the Honourable Board, who placed me in my preſent ſituation, and the attention due to my own honour, which I conſider as intimately depending upon my conduct in it, equally determine me not to ſuffer the moſt diſtant imputation to paſs unnoticed. I ſhall therefore be as early as poſſible in ſubmitting to the Honourable Board ſuch an expoſition of the performance in queſtion, as, I truſt, will render this laſt effort of the miniſter to injure my character, and impeach my veracity, by an appeal to Colonel Martin's teſtimony, as harmleſs and impotent as any that have

preceded it. To prepare this dispatch, I must, however, request from the Honourable Board the indulgence of a few days; and the rather, because my time is at present much engaged by a variety of public business, which cannot safely be postponed.

I have the honour, &c.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
8th Jany 1784.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

A few days since, the Resident at the Vizier's court communicated to me some suspicions he had entertained with regard to the intentions of Almas Ally Khan, stating, that he apprehended a design to attack the magazine at Cawnpore in the absence of the brigade, and to carry off the artillery and ammunition. Though I do not give entire credit to the information, yet, as it is not impossible but such an event might happen, I have taken every precaution in my power to render the attempt, if made, ineffectual.

I have therefore, on the request of Major Maclary, sent twenty artillery men and forty lascars to Cawnpore, to assist in working the guns. I have completed the field ammunition for actual service; and have also ordered the detachment, under the command of Colonel Knutson, at Bareilly, to march half the way back to Futty Ghur, in order that it might be able to join me in the space of two days, should an actual commencement of hostilities render a junction unnecessary.

I have recommended to Major Maclary to cross the magazine, which I believe is already in boats, and the artillery, to the east side of the river, which would put it out of Almas's power to lay hold of either before he might be relieved by the troops at this place.

I was averse to ordering Colonel Knutson to join immediately, because I thought it might alarm the country, perhaps, without sufficient foundation. I shall, however, hold the troops here in readiness to march, the moment I understand there is a necessity for their service.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CUMMING, Colonel.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been honoured with your letters of the 16th December 1783. You are pleased to observe you have received letters from Mr. Bristow, on the subject of some complaints made by Mr. George Maclean, in regard to the detention and plunder of some boats and budgerows in the country of Sandy Pallee, rented by Busson Roy, and the treatment of his people by the Jemmedars, &c. in that district.

You are further pleased to observe, you know not who Mr. Maclean is, nor under what authority he carries on any dealings in the Vizier's country, not having the permission of your Honourable Board to reside there; and express your displeasure at his being permitted to engage in private trade, not having a licence. I shall give all the satisfaction I am able regarding Mr. George Maclean, and the transaction alluded to in your letter.

Mr. Maclean acted at this station as agent for the boat contractor. Several months ago he reported to me, that many of the boats and budgerows stood in need of great repairs; that he could not procure timber here for that purpose, nor any where nearer than Pilibutt; and requested my assistance to procure it, by giving him letters to the Aumil (then Cajah Ain ul deen Khan). I informed him that my letters could be of no use, as no regard would be paid to them; and that I did not chuse to interfere in any thing that regarded the officers of the Vizier's government.

He then requested my permission to go to Lucknow, which I granted him. On his return he informed me, that through Mr. Bristow's influence he had obtained a Purwannah from the Vizier, and that Mr. Bristow had given him letters to the Aumil Cojah Ain ul deen Khan, desiring

desiring he would protect and assist him in his business and purchases. As the public service did not require his close attendance, he had my permission to go to Pylibut, being warranted by the Vizier's authority obtained for him by Mr. Bristow. He then proceeded on the above business. and, as he afterwards informed me, had his boats and budgerows plundered by the people of Sandy Pallee. I believe he sustained a very considerable loss; and I must do him the justice to add, that I never heard a complaint against him whilst he was at this station; and believe him to be both a quiet and industrious man, and perfectly inoffensive in his dealings.

Many acts of violence having been committed by the people of Sandy Pallee, at the requisition of the Vizier, I sent over a detachment to assist Bussunt Roy, the Aumil, in apprehending those guilty of those outrages: but, finding the troops were employed in a manner different from what they were designed for, I recalled them. This is all I know of Mr. Maclean's transactions.

The Resident, however, has it in his power to give the Honourable Board every information they can wish on this subject.

With respect to impowering any person, whether European or Native, to carry on any trade in the Vizier's country, I have never thought myself in any degree authorized; my influence in this country is bounded by the centries of the camp. In procuring grain for the troops, to keep them from starving during the late scarcity, I have been obliged to write in strong terms to some of the Aumils, and to send out some detachments; but this was not done without repeated orders from his Excellency for this purpose, the Aumils paying no regard to his orders.

Jany 4th, 1784.
Futty Ghur.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CUMMING, Col.

The following letters from Colonels James Morgan and Ironside to the Commander in Chief, having been yesterday received by the secretary, were circulated to the members of the Board.

To Major General Stibbert.

Sir,

In consequence of Captain Scott your secretary's letter of the 18th instant, I do myself the honour to acquaint you, that, immediately upon the sentence of the General Court Martial being published, I gave out an order, directing Ensign Connor to proceed directly down to the presidency. Inclosed I have the honour to transmit you a copy of a letter I have received from Major M'Clary: it confirms my opinion of Almas Ali Cawn's having no intention to offer offence to our government, or to create disturbances in the country.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that the 3d brigade arrived this morning near the bank of the river, and will cross over to-morrow to Bhardwar. They are to march from thence on the following day; and the second brigade will march on the same day, and take up their ground at Bhurdwar.

On the 3d of January my Brigade will all cross over, and I shall prosecute my march down to the presidency without loss of time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp, Muty Ranshe Talha,
31 December 1783.

(Signed) JAMs MORGAN,
Col. comms 2 Brigde.

To Colonel James Morgan.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of my requisition to Sir John Cumming for a few artillery men, he has thought proper to send me 20 Europeans and 40 Lascars, under the command of a subaltern officer.

Mr.

Mr. Briſtow has alſo, in conſequence of my requeſt to him for a few companies (if he deemed the Aumil hoſtile) ſent me a battalion from Khryabad, Captain M'Leod's corps, and two companies of the third regiment under the command of Lieutenant Wroughton.

This force I conceive to be unneceſſary, as the Aumil does not appear to me to entertain any deſigns dangerous to our government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Cawnpore,
27th Decr 1783.

(Signed) W. M'CLARY,
Major commanding at Cawnpore.

A true Copy.
(Signed) H. Lloyd,
Secry to Col. Morgan.

To Major General Stibbert.

Sir,

The brigade croſſed the Ganges to Allahabad the 1ſt inſtant, and the ſecond brigade paſſed it on the 2d.

The hoſpital boats are not yet come up; if they do not arrive, however, to-morrow; I ſhall no longer wait for them, but order the brigade to proceed on the 5th towards Cawnpore; where we ſhould have been before this, had not the delays occaſioned by making the depoſits of grain at different places impeded our progreſs.

On delivery of the invoices of grain brought from Patna to Mr. Fowke, he obſerved it would make a convenient ſupply for the ſecond brigade on its way down; ſo that the Company, at all events, will not be put to any expence for that particular ſupply.

Incloſed I tranſmit a copy of a letter from Major M'Clary to Colonel Morgan, in conſequence of which I ſhall order the ammunition brought from Chunar Ghur to be returned thither.

I am, &c.

Camp at Allahabad,
3d Janry 1784.

(Signed) G. IRONSIDE,
Colt.

Major General Stibbert.

Sir,

In my letter of the 3d inſtant, I adviſed you that, in conſequence of an addreſs from Major M'Clary to Colonel Morgan, (of which I incloſed a copy) adviſing of their not being the ſmalleſt appearance of diſturbances likely to be received by Almaſs Ally Cawn, it was my intention to return the ammunition I had ſeen diſpatched from Chuna Ghur to that place. But being now informed by Iſhmael Beg, and papers of intelligence, that the Aumil ſtill keeps his force collected together in the neighbourhood of Rampoor, and that he has been diſtributing ammunition to his troops, I have altered that intention, and ſhall take one half of the cartridges along with me, and leave the other half here for the ſervice of the fourteenth regiment of ſepoys; which I have directed, conformably to your inſtructions, to relieve the battalions of the ſecond brigade, ſtationed at this place and at Salhone. The leaving ammunition here is the more neceſſary, as the guard in the fort of Chounde is continually threatened by a conſiderable armed force of banditti in the neighbourhood of it.

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The hoſpital boats did not arrive till yeſterday, when all the recovered men were changed for ſuch as were ſick in camp. The troops were muſtered to-day. The hoſpital has proceeded on, and the troops will follow to-morrow, without making any halt, until they arrive at Cawnpore.

I am, &c.

Camp near Allahabad,
5th January 1784.

(Signed) G. IRONSIDE,
Col.

Read the following letters from Mr. Briſtow, to Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your letter of the 23d ultimo, acquainting me that you had it in command from the Board to acknowledge the receipt of my addreſs of the 29th of laſt month, and to acquaint me, that having thought fit to tranſmit certain interrogatories to Lieutenant Colonel Martin, for his replies to them, they had been pleaſed to direct Lieutenant Colonel Martin to furniſh me with a copy of the letter, conformably to the orders ſent him on the 13th of laſt month. You will oblige me, by taking an early opportunity to inform the Honourable Governor General and Council, that hitherto I have not heard from Lieutenant Colonel Martin.—The moment I am furniſhed by him with the replies in queſtion, I ſhall not loſe a moment in preparing and tranſmitting my anſwer to the Honourable Board.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
9th Dec. 1783.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I this day had the honour to receive your commands of the 10th of September, informing me of the ſeparation you had thought proper to make in the duties of your ſecretary, in the ſecret, and political, and public departments.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
21ſt Decr 1783,

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at Vizr Court.

Gentlemen,

Having waited thus long in expectation of receiving Lieutenant Colonel Martin's replies to the interrogatories propoſed to him by the Honourable Board, as communicated to me through your ſecretary, in a letter dated the 23d ultimo, I have taken the liberty of applying to Lieutenant Colonel Martin on the ſubject. I have the honour to ſend you encloſed tranſcripts of my application, and his anſwer, and beg leave to aſſure you, that as ſoon as I am furniſhed with the copies mentioned in the letter, I ſhall not loſe a moment in preparing and tranſmitting my anſwer to them.

I am, &c.

Lucknow,
30th Decr 1783.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſidt at the Vizr's Court.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, to Lieutenant Colonel Claud Martin; dated Lucknow, 29th December 1783.

I beg leave to ſend you encloſed a copy of a letter from the Honourable Board, through their ſecretary; whenever the replies to the interrogatories referred to are ready, I will be obliged to you for them, conformably to the orders ſent you.

Colonel Martin's Anſwer; the ſame Date.

I have received the letter you have been pleaſed to write to me this morning; and in conformity to the command of the Honourable Board, I will ſend you copy of my anſwer to the interrogatories as ſoon as they are copied.

True Copies.

(Signed) J. NEAVE,

Aſſiſt. to the Reſt.

Gentlemen,

I have now the honour to encloſe you my correſpondence with the miniſter in reference to the conduct of Almaſs Ally Cawn, and the ſuſpicions which, in conſequence of that conduct, I have been led to entertain of his fidelity. This circumſtance I have already briefly treated of in my addreſs to the Honourable Board, under date the 20th ultimo.

I ſubmit to you, gentlemen, who are in full poſſeſſion of the detail of his adminiſtration, with what propriety Hyder Beg Cawn ſtill continues to force upon your repreſentative profeſſions of zeal and attachment, or how he can reconcile the pretended readineſs of his obedience to the conſtant breach of your moſt poſitive commands. A ſtriking example of the oppoſition of his theory and practice is now before you. In my inſtructions, under the head of Aumils, is the following direction: "Great care muſt be taken in the choice of Aumils. I ſhall not deſcend to "particulars, but enjoin one caution only as *indiſpenſably neceſſary*, that no Aumil be appointed "to a frontier ſtation, without ſuch pledge or other ſecurity for compelling his perſonal appear-"ance whenever required, as may inſure, beyond a doubt, his obedience and fidelity; and "both theſe, and others, wherever ſtationed, ought to have the means of ſelf-protection, and "to be truſted and ſupported." The miniſter writing to me, in explanation of the meaſures he judged adviſable to adopt for the purpoſe of aſcertaining Almaſs's intentions, upon which ſubject we had already converſed, expreſſes himſelf as follows: "And in regard to the letter from Al-"maſs Ally Cawn, acquainting you that he would wait upon you in the middle of Phoos with "the arrangements of his country, I ſaid it appeared to me beſt to write to him, encouraging him "to come; for, by the time your letter reached him, the ſeven or eight remaining days of "Phoos would be over. If he comes, it removes all doubts; if not, whatever you order I will "execute, if you think proper immediately to counteract him to command it." From which recital of his own words, it is evident, that the precautions pointed out and enjoined in the extract of my inſtructions herein above mentioned, although ſtrongly and repeatedly recalled to the recollection and obſervance of the miniſter by me, have been wholly diſregarded by him. That Almaſs is left in abſolute poſſeſſion of frontier countries yielding an annual revenue of above ſixty lacks of rupees, without any pledge or ſecurity whatever for his obedience and fidelity, for his perſonal appearance, or for the due performance of his engagements with government—that conſequently it is as much as ever in his power to pauſe upon the orders of his Sovereign, and to obey or refuſe the ſummons that calls him to the preſence, as his inclination or his intereſt may direct. Since the effects muſt now in every reſpect be the ſame, it is not, I apprehend, neceſſary to enter into an examination of the motives that in this inſtance may have prompted the miniſter to ſuch an ill-adviſed deviation from the preſcribed rule of his conduct. To whatever cauſe it is attributed, whether to a contempt of your authority, to habitual indolence, or to colluſion, Hyder Beg Cawn is equally without excuſe; and by ſo much the more, as he was well acquainted with the character, diſpoſition, and paſt demeanour of Almaſs; and theſe certainly did not in any ſhape entitle the latter either to indulgence or confidence. To this wilfulneſs or folly on the part of the miniſter, is added a mockery of the groſſeſt nature, when, under the conviction of having, by his own management, precluded all poſſibility of option, he gravely ſolicits to be favoured with

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my final determination, promiſing to acquieſce in it; as if our ſituation admitted of a choice of expedients, and that to reſolve and execute were alike eaſy; yet, whilſt he holds this language, he is perfectly convinced of the exiſtence of a dilemma, created by himſelf, which reduces his Prince to the diſgraceful neceſſity of temporizing with the moſt inſolent among his ſubjects, or adopting the ruinous alternative of compelling his obedience by the ſword. In the mean time, gentlemen, Almaſs neither pays his revenues (a), or ſhews any diſpoſition to perform his promiſe, or comply with the Nabob's demands to return to Lucknow, although the period fixed by himſelf is already elapſed. Before I conclude this letter, I muſt take the liberty to ſolicit your orders upon the ſubject of it; as alſo with reſpect to the ſeveral ſpecial matters heretofore ſubmitted to you. In thus renewing my requeſt to your Honourable Board for the interpoſition of your authority to correct the multiplied evils and abuſes of this government, I truſt I ſhall be excuſed by the neceſſity of a remedy, and my own utter inability to apply any whatever.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
6th January 1784.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

(a) Out of 48 lacks, I have only received 450,000 rupees.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated 18th Mohurum, 1198 Heijira.

It was always cuſtomary for Almaſs Ally Cawn to pay his kiſts in advance. This year he does not pay them when due; and, in compariſon with the other Aumils, pays but a ſmall portion. This is aſtoniſhing, and gives me doubts of his intentions. He has carried off his effects, as well as the effects of his dependants and their families, from Lucknow; and it is reported that there is a correſpondence between him and Mahajee Scindia, for which reaſon I have wrote to you, that, ſhould you credit it, you may reflect thereon, and act accordingly.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court; dated Mohurrum 19th, 1198 Hugerie.

I have received your letter regarding Almaſs Ally Cawn.—Whatever you order, I am ready to obey.—I ſhall wait upon you to receive your orders, and will act with all my endeavours accordingly.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. John Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated Mohurrum 20th, 1198 Hugarrie.

I have received your letter in reply to mine. It was the intention of my former letter to enquire whether you credited theſe reports concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn or not, that, ſhould they be well-founded, whatever you judged proper to be done you would write to me: Nothing can be ſettled on a buſineſs of ſuch importance, except by a written correſpondence. It is neceſſary that you, who are his Excellency's miniſter, ſhould contrive means for the ſafety and protection of his country, and the collection of the revenues, and acquaint me of your intentions by letter.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. J. Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

I have received your letter regarding Almaſs Ally Cawn: Your hirkara's and news writers that were with him have communicated the intelligence. It is my buſineſs to enquire into affairs.

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—It is the command of my Prince you ſhould be the maſter upon this ſubject; whatever you order ſhall be done without excuſe: I will wait upon you to-morrow to receive your orders, which ſhall be executed.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. J. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated Mohurrum 20th, 1198 Hejery.

At our conſultation this day concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn, you informed me, "That the "news writers and hurkarra's of Rajah Poorum Chund, who were conſtantly paſſing and re- "paſſing, had communicated no intelligence whatever relative to a connection or correſpond- "ence between Mahajee Scindia and Almaſs Ally Cawn, and no proofs thereof were eſtabliſhed "by them; that Zyne ul Abdein, the old and confidential adherent of Almaſs, had three "months ſince placed his family at Culpee; that, according to the actual ſtate of affairs, it "was adviſable to appoint Lalla Takoor Dauſs (the ſaid Cawn's Naib) to the charge of the "diſtrict of Byſwanah, now under Ally Ackber, who had managed it ill, meaning thereby to "ſecure Takoor Daſs's fidelity; and that all together, with this new and his old dependencies, "he would hold countries yielding thirty lacks of rupees per annum: Beſides, I ſhould write to "Mr. Anderſon to prevent Mahajee Scindia from encouraging people from theſe quarters; that "I ſhould not mention Almaſs Ally Cawn's name, but write in general terms to Mr. Anderſon, "that the object might be obtained without diſcloſing the ſecret."

I have thus ſtated the ſubſtance of our conſultation this day; and in caſe I ſhould have committed any error in my explanation of it, be pleaſed to correct it.

Whereas I had received repeated intelligence of the ſaid Cawn's alliance; and, conſidering the affair of importance, I apprized you of it. As Takoor Daſs will, more or leſs, have thirty lacks under his charge if Byſwana be given to him, I by no means think the meaſure adviſable to intruſt that amount to any one perſon; excepting him, be pleaſed to give Byſwarra to whoever you pleaſe. I have wrote to Mr. Anderſon. The letter which you prepared to Almaſs Ally Cawn at this juncture, I think, is a proper one; it will be preſented to you by Moonſhee Mahomed Tuker, that it may be diſpatched.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Regarding Almaſs Ally Cawn, I ſaid, "whatever were your orders, I was ready to obey."—When I waited upon you, I aſked, "if the intelligence had been communicated by the news "writers?" You replied, "it had."—I then acquainted you, "that the hircarra's and news "writers of Rajah Poorum Chund had not mentioned any of the circumſtances" (I have their papers), and remarked, that "there might be perhaps an underſtanding between Almaſs and "them, for which reaſon they were ſilent upon the ſubject."—You conſulted with me about this matter—I ſaid, "if it was true, whatever you thought was proper to be done, you would "command:" And, in regard to the letter from Almaſs Ally Cawn, acquainting you that he would wait upon you in the middle of Poos with the arrangements of his country, I ſaid, "it "appeared to me beſt to write to him, encouraging him to come; for by the time your letter "reached him the ſeven or eight remaining days of Poos would be over: If he comes, it re- "moves all doubts; if not, whatever you order I will execute, if you think proper immediately "to counteract him to command it." To this you were pleaſed to ſay, "you would write to "him." To your queſtions reſpecting Meer Zyne ul Abdein, I replied, "That he had, about "ſix months ago, when Almaſs Ally Cawn was here, requeſted a ſmall fort in the Eta diſtrict "to keep his family there; but not ſucceeding, he procured a place for that purpoſe of Balladar "Pundit, at Culpee." However, his family are not there even at this time; they are at Tickhory. The dwelling of people in general is not at Lucknow; they are from weſt to eaſt in every city and town. It is never enquired where ſuch people live: They follow their occupations to diſtant places. Regarding gaining the confidence of the Aumils of Almaſs Ally Cawn, I ſaid, mentioning Takoor Doſs and the reſt, "that there had been a correſpondence, and, if it was your "pleaſure, I would renew it; that by the means of his own people every thing would be brought "to light reſpecting Almaſs Ally Cawn's intentions." I adviſed, "to give to Takoor Doſs, and "his two ſons, who it is well known poſſeſſes abilities, the management of affairs." This

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was what I repreſented to you, that you might give your orders accordingly: "That Byſwana "ſhould be given to him to ſecure his attachment; he will pay a Peiſhky to government. Af- "ter one point is gained, you may have whatever part of the collections you think proper under "his management." "To write to Mr. Anderſon, deſiring him to apply to Mahajee Scindia "to diſcourage any of the people from his Excellency's dominions from ſettling in his coun- "try—to write in general terms; for until the point was gained, ſecrecy was neceſſary: That if "any means were to be taken of counteracting, they ſhould be applied with ſecrecy and diſpatch; "however, if it pleaſed you to write in plain terms, you would do ſo." This is what I adviſed during our converſation. It is cuſtomary in council for miniſters to offer their ſentiments according to their underſtandings, and for their ſuperiors to do whatever appears to them beſt. Whatever you are pleaſed to order, I am ready to obey. I think it neceſſary to acquaint you of every thing to the beſt of my underſtanding. All the Aumils are alarmed that their ſituation may become the ſame as Khauja Ain ul Dien's. The report from far and near is carried to them, that he made excuſes on account of the drought, and is now in priſon. It will be their fate next, ſince no allowance will be made in their accounts for the drought. Whatever you pleaſe to order, regarding Almaſs Ally Cawn, I am ready to obey.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. John Briſtow, &c. to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated 22 Mohurrun, 1198 Hejery.

I am favoured with your letter: Being in expectation of it, I had not forwarded the letter which I had prepared for Mr. Anderſon and Almaſs Ally Cawn. I ſhall now, agreeable to your intimation, diſpatch that to Mr. Anderſon, and encloſe another to Almaſs, couched in the terms you recommend, of encouragement: Be pleaſed to return it to me, if it meets with your approbation, that it may be ſent away. In regard to conciliating and attaching the officers under Almaſs Ally Cawn and his Naibs to yourſelf, I highly approve; I have repeatedly apprized you of my opinion of the inexpediency of entruſting thirty lacks of rupees to any individual, and forbidden it.

The buſineſs now before us, is the conſideration of the means whereby the money may be realized from Almaſs Ally Cawn, and the counteraction of his deſigns, ſhould he have entertained any bad ones: The introduction of a concluſion not any way connected with the ſubject in queſtion, does not forward the buſineſs; affairs are managed by zealous endeavours and loyalty, not by contrary poſitions, and a diſpute about words. As you have introduced a compariſon relative to the tranſactions with Khajah ain ul Deen, I ſhall reply to it conciſely, with a view of preventing any opening to calumny before the Governor General and council.

I beg to be informed in what particular the good conduct of Khajah ain ul Deen has been aſcertained. Is it a proof of it, that the province of Rohilcund is reduced to the Jumma of 20 lacks, and even to leſs than that ſum; that it is in a ſtate of devaſtation; beſides which, that the ryots and inhabitants in general bewail the oppreſſion he has exerciſed over them? There is an evident and plain anſwer to the terrors of all the Aumils, and Almaſs Ally Cawn in particular, from the confinement of Khajah ain ul Deen: The diſſatisfaction and rebellion of Almaſs Ally Cawn laſt year was prior to my arrival, or the proceedings againſt Khajah ain ul Deen. I am to comprehend it is adviſable that the puniſhment of a guilty perſon ſhould be remitted, for fear of exciting the apprehenſion of other offenders. The Aumils have collected the revenue this year, and do collect it, and will leave no balance in the country. Seeing and comprehending the fact, I ſhall not forego the duty I owe to my ſuperiors, and refrain from enjoining the punctual payment of the Company's aſſignments, from any concluſion drawn by you. It is incumbent alſo on you, ſir, to afford me your hearty aſſiſtance.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, to Almaſs Ally Cawn, dated Mohurrun 22d, 1198 Hejery.

Your letter, acquainting me that you had inſtructed your Aumils to make the arrangements of every village, and that you would preſent them to me yourſelf in the middle of Phoos, and regarding your former punctuality, is received. There is no doubt of your former punctuality. I am happy that you are ſo aſſiduous in the buſineſs of the collections. I think the ſooner you come with the accounts of the arrangements the better, for every thing will be properly ſettled:

In the mean time you will remit whatever money you can; if you can ſend a large ſum, it will be agreeable to the wiſhes of your friend.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Your letter is received. Whatever I related to you, I heard from others; they were not my own concluſions. I will be particular in relating to you every thing to-morrow, reſpecting the letter to Almaſs Ally Khan; if it meets with your approbation, you will ſend it; the ſtate of the matter will be known. Whenever and whatever you are pleaſed to order me to, reſpecting Almaſs Ally Cawn, I am ready to obey without excuſe.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn to Mr. Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Your letter, dated Mohurrun, 22d, aſtoniſhed me. By what reaſon does my former letter appear to you merely nugatory? Whatever I mentioned regarding the confinement of Khaja ain ul Deen, and that people from far and near alarmed the Aumils, by cauſing them to ſuppoſe that the ſame fate would be theirs, is not a concluſion of mine; it is the report of thoſe perſons you confide in, and who wiſh to alarm the Aumils, that they may reſign their office: This, to my underſtanding, appeared improper, for which reaſon I repreſent it to you; in return, you were pleaſed to write that it was a concluſion of mine. I am the miniſter; to act ſo, is not my buſineſs: I did not mean under this veil to recommend either Khaja ain ul Deen, nor Almaſs Ally Khan; I only told you, clearly and plainly, what others ſaid, and what appeared to me improper. Had I known that it was your inclination that they ſhould talk in this manner, I would not have repreſented it to you.

Why have you been pleaſed to apply the word loyalty? The Engliſh gentlemen who were here formerly, and all the world, know that for ſix or ſeven years paſt I have acted for both governments, which are in reality united, with zeal. Whenever you will pleaſe to judge impartially, you will not truſt thoſe who are intereſted: My zealous conduct is eſtabliſhed, and will continue. I am ready with my life in the ſervice. Lacks of rupees have been and will be loſt, from the advice of the intereſted; but theſe are to be imputed to me; juſtice is in the hands of ſuperiors. I ſhall not give my opinion regarding Khaja ain ul Deen's buſineſs: They who are intereſted may adviſe whatever ſuits them. Regarding the Jumma of Rohilcund laſt year, ſomebody has been miſtaken in their repreſentation, by 15 lacks of rupees; the deficiency has either been occaſioned by the drought, or the miſmanagement of ſomebody. The country is hundreds of miles wide, and contains lacks of inhabitants, that are afflicted with a calamity from heaven. Mahomed Cazim Cawn is a confidential perſon, and holds fourteen mehals in that country. Enquire in juſtice what is the reaſon of the deficiency?—You ſay "you are to comprehend "that the puniſhment of the guilty ſhould be remitted, for fear of alarming other offenders." To puniſh all alike is proper; you have puniſhed one perſon for the ſame offence that others are guilty of. They who have pleaded the drought as an excuſe, when it is not felt in their diſtricts—who have been indulged with diminutions, and have been credited for extraordinary charges—they are at their eaſe employed in the collections, and hold others in ridicule. They have this year endeavoured to make the khreef harveſt fall ſhort: I have repreſented to you that they were not right, for the deficiency is not ſo much. The money is to be collected with pains. I related to you that Neger Ally Beg, the Aumil of Goonda, refuſed to anſwer for more than two lacks of rupees of the Tunkaws; he however gave a bond for three lacks of rupees: And in this manner the others would be made to give bonds. They who miſmanaged would not pay, nor will they at preſent. I am ſettling affairs; but you point out a different mode. Intereſted people have not ſo much zeal for the ſervice as I have: they extend their wiſhes of a failure beyond their own diſtricts.

Regarding Almaſs Ally Cawn, whatever you are pleaſed to order, I ſhall not heſitate to obey. It is impoſſible to diſcloſe the intentions of any perſon's heart: if he comes, it will remove all doubts. Thinking this a matter of importance, I have taken the liberty of offering my ſentiments upon it, in hopes you will afford me your aſſiſtance; that the buſineſs of both governments,

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ments, which are in reality united, be accompliſhed; and I may be ſafe from the calumny of the intereſted, and perform my duty ſatisfactorily.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. John Briſtow, &c. to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated Mohurrem 26th, 1198 Hejery.

Your letter of the 24th, in reply to mine of the 22d inſtant, I have received. I am ſurpriſed at underſtanding its contents, which are a contradiction to notorious facts: On this account I deem it right to anſwer you in the moſt conciſe terms, and a few words will ſuffice. More than three months have elapſed ſince I have repeatedly addreſſed you, both verbally and by letter, to realize the kiſts, ſettle the diſtricts and affairs dependant on Mirza Caſſim, Mirza Mahommed Haſſim Cawn, &c. You now hold a language in direct oppoſition to my conduct; that "theſe "Aumils are worthy of confidence; that they are confirmed in their offices, and look at others "with ridicule." I conſider a reply to ſuch obſervations as totally uſeleſs.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Hyder Beg Cawn, in Reply to Mr. Briſtow's dated 26th Mohurrem 1198.

I have received your letter. I repreſented to you the ſituation of thoſe perſons who occaſioned loſſes to government, are continued in office, confided in, and ridicule others. You are pleaſed to ſay, "this is an entire contradiction of notorious facts, and aſtoniſhing to you. I have re- "peatedly directed you to attend to the realization of the revenue, and ſettlement of the affairs "of Mahomed Caſſim, Mahomed Haſſim Cawn, &c. The replying to ſuch aſſertions is totally "uſeleſs." My bountiful ſir, many juſt affairs, which are clearly a loſs to government, I do not repreſent to you; from this apprehenſion, that my repreſentations do not meet with your approbation. You are pleaſed to tell me, that "a reply to theſe is totally uſeleſs; but in every affair which I have ſtated to you, whenever you will do me the favour to aſcertain my repreſentation in an equitable way, there will appear no deviation. That perſon who is the incendiary, and interrupter of the affairs of government, cauſes lacks of rupees loſs in the Jumma, and in the extravagant charges: He affords protection to other Aumils, and is in your confidence: The Aumils you have ſpecified by name, and ſome other perſons, are all under his influence: The Aumils who are his dependants, and by whoſe hands whatever loſs has accrued or does accrue to government, are gratified thereby in their dependance on him; and they ſpeak their ſentiments of their hearts regarding other Aumils, and even regarding the Vizier himſelf. I have not ſettled the diſtricts under their charge, as you have directed me, for ſome days paſt, from the following apprehenſion: That, in conjunction with that perſon, every one is intoxicated with fabricating aerial tales and ſlander; and no perſon conſents to take thoſe diſtricts, "leſt, from verbal and "written calumny, diſgrace ſhould ultimately fall upon us;" and I alſo am apprehenſive. You are the magiſtrate and the maſter; I am the official agent. Being helpleſs I have repreſented thus much of theſe matters to you.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated 27th Mohurrim 1198.

This day we conſulted concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn; and, to prevent miſtakes, I commit to writing what paſſed. The particulars are as follows: That we agreed, until an anſwer was received from the letters addreſſed to Almaſs Ally Cawn and Tahoor Doſs, on whom you depended, any further meaſures regarding the ſaid Cawn ſhould be delayed; and, provided he did not return a ſatisfactory anſwer with reſpect to the payment of his kiſts, that his going away was preferable to his remaining on the preſent footing; in which caſe, performing the duties of loyalty, immediate meaſures ſhould be followed to ſecure the revenue, and the peace and ſafety of the country. Be pleaſed to favour me with an anſwer.

TRANSLATION of Hyder Beg Cawn's Reply to the former.

I am favoured with your letter. Before this I repreſented to you, and I do ſo now: that I will perform whatever orders you may be pleaſed to give me. On my part there is no excuſe againſt my

my obedience to your orders; you are the master and the magistrate; if it is your pleasure, apprize his Highness; if not, it is well. Whatever may be your orders, I will obey. In two of your letters, the word loyalty is introduced to persons who fail in the duties of loyalty; this still is applicable: interested people before now have likewise traduced me with various and various calumnies, not a tittle of which have been proved; now doubts of my loyalty are entertained. I hope you will plainly specify the acts in which I have failed in my loyalty; that, being informed, I may reply thereto. Among us poor men of Hindostan, this word is very bad, that Chiefs and Princes should use it to the obedient, and servants, without the proof of any crime. Out of your favour be pleased to inform me, in plain terms, why you have applied it to me. I will state other affairs, on paying my respects to you. In approving or not approving, you are the master.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Hyder Beg Cawn, 30th Mohurrum 1198.

I am favoured with your letter in answer to mine: Be pleased to specify the persons and place which are in the state you describe. I hope you will favour me with the particulars of every Aumil, together with the settlement of the actual receipts and expences, for my information. I am always ready to afford you my assistance and support.

TRANSLATION of Hyder Beg Cawn's Reply.

I am favoured with your letter. You order me to give you the names of places and persons. Before this I stated the circumstances to you, and furnished you with the accounts: Again agreeable to your orders, they shall be presented to you.

A true translation.

(Signed) ROBT GREGORY,
Assist to the Resᵗ at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, 3d February 1784.

The following letters having been received from Mr. Bristow on the 21st ultimo, they were circulated for the perusal of the members of the Board.

Gentlemen,

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit you a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. James Anderson; and, as I conceived the subject to be a matter of importance, I informed him of my intentions to make a reference to your Honourable Board: At the same time I called upon the acting minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, to point out the most eligible means of preventing undue exactions, and also obviate commotions natural on the assembly of so numerous a body of pilgrims.

Mr. Anderson having mentioned the exactions made by the Subah of Allahabad, I requested him to ascertain under what pretences, and through whom, they were collected. The Vizier has repeatedly issued his commands, forbidding any more being required than the authorized duties; and I have spoke myself to the Subah on the subject. He excuses his own conduct; and informs me there are, besides himself, many other persons (particularly the Killedar) in authority at Allahabad, independent of him; that he has enjoined his own people to avoid making such exactions, and precluded every complaint as far as lies in his power.

I am, &c.

Lucknow,
10th January 1784.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY

COPY of a letter from Mr. James Anderſon to Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Vizier, dated Scindia's Camp, 3d January, 1784.

Bow Buckſey yeſterday informed me, that Scindia had received intelligence of a very large party of pilgrims, amounting to 10 or 12,000, having reached Saghur, in their way to the Decan. He obſerved, that, having already made ſo many applications for exemptions of duties, he could not think of making more, eſpecially in the preſent inſtance, where the amount was ſuch as to render it an object of conſideration to his Excellency: but he hoped that on this occaſion ſome fixed and certain regulations might be laid down, ſo that the pilgrims may be exempted from the arbitrary exactions of the Aumil of Allahabad. He ſaid, that although the oppreſſions exerciſed over the pilgrims there were ſuch as had occaſioned great complaints, yet he had reaſon to believe that they were unknown to his Excellency; who, he underſtood, derived but little benefit from this branch of his revenue, in compariſon of what it was capable of yielding him, without any burthen to the pilgrims, if properly regulated. And he was the more earneſt on this point, becauſe the fame of the attention ſhewn laſt year to Sevajee Eetul, had induced many Mahrattas of high rank either to proceed themſelves, or ſend their families, to make the pilgrimage this year. From the intelligence he had received from Poonah, of other parties, beſides the preſent, which were to ſet out on this account from thence in the courſe of this ſeaſon, he ſuppoſed that, including ſuch as had accompanied Moodajee's daughter from Nagpore, the ſum of the whole pilgrims this year from the Deckan would be little leſs than 50,000.

I informed Bow Buckſey, in reply, that I would not fail to communicate this matter to you; but that, as your own judgment, founded on your ſuperior information of the ſubject, would ſuggeſt to you how far it was proper to make any application to his Excellency with regard to the eſtabliſhment of new regulations, that is (as he afterwards explained himſelf) the fixing a particular aſſeſſment on each horſeman, footman, palankeen, &c. I could not, therefore, give him any aſſurances on this head. In the mean time, as the requeſt of Scindia, in the limited view in which I am capable of conſidering it, appears not unreaſonable; and as I am certain, from the intereſt he takes in the concerns of the pilgrims, that a compliance with it would gratify him extremely; I beg leave to recommend it to your conſideration. It is not, I underſtand, his wiſh, that his Excellency ſhould ſuffer any detriment; but only, in fixing the particular rates himſelf, it may not be in the power of the Aumils to exact beyond them.

A true copy.

(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Aſſiſtant to the Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

In my letters of the 13th and 20th ultimo, I had the honour to acquaint you with the reaſons that induced me to reinforce the troops left for the defence of Cawnpore; ſince then, Colonel Morgan having deemed two regiments and a battalion of ſepoys a ſufficient force for the protection of the magazine, &c. at that place, Major Maclary has, at my requiſition, ordered the two companies of the third regiment, and the Reſident's guard, to return to their reſpective ſtations.

Subſequent to my letter of the 6th inſtant, I have received further accounts from Almaſs Ally Cawn's camp, of his having ſecured a retreat for himſelf and his dependants in Mahajy Scindia's dominions, and alſo of his cloſe connection with that chief. Three days ago his Vackeel again left Lucknow, with a letter from me, explaining in general terms my ſentiments of his conduct, and requiring a final ſettlement of the revenue he propoſed paying.

I have repreſented to you, in my addreſs of 22d ultimo, the diſtreſs of the troops at Futty Ghur. I now have the honour to encloſe extracts of two other letters on the ſame ſubject, which I have ſince received from Colonel Sir John Cumming. I have the pleaſure to inform you, that I have furniſhed his detachment with above a lack and a half of rupees, and ſhall ſhortly ſend a further ſupply.

I have the honour, &c.

Lucknow, 21th January, 1784. (Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

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EXTRACT of a letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming to Mr. Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, dated Futty Ghur, 22d December, 1783.

We have not a day's proviſion beforehand, nor ſcarcely know whence to procure any ſubſiſtence; but what heightens our diſtreſs, is the total want of money, without which I do not think we could march, however urgent the occaſion might be.

EXTRACT of a letter from ditto, of the ſame date.

Our diſtreſs for money and grain is ſuch, that never any troops in this ſervice before experienced. With reſpect to grain, I know it is not in your power to give us aſſiſtance, as the officers of the Vizier's government pay no attention to any letters from him or you, and have never furniſhed one ſeer.

I have to beg of you to diſpatch Lieutenant Browne with whatever money you can furniſh, however ſmall the ſum; and I have ordered Lieutenant Peché, who was gone to Cawnpore with a detachment of artillery, to proceed from thence to Lucknow, and he will eſcort any money that may be ready there for this ſtation.

True extracts.

(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Aſſiſtant to the Reſident
at the Vizier's Court.

The following letter, and its incloſures, received from Mr. Briſtow on the 28th ultimo, and immediately circulated to the members of the Board.

Gentlemen,

Incloſed I have the honour to tranſmit you a copy of a letter I have received from Lieutenant Colonel Knudſon.

I am, &c.

Lucknow, 18th January, 1784. (Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

COPY of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Knudſon to Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, dated Camp near Barelli, 8th January, 1784.

I have to inform you, that I have received advice of a large body of Seiks, ſaid to amount to 20,000 cavalry, being arrived at Burrin, a place on the banks of the Jumna. The near vicinity of ſo formidable a body of theſe freebooters, with the rumour which prevails of their deſigning to attempt an entrance in this province by the Ghaut, between Durana Ghur and the Hardawar, has greatly alarmed the inhabitants of the diſtricts in that neighbourhood; and as Rajah Soocut Sing, the Aumil of this country, has in conſequence applied to me to take meaſures for preſerving the tranquillity of thoſe parts, I have addreſſed Colonel Sir John Cumming for his inſtructions regarding the advancing of my detachment; in the mean while I have ſent orders to the officer commanding the Vizier's forces to keep a vigilant guard over the Ghauts.

His Highneſs the Vizier, I hear, will not be at this place before the middle of this month.—When he arrives, I ſhall wait on his Highneſs, agreeable to his deſire, and inform him of every circumſtance which may have come to my knowledge concerning the Seiks and the other powers on theſe frontiers.

It is with pleaſure I here inform you, that the long-wiſhed for rain, which we have lately had in great abundance in theſe parts, has happily relieved the inhabitants from the fear they were under

under of a famine, owing to the long drought, and given a new and happy turn to the face of this country. The price of grain in conſequence thereof is exceedingly fallen.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Aſſiſtant to the Reſident
at the Vizier's Court.

The Accomptant General not having been yet informed of the withdrawing of the Reſidency from Lucknow, or the reſolution taken to accept the ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility for the payment of the balance due from the Vizier to the Company, and of the current kiſts, and of the directions given to Mr. Wombwell;

Ordered, That the Secretary do make him acquainted therewith.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 17th February, 1784.

THE following letter, and its enclоſure, having been received from Mr. Briſtow, on the 6th inſtant, were circulated to the members of the Board for their peruſal.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Immediately on the receipt of your commands of the 31ſt ultimo, I addreſſed his Highneſs, who was abſent in Rohilcund upon a hunting party, and tranſmitted a copy of my addreſs to his miniſter, Hyder Beg Cawn; copies of theſe, and the anſwers I received, I take the liberty to tranſmit you in the accompanying paper.—The Vizier reached me only this day.

My continuance at this court now depends upon the Vizier; I ſhall leave Lucknow whenever his Highneſs performs his part of the engagement, and gives me my leave of departure. In order to prevent any unneceſſary delay or counteraction of the plan you have thought proper to adopt, I have ſolely employed my time, ſince the receipt of your orders of recall, in adjuſting the affairs of my Reſidency, which unavoidably precluded me from a poſſibility of completing my obſervations on Lieutenant Colonel Martin's anſwers to the interrogatories, and will, I hope, be deemed a ſufficient excuſe for my poſtponing them, or any final explanation on the ſtate of your affairs in theſe provinces, until I proceed upon my journey to the Preſidency.

I have the honour, &c.

Lucknow,
28th Jan. 1784.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to his Highneſs the Vizier, dated 20th January 1784, or 26th Suffer 1198.

The Honourable Governor General and Council having agreed to your Highneſs's offer, of paying the debt to the Company, and the current kiſts, they have in conformity thereto communicated their commands to me, and directed that whenever Mr. Wombwell ſhould receive from your Highneſs the ſtipulated ſecurity, to inform me of it, and I, and the gentlemen connected with my office, ſhould leave Lucknow. I have therefore the honour to repreſent to your Highneſs, that I am ready to obey the orders of the Honourable the Governor General and Council; and in the execution of them, agreeable to their commands, and from the long attachment which is impreſſed upon my heart towards your Highneſs, I ſhall conform to your directions in the mode of relinquiſhing my office, ſo as to prevent as much as poſſible any interruption in the affairs of your government.

From

From Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn, 21ſt January 1784, or 27th Suffer 1198.

A copy of the letter which I had yeſterday the honour to addreſs to his Highneſs, I encloſe for your information.

Hyder Beg in Reply.

I have received your letter; the contents of the addreſs you diſpatched to his Highneſs, and of which you favoured me with a copy, are made known to me.—It is probable his Highneſs will ſpeedily arrive.

From the Vizier to Mr. Briſtow: Received the 27th January, 1784.

I have received your letter, and underſtand the contents. I ſhall ſhortly arrive at Lucknow, when at our meeting all affairs will be concluded. I ſhall arrive quickly.

A true Tranſlation.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

The following Letter, and its encloſures, were received from Mr. Wombwell, Accountant at Lucknow, on the 7th inſtant, and circulated to the members of the Board; and in conſequence of their directions, a copy of the ſecurity engagement of Lallah Buchefanje and Faqueer Chund was ſent a number in the packet per ſhip Lord Macartney.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to tranſmit to you the copy of a letter I have received from the Vizier, and a tranſlation of the ſecurity (the original being with me) offered by the Vizier for the diſcharge of the balance due from his Excellency to the Company, and for the growing payments of the ſubſidy, and other current expences.

I am, &c.

Lucknow,
27th Jan. 1784.

(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accountant.

From the Vizier to Mr. Wombwell: Received 7th February 1784.

A letter from the Governor General to me is arrived, in which, after expreſſing his own regard, and that of the gentlemen of the Council, to my ſituation, he deſires I will procure teeps from the banks for the ſums due to the Company, and deliver them to you. The teeps are accordingly ſent to you, and you will therefore act agreeable to the orders of the Governor General and gentlemen of the Council.

TRANSLATION of the Engagement from Lala Butchrauje and Faquir Chund to become ſecurity for the balance due to the Company from the Vizier, and for the current demands upon him.

The ſum of one crore and three lacks and eighty-four thouſand four hundred and twenty rupees Sicca Lucknow, due to the Engliſh Company from the Nabob Vizier on the balance of the year eleven hundred and ninety Fuſſully, and for the ſubſidy of their troops and other demands, for

for the preſent year eleven hundred and ninety-one Fuſſully, according to the ſtatement adjuſted by Mr. Briſtow—The ſaid ſum we have made ourſelves anſwerable for, deducting ſuch ſums as may have been collected on account, by Mr. Briſtow: and whatever ſhall appear to be due, after deducting ſuch collections as may have been already made, we engage to pay in ſuch manner as ſhall be ſettled by Major Palmer for the preſent year, to commence from the firſt of Rubbee ul Owel, and end at Bhaudoon; and the remainder in the courſe of the fuſſullee year eleven hundred and ninety-two.

A true Copy of the Tranſlation.

E. HAY,
Secretary.

The Governor General lays before the Board copies of a correſpondence which paſſed between Mr. Wombwell and Mr. Briſtow, received from the former; by which it appears that Mr. Briſtow had heſitated to obey the orders which directed his return to the Preſidency, grounded on ſome doubts which the Governor General is not ſure that he ſufficiently comprehends, but which are expreſſed to be primarily founded on the terms of the orders which he has received, and which he expreſſes to be "looſe and indefinite." The Governor General, to prevent further delays, or eluſion of the Board's orders, moves, That Mr. Briſtow be peremptorily commanded to leave Lucknow, and repair to the Preſidency on the immediate receipt of theſe commands; directing, in like manner, the aſſiſtants of his office to leave Lucknow, and to repair to Calcutta immediately; and that, in conformity with his former orders, he do deliver over all the papers, accounts, and caſh of his office, to Mr. Wombwell.

Agreed. (Signed) EDWARD WHEELER.

To John Wombwell, Eſquire, &c.

Sir,

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter of yeſterday's date, informing me, "that "you had received from the Vizier the ſecurity offered by his Excellency for the diſcharge of "the balance due from him to the Company, and for procuring payments of the ſubſidy and "other current expences." The orders of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, as they have been tranſmitted to me on this ſubject, through their ſecretary, direct, that I ſhall leave Lucknow, upon the receipt of a notification from you, that his Highneſs has put into your hands, for the purpoſes hereinabove mentioned, *The ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility*; and in a letter, addreſſed by the Honourable the Governor General to the Vizier, the neceſſity of taking the moſt ſpeedy means to obtain and deliver *ſuch* ſecurity is pointed out to his Highneſs, and he is requeſted *then, and not till then*, to give me leave in form to withdraw. I encloſe you copies of the papers here alluded to, that the poſſibility of any error or delay, ariſing from a miſconſtruction of our reſpective orders, may be avoided; and as the one I have received is ſo looſe and indefinite in the terms of it, I am to requeſt that you will either favour me with a notification in ſuch ſpecific language as will alone juſtify me in accepting it for any notification at all, and conſequently as any authority to withdraw from Lucknow, or that you will inform me decidedly that I am not to expect it from you. Arguing as well from the nature of any ſuch agreement, as from the terms of that which has on this occaſion taken place between the Vizier and the Honourable the Governor General and Council, it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe an intention in the latter to accept, without previous inquiry into its ſufficiency, of any ſecurity his Excellency may be pleaſed to offer them for the performance of his part of the compact. As the Honourable Board have given me no inſtructions on this head, I conclude they have thought proper to conſtitute you the judge of, and accountable to them for the validity of the ſecurity now to be given by the Nabob. I am therefore further to requeſt you will inform me whether this latter conjecture is warranted, and whether you conſider yourſelf as ſo reſponſible to them; and if not, that you will furniſh me with atteſted copies of the engagements entered into by the reſpective bankers.

The conjecture being of the laſt importance to the intereſts of the Honourable Company, engages me to be thus particular. I am perſuaded that you will think of it as I do, and will, as I have done, wave all forms, and give me every poſſible explanation in your power.

Lucknow,
Jan. 28th, 1784.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW.

COPY of a Letter from the Secretary of the Honourable the Governor General and Council to Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, dated 31ſt December 1783.

I tranſmit to you encloſed, for your information, by order of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, a tranſlation and copy of letters written by the Governor General to his Excellency the Vizier. You and your aſſiſtants will withdraw from Lucknow, when Mr. Wombwell informs you that he has obtained the ſecurities ſpecified in the former.

TRANSLATION of a letter from the Honourable the Governor General to the Nabob Vizier.

After a very full and mature conſideration of the ſtate of your highneſs's country and government, it has been reſolved by myſelf, and the gentlemen of the council, to accept of the offer ſome time ſince made by your highneſs, of the ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility for the diſcharge of the balance due from you to the company, on the condition of the recall of Meſſrs. Briſtow and Cowper, and withdrawing the Company's reſident from your court. You will of courſe ſee the neceſſity of taking the moſt ſpeedy means to obtain ſuch ſecurity, and to deliver the ſame to Mr. Wombwell, who has orders to receive charge of all the papers in Mr. Briſtow's office, and to remain for the purpoſe of keeping the accounts of payments made from your Circar to the Company; and it is my requeſt that your highneſs will then, and not till then, give to Mr. Briſtow leave in form to withdraw. He will accordingly depart, and return to Calcutta, and ſignify your order to Mr. Cowper, and the other aſſiſtants of his office, to the ſame effect, that they may alſo return to Calcutta.

A true Copy.
(Signed) E. HAY, Secretary.

A true Copy.
(Signed) J. Hill,
Aſſiſt to the Reſident.

To John Briſtow, Eſquire, &c.

Sir,

I have the honour of your letter of the 28th January, and a copy of a letter from the Secretary to you.

I have tranſmitted to the honourable the Governor General and council a copy of the Security offered by the Vizier for the diſcharge of the balance due from his excellency to the Company, and for the growing payments of the ſubſidy, and other current demands. They are the proper judges. I do not in any manner conſider myſelf reſponſible.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) JOHN WOMBWELL.

Mr. Stables.—Provided that the Governor General is ſatisfied that the ſecurity given by the Nabob Vizier is ſufficient, I aſſent to Mr. Briſtow's immediate recall from Lucknow, as expreſſed in the Governor General's minute 7th February.

Governor General.—I am ſatisfied with the ſecurity.

(Signed) W. H.

The

The following Letter, and its Enclosures, were received from Mr. Bristow on the 7th Instant, and circulated for the perusal of the members of the Board.

Gentlemen,

Sufficient rain has fallen in these provinces, as I have every reason to hope will obviate in a great measure the alarming consequences of a famine; yet precautions against any distress your troops may suffer is necessary; and I have the honour to enclose for your information an extract of a letter from Colonel Ironside to me on this subject.

If it is your pleasure that any stock of grain be laid in, the near approach of the rubby harvest will render the present period the most convenient, when it may be furnished with the least expence and difficulty.

I have the honour, &c.

Lucknow. (Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
28th Jany 1784. Resident at the Vizier's court.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Gilbert Ironside to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court: dated 24th Jan. 1784.

So unpromising is the aspect of the country in point of fertility, that I must beg leave to offer to your immediate consideration the most effectual means for the establishment of a magazine of grain, sufficient for the consumption of the troops at that station for the period of the dry season. The presence of so large a body of Marattas as you acquaint me may be expected, will undoubtedly enchance the present scarcity, if means be not employed to guard against it; and I regard the establishing a magazine, as was done in the time of the famine in Bengal, to be indispensable. The grain is to be served out at fixed rates to each officer and man, for themselves and necessary servants, lest, if Almas really harbour any ill intentions, he should, by monopolizing the grain in the Douab, render the continuance of the brigade at Cawnpore utterly impracticable.

A true Extract.
J. NEAVE,
Asst to the Res.

The following Letter, and its Enclosures, were received from Mr. Bristow on the 8th Instant, and circulated.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

The frequent robberies and murders perpetrated in his excellency the Vizier's dominions have too often been the subject of my representations to your honourable Board. From the total want of police, hardly a day elapses but I am informed of some tragical event, whereof the bare recital is shocking to humanity. About two months since an attempt was made to assassinate Raja Ticket Roy, the acting minister's confidential agent, but he happily escaped unhurt: Nabob Bahadre, his highness's brother, has not been so fortunate, as will appear from translations of two of his letters to me, No 1, which I have the honour to enclose for your information. Although my feelings are sensibly hurt, and my compassion strongly excited, by the disgraceful and miserable state of poverty to which his excellency's brothers are reduced; yet, situated as I am, it is not in my power to interfere with effect. My efforts on a former occasion failed of success, and my interposition now would only excite the resentment of the minister towards the unhappy sufferers, in consequence of their application to me; from whom alone, however, they hope for relief from their present distress, which, their near connection with the Vizier considered, is both shameful and unprecedented.

That no regular courts of justice have been established in this country, is particularly pointed at in my instructions, as " the most disreputable defect in his highness's government;" yet the minister seems determined on abolishing even the shadow of so necessary an institution. The office

office of Sudder ul Huck, as held by Molovy Moubine, was ever nugatory, but now it is ſunk in the loweſt contempt. The original eſtabliſhment, inadequate as it was, is mouldering away, and the officers now attached to it are literally ſtarving, as no part of their allowances has been paid for above ſix months paſt: he himſelf has propoſed to reſign his appointment, being every way precluded from a poſſibility of exerciſing the duties of it.

I have the honour to forward, for your further information, the enclosure, No 3.—It contains a relation of the hardſhips endured by the ladies of the late Vizier's zenana.

I have the honour, &c.

Lucknow,
23th Jany 1784.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's court.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Nabob Behadre, his highneſs the Vizier's brother, to Mr. Briſtow; dated 28th December 1783.

Your own ſervant carried you the account of what he himſelf was an eye witneſs to after the affairs of laſt night. Theſe are the particulars:—About midnight my aunt received twelve ſtabs from a man, of which ſhe died: I alſo received ſix ſucceſſive ſtabs, which alarmed the people of the houſe, who ſet up a ſhouting, whereupon the aſſaſſin ran of. Beſides being without food, or the means of providing any, this misfortune has befallen me. I am deſirous of ſending the coffin to your door. It is your duty, both for the ſake of God and of Chriſt, to execute juſtice, and to enquire what harm I have done to the murderer, ſufficient to deſerve aſſaſſination, or even injury.—You now ſtand in the place of his excellency the Vizier; I requeſt you will do me juſtice. What can I ſay more?

P. S. I am alſo deſirous to ſhew you my wounds.

From the ſame.

7th January 1784.

You have been duly informed of all the circumſtances relative both to the murder of the innocent, and my being wounded, as well by my former letter, as by the meſſenger whom you ſent to enquire into the ſtate of my health; and I have every reaſon to hope, from your known kindneſs, that you will not be deficient in ſeeking out the aſſaſſin. I am at this moment overwhelmed in misfortune; whilſt the blood is flowing from my wounds, neither I, nor my children, nor my ſervants, have wherewithal to procure ſuſtenance, nor have I it in my power either to purchaſe remedy, or to reward the phyſician; 'tis for the ſake of God alone that he attends me. Thus loaded with calamity upon calamity, I am unable to ſupport life; for I find no relief from my affliction, either day or night. Do you (now ſtanding in the place of my father) grant me freſh life by ſpeedy acts of benevolence.

For theſe two laſt years his excellency eſtabliſhed a penſion for me of twenty thouſand rupees, but I never received the full amount of it, either laſt year or the year before; ſhould it however be paid me, though inadequate to my deſires. I ſhall ſtill be enabled to ſupport myſelf. From the beginning of this year to the preſent time I have not received a farthing, nor do I expect any; though, if you afford protection to the oppreſſed, all my wiſhes will be accompliſhed. I was deſirous of waiting on you with my family, that you might be an eye witneſs to their condition; but I was adviſed not to ſtir out, on account of my wounds. What more can I ſay?

A true tranſlation.

(Signed) ROBT HOLT,
Aſſiſt. to the Reſident.

TRANS-

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier's Brothers, Myrza Hyder Ally, Myrza Imayut Ally, and Myrza Syfe Ally, to Mr. Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court: Received 9th March 1783.

The manly and generous conduct of the Engliſh gentlemen towards all nations is as clear as the Sun at noon day; ſo well known is the favour ſhewn by the Company, the Governor, and you, to our late father, and our whole houſe, that it is unneceſſary to write the particulars.—We before this communicated to you, through Myrza Iſhmael Beg, ſome general circumſtances concerning our diſtreſs, to which you returned for anſwer, that you would cauſe 2,000 rupees a month to be paid to each of us, and aſk us to viſit you. It is ſome time ſince we received this meſſage, and we go on without any means of ſubſiſtence, and in the utmoſt miſery, entirely relying upon the hopes of your friendſhip. Apparently, from the multiplicity of buſineſs on your hands, you have forgot your promiſe. Our ſituation is not fit to be repreſented; for two years we have not received a hubba on account of our tuncaw, though the miniſters have annually charged a lack of rupees, and never paid us any thing.—After all, we are the ſons of Sujah ul Dowla.—It is ſurpriſing, having ſuch a friend as you, our ſituation is arrived at that paſs, that we ſhould be in diſtreſs for dry bread and cloaths. Whereas, as you have done many generous acts, be pleaſed ſo to ſhew us your favour, that by ſome means we may receive our allowances from the Company's treaſury, and not be obliged to depend upon and ſolicit others for it. We hope you will grant us a favourable anſwer through Mr. Cowper.

From Myrza Hyder Ally, Myrza Emayut Ally, and Myrza Syfe Ally, to Mr. Cowper:

Received 10th March, 1783.

We have, through your favour, received Mr. Briſtow's anſwer; it has been thouſands of a thouſand cauſes of ſatisfaction to us.—May the everlaſting God, in the purity of his glory, preſerve health to you, who have ſhewn us all this favour.—Our pens fail in expreſſing our gratitude.—We are now perfectly ſatisfied that from your favour we ſhall receive our allowances, month by month: for inſtance, the Gomoſtah of Rajah Ticket Roy ſent us an order on the houſe of Lalla Buchagie for the ſums of 2,000 rupees each.—We hope you will apply in our names to the Reſident, that our penſions may be granted us from the Company's treaſury, in the ſame manner as that of our brother Saadut Ally: we alſo repreſented this matter to the Reſident.—Whereas the perſon who brought your letter to us was a Burgally, and Hircarra: from the preſence watch us; likewiſe we are under great fear from the Nabob Vizier, and the people in his court, leſt they ſhould be informed of our having any dependance on the Engliſh gentlemen, whereby an injury might be done us: we therefore requeſt, that if you have an Indoſtan Moonſhy, as undoubtedly will be the caſe, he may be employed in our negociations. Hindoſtannies paſſing will not be regarded, and nobody will be informed thereby.—As you have favoured us with your friendſhip, you will ſhew it by not diſcloſing our ſecret, until we have an interview with the Reſident, and oblige us by delivering the encloſed letter to him.

True Copies.

(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Aſſiſt to the Reſident.

TRANSLATION of a Paper of Intelligence from Fyzabad.

The ladies, their attendants, and ſervants were ſtill as clamorous as laſt night. Latafut the Droga went to them, and remonſtrated with them on the impropriety of their conduct, at the ſame time aſſuring them, that in a few days all their allowances would be paid; and ſhould that not be the caſe, he would advance them ten days ſubſiſtence, upon condition that they returned to their habitations: none of them however conſented to his propoſals, but were ſtill intent upon making their eſcape through the Bazar; and in conſequence formed themſelves in

the following order:—The children in the front, behind them the ladies of the ſeraglio, and behind them again their attendants; but their intentions were fruſtrated by the oppoſition which they met with from Latafut's ſepoys.

The next day Latafut went twice to the women, and uſed his endeavours to make them return into the Zanana, promiſing to advance them 10,000 rupees, which, upon the money being paid down, they agreed to comply with; but night coming on, nothing tranſpired.

On the day following their clamours were more violent than uſual.—Latafut went to confer with them on the buſineſs of yeſterday, offering the ſame terms; depending on the fidelity of his promiſes, they conſented to return to their apartments, which they accordingly did, except two or three of the ladies, and moſt of their attendants.—Latafut then went to Hoſhmurid Ally Cawn to conſult with him about what means they ſhould take; they came to a reſolution of driving them in by force, and gave orders to their ſepoys to beat any one of the women who ſhould attempt to move forward.—The ſepoys accordingly aſſembled, and each one being provided with a bludgeon, they drove them by dint of beating into the Zennana. The women ſeeing the treaſurer of Latafut, proceeded to throw ſtones and bricks at the ſepoys, and again attempted to get out; but finding that impoſſible from the gates being ſhut, they kept a continual diſcharge till about 12 o'clock, when, finding their ſituation deſperate, they retired into the Rung Mahal, and forced their way from thence into the palace, and diſperſed themſelves about the houſe and gardens: after this they were deſirous of getting into the Begum's apartments, but ſhe being apprized of their intentions, ordered the doors to be ſhut. In the mean time Latafut and Coſhmund Ally Khan poſted centries to ſecure the gates of the Leſſer Mahal. During the whole of this conflict, the ladies and women remained expoſed to the view of the ſepoys. The Begum then ſent for Latafut and Hoſhmund Ally Khan, whom ſhe ſeverely reprimanded, and inſiſted upon knowing the cauſe of this infamous behaviour. They pleaded in their defence, the impoſſibility of helping it, as the treatment the women had met with had only been conformably to his Excellency the Vizier's orders. The Begum alledged, that even admitting that the Nabob had given theſe orders, they were by no means authorized in this manner to diſgrace the family of Sujah Dowlah; and ſhould they not receive their allowances for a day or two, it could be of no great moment: what had paſſed was now at an end, but that the Vizier ſhould certainly be acquainted with the whole of the affair, and that whatever he directed ſhe ſhould implicitly comply with. The Begum then ſent for two of the children who were wounded in the affray of laſt night, and, after endeavouring to ſooth them, ſhe ſent again for Latafut and Huſmund Ally Khan, and in the preſence of the children again expreſſed her diſapprobation of their conduct, and the improbability of Aſoph ul Dowlah's ſuffering the ladies and children of Sujah Dowlah to be diſgraced, by being expoſed to the view of the rabble: upon which Latafut produced the letter from the Nabob, repreſenting that he was amenable only to the order of his Excellency, and that whatever he ordered it was his duty to obey; and that had the ladies thought proper to have retired quietly into their apartments, he would not have uſed the means he had taken to compel them.—The Begum again obſerved, that what had paſſed was now over;—ſhe then gave the children 4,00 rupees, and diſmiſſed them, and ſent word by Sumrud and the other eunuchs, that if the ladies would peaceably retire to their apartments, Latafut would ſupply them with 3 or 4,000 rupees for their preſent expences, and recommended to them not to incur any further diſgrace; and that if they did not think proper to act agreeable to her directions, they would do wrong. The ladies followed her advice, and about 10 at night went back into the Zennana.—The next morning the Begum waited upon the mother of Sujah Dowlah and related to her all the circumſtances of the diſturbance. The mother of Sujah Dowlah returned for anſwer, that after there being no account kept of crores of revenue, ſhe was not ſurprized that the family of Sujah Dowlah, in their endeavours to procure ſubſiſtence, ſhould be obliged to expoſe themſelves to the meaneſt of people. After bewailing their misfortunes, and ſhedding many tears, the Begum took her leave and returned home.

A true tranſlation.

(Signed) ROBERT HOLT,
Aſſiſt: to the Reſid'.

The

The following letter, and its enclosures, were received from Mr. Wombwell on the 9th instant.

To Edward Hay, Esquire, Secretary,

Sir,

I beg you will do me the favour to present to the Honourable the Governor General and Council the enclosed copy of a correspondence between Mr. Bristow and me.

In my letter of 28th January, I acquaint Mr. Bristow that I have received from the Vizier the security offered by his Excellency; that I have transmitted a copy of it to the Board; that the Governor General and Council are the proper judges; and that I consider myself to be without responsibility.

In my letter of the 29th January, I venture to mention to Mr. Bristow my opinion of the credit of the bankers; and I have informed him of their names, that, should his sentiments differ from mine, he might act accordingly.

Lucknow,
29th January 1784.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) JOHN WOMBWELL.

To John Bristow, Esquire, &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that I have received from the Vizier the security offered by his Excellency for the discharge of the balance due from him to the Company, and for the growing payments of the subsidy, and current expences.

I am, &c.

27th Jany
1783.

(Signed) JOHN WOMBWELL,
Acct.

To John Wombwell, Esquire, &c.

Sir,

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, informing me, that you had received from the Vizier the security offered by his Excellency for the discharge of the Balance due from him to the Company, and for procuring payments of the subsidy, and other current expences. The orders of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, as they have been transmitted to me on this subject through their secretary, direct that I shall leave Lucknow upon the receipt of a notification from you, that his Highness has put into your hands, for the purposes above-mentioned, *the security of bankers of known credit and responsibility*; and in a letter addressed by the Honourable Governor General to the Vizier, the necessity of taking the most speedy means to obtain and deliver such security is pointed out to his Highness, and he is requested *then, and not till then*, to give me leave in form to withdraw. I enclose you copies of the papers here alluded to, that the possibility of any error or delay, arising from a misconstruction of our respective orders, may be avoided; and as the one I have received is so loose and indefinite in the terms of it, I am to request that you will either favour me with a notification in such specific language as will alone justify me in accepting it for any notification at all, and consequently as any authority to withdraw from Lucknow; or that you will inform me decidedly that I am not to expect it from you. Arguing, as well from the nature of any such agreement, as from the terms of that which has on this occasion taken place between the Vizier and the Honourable the Governor General and Council, it would be absurd to suppose an intention in the latter, to accept, without previous enquiry into its sufficiency, of

of any ſecurity his Excellency may be pleaſed to offer them for the performance of his part of the compact. As the Honourable Board have given me no inſtructions on this head, I conclude that they have thought proper to conſtitute you to be judge of, and accountable to them for the validity of the ſecurity now to be given by the Nabob. I am therefore further to requeſt you will inform me, whether this latter conjecture is warranted, and whether you conſider yourſelf as ſo reſponſible to them; and if not, that you will furniſh me with atteſted copies of the engagements entered into with the reſpective bankers.

The Conjuncture being of the laſt importance to the intereſts of the Honourable Company, engages me to be thus particular. I am perſuaded, Sir, you will think of it as I do, and will, as I have done, wave all forms, and give me every poſſible explanation in your power.

I have the honour, &c.

Lucknow, 28th January.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW, Reſident.

To John Briſtow, Eſquire, Reſident, &c.

Sir,

I have the honour of your letter of 28th January, and the copy of a letter from the ſecretary to you. I have tranſmitted to the Honourable the Governor General and Council a copy of the ſecurity offered by the Vizier for the diſcharge of the balance due from his Excellency to the Company, and for the growing payments of the ſubſidy, and other current expences. They are the proper judges; I do not in any manner conſider myſelf reſponſible.

I have the honour, &c.

28th Jany 1784.

(Signed) JOHN WOMBWELL.

To John Wombwell, &c.

Sir,

Your letter of this morning leaves me in the ſame ſtate of uncertainty as before, with reſpect to the nature of the ſecurity you have received from the Vizier for the diſcharge of the balance due from his Highneſs to the Company, and for the growing payments of the ſubſidy, and other current expences. The orders of the Honourable Governor General and Council, conveyed to me through their ſecretary, are (as I have ſhewn by the encloſures in my former letter to you) expreſs, to wait a *ſpecific notification* from you, *that the ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility* has, for the purpoſes herein above mentioned, been delivered to you by the Vizier. You muſt conſequently be ſenſible I cannot accept any notification in leſs explicit terms, as an authority either for my departure, or the withdrawing the Reſidency. I muſt therefore once again aſk you, whether you mean, by what you have now ſaid, to give ſuch *ſpecific notification*. I entreat you, Sir, to ſimplify your anſwer, that I may not, by my preſence, furniſh to the miniſters of this court, a plea for the violation of the agreement which has taken place between his Highneſs the Nabob, and the Honourable Governor General and Council.

I have the honour, &c.

Lucknow, Wedneſday 28th Jan. 1784.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW, Reſident.

To

To John Briſtow, Eſquire, &c.

Sir,

I received your letter at twelve o'clock laſt night. I have had the honour of acquainting you, that I have received from the Vizier the Security offered by his Excellency, and that I had tranſmitted a copy of it to the Honourable the Governor General and Council.

I have complied, as far as it has been in my power, with the direction of the ſecretary.

I am, &c.

28th Jan. 1784. (Signed) J. WOMBWELL.

The following letter having been received from Mr. Briſtow, the board were pleaſed to reſolve, that Captain Norman Macleod ſhould continue in his command at Lucknow, until the arrival of the Honourable the Governor General at that place.

Gentlemen,

The Reſident's guard, under Captain Norman Macleod, having, from the attention and ability of that officer, been rendered a well-diſciplined and reſpectable corps, and your Honourable Board being ſilent concerning it in your directions for withdrawing the Reſidency, and as the leaving theſe troops without any officer to command them would be a meaſure unadviſeable and irregular, I ſhall requeſt Captain Macleod to continue in the command until your pleaſure is known.

I have the honour, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
30th Janry 1784. Reſident.

The Neptune Packet being ready to take her departure for Buſſorah, a general letter to the Honourable Court of Directors was diſpatched on the 9th inſtant, in duplicate to the Reſident, to be tranſmitted over land.

On the ſame day, a general letter was diſpatched to the Honourable the Court of Directors, to go by the ſhip Lord Macartney.

The following letter, and its encloſures, were received from Mr. Wombwell on the 10th inſtant.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I take the liberty of tranſmitting the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Briſtow, together with the encloſures contained in it, which I requeſt you will lay before the Honourable Board.

I have the honour, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) JOHN WOMBWELL,
31ſt Janry 1784. Accountant.

To John Wombwell, Eſquire, &c.

Sir,

I have received your letter of yeſterday's date, aſſerting that Lalla Faquir Chund and Lalla Butchrauje, the ſecurities offered by his Highneſs, are bankers of known credit and reſponſibility.

I now have the honour to refer you to the encloſure, No. 1, for an eſtimate of the Company's claims upon the Vizier, brought up to the 31ſt of January, 1784. For your information I tranſmit you No. 2, a tranſlation of my bond to certain bankers for a loan of Lucknow Sicca Rupees, ſeventeen lacks and forty thouſand, borrowed on the conditions more fully explained in my addreſs to the Board of the 8th of June, 1783. Three lacks, ſeventy-eight thouſand, nine hundred and forty-four rupees, eight annas, and ſix pice have been in part paid, which leaves a ſum of thirteen lacks, ſixty-one thouſand and fifty-five rupees, ſeven annas, and ſix pice due on that account, excluſive of intereſt, for which three lacks are ſpecified in the eſtimate, and forms part of the claims on the Vizier.

The Paper, No. 3, is an eſtimate of the current demands on the treaſury. I have addreſſed the Vizier's miniſter, Hyder Beg Khan, fully on the ſubject of his accounts, particularly requeſting he would ſupply the paymaſter with the ſum of Sonaut Rupees one lack, for the payment of Colonel Charles Morgan's detachment, without delay, as the Colonel will very ſhortly arrive at Etaya, the place where he has deſired me to remit the money. In making this payment, I obey the orders of the Governor General and Council.

I have the honour, &c.

Lucknow,
30th Jan. 1784.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident.

ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE of Claims upon his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, on Account of the Honourable Company, from the 1st of February, to the end of the Fussullee Year 1191.

Balance due by his Excellency, the 31st January, 84 — —								51,02,165 13 11
Army Subsidy.								
One brigade, according to the old establishment, from 1st of February to 31 August 1784, 7 months, at 2,60,000 rupees per month — —			18,20,000	0	0			
One regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the new establishment, at 25,000 rupees per month — —			1,75,000	0	0			
Five regiments under Colonel Sir John Cumming, according to the new establishment, at Rs 25,000 per regiment per month, - -		8,75,000						
One company of artillery, under Colonel Cumming, at Rs 20,000 per month,		1,40,000						
			10,15,000	0	0			
						30,10,000	0	0
Mirza Saudit Ally's stipend —			—		—	3,00,000	0	0
Abdul Rhamans Cawn's corps of cavalry			—		—	3,00,000	0	0
Rohilla stipends, from 1st of Maug to the end of Bhaudoon 1191 — —			—		—	41,052	0	0
Army Donation — —			—		—	10,50,000	0	0
Mr. Fraser — — —			—		—	2,00,000	0	0
Estimate of interest on the money borrowed from Gopaul Dos Sah — —			—		—	3,00,000	0	0
								52,01,052 0 0
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees —								1,06,03,217 13 11

Errors excepted.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of a Bond given by Mr. Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, to Gopaul Dos, dated 8th June 1783, or the 6th of Rajjub 1197 Hijura, or 3d of Jeit 1190 Fussullee.

Borrowed from the under-mentioned persons, on account of the Honourable Company, through Lalla Munsuram, the Agent of Lalla Gopaul Dos, Banker, the sum of seventeen lacks and forty thousand rupees, bearing interest at one per cent. per month. I engage that it shall be paid, after providing for the Company's necessary disbursements, from the receipts of the assignments granted on the country in their favour by his Highness the Nabob Vizier.

PARTI-

PARTICULARS of the Loan.

From Lalla Munſuram, agent to the houſe of Gopaul Doſs —	14,00,000 0 0
From Kiſſen Chund — — — —	1,00,000 0 0
Premium of exchange, 16 per cent. upon 15 lacks — —	2,40,000 0 0
Lucknow Sa rupees —	17,40,000 0 0

A true Copy.
(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Aſſiſtant to the Reſident.

ESTIMATE of Current Demands on the Lucknow Treaſury, to the 31 January 1784.

The Army.			
Coll Sir John Cummings's detachment.			
Mr. Melvile's eſtimate to pay the Europeans to the 31 January 1784, and the ſepoys to the 31 December 1783 — —	5,44,000 0 0		
Eſtimate of the pay, &c. of the ſepoys for January 1784. — —	1,02,500 0 0		
	6,46,500 0 0		
Deduct,			
Mr. Melvile's draft to Coll Knudſon, for which a tuncaw on Soorut Sing, the Aumil of Rohilcund, has been granted 1,30,000 0 0			
Remitted Mr. Melvile — 66,600 0 0			
Do, in three bills of exchange 81,994 7 6			
Do, a tunkaw the Sezawal of Furruckabad — 52,567 11 3			
	3,31,162 2 9		
		3,13,337 13 3	
The 3d Brigade.			
Mr. Collins's eſtimate to pay the Europeans to the 31ſt January 1784, and the ſepoys to the 31ſt December 1783 — —	2,74,382 0 0		
Eſtimate of the pay, &c. of the ſepoys for Janry. 84	78,000 0 0		
		3,52,382 0 0	
Major Cooke's regt, Decr and Janry. —	40,000 0 0		
Major Grant's regiment, January —	20,000 0 0		
		60,000 0 0	
The above two regiments are not included in either of the paymaſter's eſtimates.			
Colonel Charles Morgan — —	— —	1,11,000 0 0	
Major Duncan's draft — —	— —	24,000 0 0	
Ct rupees	— —	8,62,719 13 3	
Deduct to the 11 per ct	— —	85,494 18 0	
			7,77,225 1 3
Mr. Scott.			
The Board's order of 17 July 83 in his favour	— —	2,50,000 0 0	
Do -- 1 December —	— —	1,25,000 0 0	
		3,75,000 0 0	
Paid from the treaſury — —	75,000 0 0		
Do, by an order on the Aumil of Goruckpore	30,000 0 0		
		1,05,000 0 0	
		2,70,000 0 0	
Deduct batta 5.9.3 per cent. —		14,265 3 6	
			2,55,734 12 6
Carried over Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca rupees —			10,32,959 13 9

The

70

Brought forward				1023,959 13 9
The Reſident's office.				
Mr. Wombwell, accountant, December and January —	5,200	0	0	
Mr. Cowper, November, December, and January —	1,200	0	0	
Mr. Gregory, January — — —	400	0	0	
Mr. Holt, December and January — —	600	0	0	
Mr. Sam[l] Middleton, December and January —	600	0	0	
Mr. Neave, January — — —	300	0	0	
	8,300	0	0	
Add batta 5 per cent.	415	0	0	
				8,715 0 0
				10,41,674 13 9
Balance of Abdul Khaman Cawn's corps of cavalry —				2,10,200 0 0
Fyz[d] 16 Sun Sicca rupees —				12,51,874 13 9

Errors excepted.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the
Vizier's Court.

The following letter, and its encloſures, were received from Mr. Briſtow, on the 13th inſtant, and circulated to the members of the Board for their peruſal.

Gentlemen,

Mr. Wombwell not having notified to me the ſecurity offered by his Highneſs in the form preſcribed by your Honourable Board, a correſpondence enſued, a copy of which I have the honour to encloſe (No 1.) and it will appear at the concluſion of it, that Mr. Wombwell declared Lalla Bucherage and Faquin Chund to be men of known credit and reſponſibility.

In a meaſure of ſuch great importance to the Honourable Company's intereſts as the realization of a fund of above a crore of rupees, I deem it an indiſpenſable duty in me to give my opinion; an opinion not originating from the occaſion, but upon record, as the tranſactions which gave riſe to it occurred ſo long ago as the 30th of July 1783. I repreſented to your Honourable Board that I had actually ſaved the houſe of Caſſinigry Mull and Butchagree, by a timely aid, from bankruptcy. They engaged for a proportion of rupees 650,000, on account of the laſt year's loan; with the utmoſt exertion of their credit, they fulfilled their engagements, and now they have contracted for above ſeven times the ſum, with leſs proſpect of being reimburſed by government, and no change of circumſtances in their private affairs to encreaſe their credit or reſponſibility. This is one of the houſes in Lucknow which has of late been moſt irregular in its payments.

Fraquir Chund is the miniſter's private banker; but as I have perſonally had few official tranſactions with him, I cannot ſpeak ſo decidedly from my own experience of the credit of his houſe. I may, however, ſafely venture to aſſert, from all the enquiries I have made concerning him, that he is by no means equal to the reſponſibility he has undertaken: Indeed theſe men, or any other two bankers, being even the oſtenſible agents in a tranſaction of ſuch magnitude and importance, is an idea ridiculed by the majority of the inhabitants of Lucknow.

In concluſion, gentlemen, with every ſubmiſſion to your judgment, I beg leave to give my opinion, that the ſecurity offered by his Highneſs is fictitious, and in the event will appear no more than the perſonal ſecurity of Hyder Beg Cawn; that he will be able to fulfil the engagements, though inveſted with deſpotic power over ſo extenſive a country, is a great doubt with me: I am convinced he cannot do it, and at the ſame time furniſh the neceſſary funds for the houſeho'd and

and other current demands of his Highneſs's government; and I am confirmed in this opinion from the preſent backwardneſs of the collections.—There is, however, no ſaying what ſum may be raiſed in a ſhort period by a violent exertion of power, and that Hyder Beg will uſe ſuch means is not improbable, when I conſider his character, and the general tenor of his conduct: His purpoſe may be ſerved for the time being, but the effects will appear in a farther decline of the country, already impoveriſhed to ſo great a degree, as to have fallen above a third in its annual revenues during the laſt ſeven years.

I have circulated letters (tranſlations of which I have the honour to encloſe, No 2.) to all the Aumils, and I ſhall proceed to the preſidency as ſoon as his Highneſs grants my leave of departure.

I am, with the higheſt reſpect,

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,

Reſt at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
2d February 1784.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to Mr. Wombwell, dated 29th January, 1784,

Your letter of this morning, informing me that you have complied, as "far as it has been in "your power, with the directions of the Secretary"—I take the liberty to requeſt you to oblige me with a copy of that direction, ſince, if you are not authorized, or rather if you are not enjoined by it, to give me a more preciſe and ſpecific notification than any you have yet favoured me with, it follows that the orders we have reſpectively received from our ſuperiors, and through the ſame channel, are in perfect contradiction to each other.

Mr. Wombwell, in Reply; dated 29th January 1784.

In reply to your letter of this date, I encloſe the copies of the Secretary's letter to me, and of my addreſs to the Board.

Though I have it not in command from the Board, I do, to prevent any further correſpondence on this ſubject, inform you, that the bankers are Lalla Butcherange and Lalla Fakeer Chund, men of known credit and reſponſibility.

TRANSLATION of a Circular Letter from Mr. Briſtow to the Aumils of his Highneſs the Vizier's Government.

Agreeably to the orders of the Honourable Governor General and Council, I withhold from any farther collections on account of the Honourable Company's Aſſignments, and you will make your future payments in conformity to the Vizier's directions. I write this for your information.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated 2d February, 1784.

You will herewith receive a copy of the letter I have this day written to the Aumils, the contents of which you will underſtand.

True Tranſlations.

(Signed) J. NEAVE,

Aſſiſtant to the Reſt at the Vizier's Court.

The

The following Minutes, and their Enclosures, were delivered by the Governor General on the 14th instant, and taken to the other members of the Board, by the Secretary, in circulation.

Fort William, February 1784.

To Mr. Wombwell, Lucknow.

Sir,

The Governor General intending to visit the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, we therefore direct you to obey all such orders and instructions as he may from this time think proper to issue to you in his own name, and in all respects to consider his single authority as of the same force, until this order shall be revoked, as that of the Governor General and Council collectively.

We are,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble servants.

The same order to be written to Mr. Willis, at Furruckabad; and to Mr. Francis Fowke, at Benares.

A true copy.
E. HAY,
Secy.

Fort William, February 1784.

To Colonel Gilbert Ironside, commanding the Troops at Cawnpore.

Sir,

The Governor General intending to visit the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, we therefore direct you to obey all such orders and instructions as he may from this time think proper to issue to you, and to the troops under your command, in his own name, and in all respects to consider his single authority as of the same force, until this order shall be revoked, as that of the Governor General and Council collectively.

We are,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servants.

The same order to be written to Colonel Sir John Cummings, commanding the detachment in Rohilcund; and to Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty, commanding the detachment at Chunar.

A true Copy.
E. HAY,
Secy.

Mr. Stables and Mr. Wheler deliver the following Minutes:

16th February, 1784.

Mr. Stables.

I have already given my dissent to the Governor General's proceeding to Lucknow, and I see no reason to alter it. With respect to the powers which the Governor General claims, and the orders he desires to be issued to the army, and to all the civil servants beyond the provinces, they are not only, in my opinion, illegal, but such as, if lawful, no Government constituted as this is ought to grant to any individual, however respectable.

For

For theſe reaſons, and for many others that might be enumerated, although I have every reſpect for the Governor General, I feel myſelf in duty bound to proteſt againſt granting, or affixing the ſeal of the Company to, the propoſed commiſſion.

A true Copy.

E. HAY,
Secy.

February 16th, 1784.

Mr. Wheler.

The Board having inveſted the Governor General with a ſpecial and ſeparate charge of the Company's affairs and intereſts in the dominions of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, and having agreed, on the invitation of the Nabob Vizier, and on a tender made by the Governor General, that he ſhall proceed to Lucknow, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the Nabob Vizier in the means of diſcharging his engagements to the Company, and in the regulation of his government, it is further neceſſary to furniſh him with ſuch powers as may enable him to accompliſh thoſe objects.

For this purpoſe it is requiſite he ſhould be armed with ſuch authority as will enable him not only to concert and adjuſt with the Nabob Vizier the means of diſcharging his engagements to the Company, of reſtoring and ſecuring the peace, ſafety, and order of his government, and of promoting the improvement of his revenue, but alſo to carry thoſe means into effect, by ſupporting the Nabob Vizier with the authority of this Government, in as full and ample manner as we can impower him to exerciſe it by any act of the Parliament of Great Britain now in being, or by any of the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors; for without full powers to carry into immediate execution ſuch meaſures as the Governor General may hereafter plan and agree upon with the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, the purpoſes of his viſiting that Prince's country may be defeated, or the ſeaſon for action loſt, whilſt he is waiting for the ſanction of the Board.

It ſeems alſo abſolutely neceſſary, for the ſame reaſons, to inveſt the Governor General "with "the full power and authority of this Government (as far as we can legally delegate the ſame) "over all the officers, civil and military, ſtationed or reſiding within the dominions of the Na- "bob Aſoph ul Dowlah, and the province of Benares;" and when it is remembered that the troops in the Vizier's country are ſtationed there for the purpoſes of protecting it, and of aiding and aſſiſting him on all occaſions, when he ſhall apply for them, to reduce his ſubjects to the due obedience of his authority, and are paid out of the Vizier's treaſury, it will not ſeem that the placing them under the orders of the Governor General, as the means of carrying into effect the regulations for the internal government of his dominions, formed and adjuſted with the Nabob Vizier himſelf, is any very extraordinary delegation of power.

The importance of the arrangements to be made in the government and finances of the Nabob Vizier, and the difficulties that may be expected to be encountered in enforcing them, are ſuch as, I ſhould apprehend, would juſtify the Board in delegating to the Governor General, upon this occaſion, as ample powers as have ever been granted to any of their members upon any former one; and when it is conſidered that the extenſive powers given to Lord Clive by the inſtructions of the Select Committee of the 21ſt June, 1765, and thoſe given to Meſſrs. Cartier, Smith, and Ruſſel, by the inſtructions of the Select Committee of the 13th September, 1768, were in the notice and contemplation of the Parliament at the time the act was paſſed which conſtituted this Government upon its preſent footing, and veſted the whole civil and military government of this Preſidency in the Governor General and Council, in like manner, *to all intents and purpoſes*, as the ſame had been exerciſed by the Preſident and Council, or Select Committee, I ſhould conceive this Government poſſeſs the right of delegating to the Governor General, upon the preſent occaſion, as full powers as thoſe which were granted to Lord Clive by the Select Committee in June 1765, or to Meſſrs. Cartier, Smith, and Ruſſel, in 1768.

But the powers propoſed to be granted to the Governor General by the inſtructions now before the Board, being limited in their objects, and confined in their operation to the dominions of the Nabob Vizier and the province of Benares, fall far ſhort of thoſe given to Lord Clive, who, in conjunction with General Camac, "was empowered to ſtipulate ſuch conditions with Sujah ul "Dowlah, to form ſuch connections with the country powers, and to *purſue* ſuch *means* as he "ſhould judge neceſſary to the Company's intereſt, the public welfare, and the obtaining a ſafe, "honourable, advantageous, and laſting peace."

I am

I am induced, for theſe reaſons, to give my aſſent to the propoſed draft of the powers and authority to be veſted in the Governor General by the Board.

A true Copy.

E. HAY,
Secy.

Reſolved, That the power and authority propoſed to be given to the Governor General, be veſted in him accordingly.

The Governor General has deſired the Board to aſſemble this day, for the purpoſe of receiving his final diſpatches, having been adviſed to leave Calcutta for the benefit of a change of air a few days, before he begins his journey to Lucknow, as he has been much incommoded for ſome days paſt by a feveriſh indiſpoſition, of which he ſtill feels the effects; and he propoſes, with the permiſſion of the Board, to take his departure for that purpoſe this evening. He regrets the neceſſity of his abſence from the Board, and moſt heartily wiſhes them ſucceſs; and, for his own, recommends himſelf to their ſupport.

The Governor General's credentials are now ſigned, as well as the letters propoſed to be written to the civil and military officers ſtationed beyond the province of Bahar.

Agreed that the following letter be written to Major General Stibbert:

Sir,

The Governor General intending to viſit the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, we have thought proper to direct the commanding officers at Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Chunar, to obey all ſuch orders and inſtructions as he may from this time think proper to iſſue to them, and to the troops under their command, in his own name, and in all reſpects to conſider his ſingle authority of the ſame force, until this order ſhall be revoked, as that of the Governor General and Council collectively.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
17th February, 1784.

Read a letter from Mr. Briſtow, dated 4th October.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

I had the honour to addreſs you on the 30th of Auguſt, ſoliciting your explicit directions on the ſubject of Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſmiſſion; and I ſhall now endeavour to ſtate the whole of this tranſaction to you, in the cleareſt point of view, hoping it will appear that I have done my utmoſt in a buſineſs which forms a principal and important part of my inſtructions.

I was ſo circumſtanced as to render it utterly impoſſible to undertake this meaſure at the time of my arrival, when ſuch very conſiderable detachments were diſperſed throughout the country, and the troops under the command of Col. Sir John Cumming had only reached Allahabad. The inconſiderable number of two regiments only could be brought into the field; and I ſubmit to your judgment, gentlemen, in the event of reſiſtance, whether this force was, in any reſpect, equal to the ſervice.

I have alſo to obſerve, that it would have been a very difficult matter to have ſelected proper perſons for the charge of ſuch extenſive diſtricts, eſpecially as it was impoſſible for me, immediately on entering upon the office, to form a correct judgment of the degree of confidence due to my agents, or the probability of a defection in Almaſs Ally Cawn's naibs, or his troops. Confident as the miniſter profeſſed to be on this head, Almaſs's immenſe wealth might poſſibly have ſecured

secured their fidelity, while, on the other hand, I could with difficulty support the current disbursements. I received charge with a heavy debt, running at an exorbitant interest, and an empty treasury. My plan, then, was to keep Almas in office, until the conclusion of the Fussullee year, when his dismission might be effected without loss or tumult; but the ministers determined opposition to this, as well as every other plan of reform, has again counteracted and rendered all my efforts vain. Though I directed him, in conformity to your instructions, to remove Almas Ally Cawn, and make the settlement of that Aumil's districts, he has at last avowed his determination to disobey, pleading in excuse, that as his former nominations are superseded, he should leave me to name and appoint the Aumils; he would exhibit them to his Highness, but he would not act from himself.

The undisguised manner in which the minister has expressed his sentiments, furnish me with good reason to suppose, that his object is to encrease the confusion in this unhappy country, and, by interrupting the Company's resources, impute all the mischiefs of his own ruinous administration to my interference, and endeavour to induce you to confirm, as a measure of necessity, his unparticipated and despotic dominion over the lives and property of the Vizier's subjects. Whatever may be his motives, I beg leave to mark the contradiction in his conduct, in calling upon me to name aumils, when he has already made the heaviest complaints against me on this head, though I never ventured beyond the strict line of my duty, in offering my opinion, as my instructions enjoin I should, on the propriety or impropriety of his nominations. Sensible of the insidious view with which Hyder Beg has often solicited me, in the most urgent manner, to recommend people for offices, I have most cautiously avoided yielding to his intreaties. The Aumils have all been appointed from his lists; he has settled every account himself. I have confined my interference solely to advising oeconomy in the charges of collection, &c. reduction of the dangerous power of the great Aumils; and in instances that I have disapproved of his nominations, I have still left it in his discretion to appoint persons of his own selection.

The collusion between the minister and Almas Ally Cawn is, I believe, sufficiently proved, from the latter's remaining in office in opposition to my remonstrances, and in contempt of your positive commands, expressed in the Honourable the Governor General's instructions to me. It is evident, from Almas's continuing his accustomed arrangements for the year, in making new levies, and replenishing his stock of military stores, (all of which has been done by him), that he is assured of confirmation and permanence. He informed me himself, on his raising a russulla of the Company's disbanded troopers; and when I asked an explanation from the minister of the authority by which he acted, he first answered, it was a matter of surprise, and afterwards, that I might enquire of Almas, refusing to give me any satisfaction on the subject. I do not charge Almas with any crime in making these levies, as it is an established custom among the Vizier's Aumils to raise and disband troops at their pleasure: but the practice of thus delegating to subjects an uncontrouled and exclusive authority over the military is of the most dangerous tendency: I need only revert to the instance of Almas Ally Cawn himself, who but last year withdrew with his whole army, and was enabled to set the Vizier and the Company at defiance, to treat with his Sovereign upon a footing of equality, and exact his own terms, and an agreement guaranteed by your representative's signature before he would deign to return.

Every action of a man in Almas's situation is interesting to the Vizier's government, and I have therefore watched his conduct minutely, when some time since my suspicions of him were awakened. He had spoke to me of his intention to go to Mysan Gunge, a place seventeen cos's from Lucknow, and I understood he went and returned; but he set off again on the 6th September, upon which occasion his vackeel publickly declared, at my house, that his master had received news which gave him uneasiness, and caused his proceeding suddenly to Mysan Gunge; for which reasons he could not apprize me as usual, but he proposed staying only two or three days, and then return to Lucknow: I afterwards heard that he had crossed the Ganges to Tolgram, the principal cantonment of his troops, a place fifteen cos's from Canogue, on the Agra Road. I thought it my duty to transmit the necessary information to the commanding officers, and called upon the minister for an explanation, though as usual, he declined giving me any satisfaction. I have since understood, that the true cause of Almas's Ally Cawn's journey was owing to his having quarreled with the Naib of Etaya, and a suspicion that he had applied to me for protection; to obviate the consequences of which, the minister himself advised his undertaking the journey. It is certain the Naib did send me a message, soliciting my protection, and assistance in procuring him the farm of the Etaya province, independent of Almas's. This proposition may, in the event of your determining on Almas's dismission, be improved to the Vizier's advantage; and it is for this reason, Gentlemen, that I have been so particular in mentioning the circumstances of a transaction which, in other respects, will appear trivial.

for

For information of Almaſs Ally Cawn's connection with the chiefs at Delhi, I have the honour to refer you to the encloſed extract of my addreſs to the Governor General, dated 5th November 1782: but I am ſince informed, from a number of original Letters, which I intercepted, that he had negociated a treaty with Mahajee Sindia, through the Rebel Raja Cheyte Sing, by which it ſeems that the Fort of Lahore, with a diſtrict around it, was to have been ceded to him. From one of the letters, which is the hand writing of Almas's moonſhy, but without a cover, which all the other letters have, I ſhould ſuppoſe that, after his return to Lucknow, he preſerved a correſpondence with Cheyte Sing—This letter muſt have been written by Almas in November laſt, and the fact is corroborated by Mr. Anderſon. In Almaſs's connection with any of the native powers, prior to his return, he has received the Vizier's pardon; but his continuing it afterwards is certainly criminal, and an indication of the retreat he has prepared for himſelf, though, at the preſent juncture, he may have no inducement to go to it. The eſtimate of the diſtricts under his charge I have the honour to encloſe, wherein his allowances are ſtated at the ſum of rupees 20,28,076. 5. 6. and his military eſtabliſhment at 14,000 infantry and cavalry, with 40 pieces of cannon, entirely independant of the Vizier's controul: So long as he can enjoy theſe advantages with perſonal ſecurity, I ſhould imagine he can have no adequate proſpect of a proviſion in the ſervice of any foreign Prince, and therefore there will be no temptation for him to quit the Vizier's domininions; but the preſent footing, upon which he holds his countries, is both diſtreſsful and degrading to his Highneſs's affairs and dignity. In the firſt place, he aſſumes an independant ſtyle of conduct; his Naibs acknowledge their obedience due to him alone; and, in order to prevent inſults to the Vizier's authority, I have forborne applying for orders to him, except in the inſtances where the ſupplying of your troops rendered them abſolutely neceſſary. The only plea urged by the miniſter in favour of Almaſs, is the punctuality of his payments; which I readily admit, though I give him no merit for it. It would be wonderful indeed, if, with an allowance of rupees 20,28,076. 5. 6. for his civil and military eſtabliſhments, holding the ſame diſtricts at a gradual decreaſe to government, and great profit to himſelf, he did not punctually pay the ſmall pittance of revenue which remains. If Almas Ally Cawn be thought a uſeful ſervant to the Vizier, from the great wealth which he poſſeſſes, I can only obſerve, Gentlemen, the principal part of his property is ſecured in a way to render it of no benefit to the ſtate; nor will he ever produce it to ſupply the public emergencies, except he receives a confirmation of his great power. Continuing him on the preſent footing is only adding to his immenſe wealth, and impoveriſhing the country; when, by dividing the extenſive diſtricts under his charge among a number of Aumils, the wealth could neither be monopolized nor exported, and ſuch men would not have the means of reſiſting the Vizier's authority.

I muſt earneſtly entreat you, Gentlemen, to conſider my preſent ſituation, that all my efforts are rendered nugatory by every ſpecies of ſecret or open counteraction. I am charged with your affairs at a court, where the Nabob, in the words of my inſtructions, "muſt ever be in the hands of "ſome perſon a mere cypher;" unhappily he is ſtill that cypher in the hands of Hyder Beg Cawn. Why my endeavours to diminiſh the influence of this miniſter have hitherto failed of ſucceſs, I have in my former correſpondence had the honour to explain to you: I will not therefore, Gentlemen, intrude upon your time, by re entering unneceſſarily into a detail; inaſmuch, however, as the ſituation of affairs at this court is becoming every hour more critical, I ſhould fail in my duty, If I did not very earneſtly ſolicit your ſpeedieſt deciſion, as well upon the ſubject of my preſent addreſs, as on thoſe which have preceded it. Permit me alſo, Gentlemen, with the utmoſt deference, again to ſubmit to you, that it is only by the interpoſition of your authority that the tyranny exerciſed by Hyder Beg Cawn over his Sovereign can now be reſtrained, or thoſe multiplied abuſes be corrected, which have already involved every department of the Vizier's government in confuſion and diſtreſs, and which, in their further operation, ſeem to threaten the total ruin of his eſtabliſhment.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow, 4th October 1783. (Signed) JOHN BRISTOW, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the encloſures in the foregoing letter be entered after the Conſultation.

The Governor General thinks it proper to exculpate the ſecretary from any poſſible charge of delay, in laying the above letter before the Board. It was ſent in circulation in proper time, but eſcaped the Governor General's attention.

The

The following letter having been received from the secretary to the public department, the Board's resolution was communicated to Mr. Wombwell on the 9th instant, and he was directed to conform to it.

To Edward Hay, Esquire, Secretary to the Political Department.

Sir,

In obedience to the commands of the Honourable the Governor General and council, in their general department, I transmit you the annexed extract of their proceedings of this Day.

I am, &c.

General Department,
Council Chamber,
5th January 1784.

(Signed) W. BRUERE,
Secretary

EXTRACT of Consultation, 5th January 1784.

Resolved, that the Board do exert its influence with the Nabob Vizier for the payment of his bond to Mr. Frazer, and that the same be included in the estimates for the current year; viz.

Principal — — —	Sa Rs 1,23,000 — —
Interest at 12 per cent. per annum, from 1st Shauban or 15th July 1782, to 15th September 1783 — —	17,260 — —
	Sa Rs 1,40,260 — —

Ordered, That this resolution be referred to the political department.

A true Extract.
(Signed) W. BRUERE,
Secretary.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Honourable the Governor General and Council, 30th of August 1783.

If I may form any conclusion from his (the acting minister's) conduct, it is not less his desire to confirm the dangerous power of Almas Ally Cawn, by leaving him in possession of all his countries—These are points, Gentlemen, of such immediate importance to the welfare and existance of his Highness the Vizier's government, that, agreeably to my instructions, nothing on my part has been omitted, in the way of protest and remonstrance, to deter the minister from the prosecution of them. So entirely, however, has Hyder Beg Cawn thrown of all respect and consideration for your representative, that I must confess I have no longer any expectation of good from this mode of interference. At the same time, I am at a loss, Gentlemen, how otherwise to act. Having already seen my endeavours to execute treaties interpreted into a design to infringe and usurp the Sovereign rights of the Nabob, I cannot flatter myself that an attempt to secure his dominions against the horrors of future rebellion would from his minister meet a more favourable construction. In this Dilemma, I beg leave to request your explicit directions for my guidance, upon a supposition that the minister, undeterred by my remonstrance, should at last determine to continue a system, which, by a most impolitic division of his Highness's treasures and forces, leave no security to government for the payment of the revenues, and the peace of the country, except what may be derived from the uncertain forbearance and moderation of a few powerful and haughty individuals. Of the fallibility of this dependance, indeed,

indeeed, if it were neceſſary, Gentlemen, to ſearch for examples in proof of a ſelf-evident propoſition, the inſtance of Almaſs Ally Cawn's revolt laſt year would, I apprehend, be deciſive.

A true Extract.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of the Honourable the Governor General's Inſtructions to Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court; dated the 23d of October 1782.

Almaſs Ally Cawn, 7th.—The means by which Almaſs Ally Cawn has been permitted to acquire independence have been long ſeen, and the effects of it foretold by every perſon acquainted with the ſtate of that government, except thoſe immediately intereſted in it. The late reſident has been his conſtant advocate; and I lately underſtood that, however truly, the miniſter diſclaims all concern in this imprudent meaſure. It is very extraordinary that his defection, his retreat to the frontier, the ſubſequent negociations which paſſed between him and the Nabob, the engagements concluded between them, which reſemble more a treaty between equal ſtates than a tranſaction between a ſovereign and his vaſſal, have all paſſed without the leaſt communication or report of them being made to me by the reſident, or his aſſiſtant, or the miniſter; and, in a letter which I have lately received from the Nabob, the miniſter has had the preſumption to make the Nabob declare the whole to be falſe and without foundation, and to affirm that every part of his dominions enjoyed the moſt perfect peace and tranquility. Upon this ſubject the behaviour of the miniſter is ſo reprehenſible, that I think it incumbent upon me to let him know my ſentiments of it. It will at leaſt ſhew him how thin the veil is by which he covers his own acts, and that ſuch artifices will only tend to make them the more criminal, from the falſehood and duplicity with which they are aſſociated. As for Almaſs Ally Cawn himſelf, the policy which has been obſerved towards him has been ſcandalouſly derogatory from the Nabob's dignity and intereſt, and hurtful to the reputation of our government, ſo far as it is connected, or the world will think it connected, with it, If any engagement ſhall actually ſubſiſt between them at the time you have charge of the reſidency, it muſt, however exceptionable, be faithfully obſerved. But if he has been guilty of any criminal offence to the Nabob his maſter, for which no immunity is provided in the engagement, or he ſhall break any one of the engagements of it, I do ſtrictly enjoin you, and it muſt be your ſpecial care to endeavour, either by force or ſurprize, to ſecure his perſon and bring him to juſtice. By bringing him to juſtice, I mean that you urge the Nabob to puniſh him with death, on a due conſideration, as a neceſſary example to deter others from the commiſſion of the like crimes; nor muſt you deſiſt till this is effected. I cannot preſcribe the means; but to guard myſelf againſt that obloquy to which I may be expoſed by a forced miſconſtruction of this order by thoſe who may hereafter be employed in ſearching our records for cavils and information againſt me, I think it proper to forbid, and proteſt againſt the uſe of any fraudulent artifice or treachery to accompliſh the end which I have preſcribed; and as you alone are privy to this order, you will of courſe obſerve the greateſt ſecrecy, that it may not tranſpire. But I repeat my recommendation of it, as one of the firſt and moſt eſſential duties of your office.

A true Extract.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

From Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated the 26th of Jemmady ul Ewul 1197, or 29th April 1783.

I requeſt you will favour me with a ſtatement of the Jumma, for the complete year, of the provinces of Corah, Etaya, Jugdieſpore, &c. all the countries under Almaſs Ally Cawn. The accounts which you gave me of Barelly, &c. under Khauja Gin Uddien, are thoſe of laſt year; nothing of the preſent year is to be underſtood by them, and they are of little ſervice.

Be pleaſed to order the latter to be furniſhed from the Duan's office, and tranſmit them to me.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in Reply.

I have received your letter. I before cauſed to be prepared and preſented to you ſuch accounts of Corah, Etya, Jugdieſpore, as were depoſited in the office according to the uſage obſerved by farmers. I will cauſe them to be again prepared by the Dewanny officers, and preſent them to you. When you required an account of particulars of the Jumma of the diſtricts in Barelly, &c. I repreſented to you, that they had been let upon leaſe for ſome years paſt, and it was not uſual for ſuch accounts to be depoſited in the office; but the accounts of former adminiſtrations, during the time they were in truſt, I had cauſed to be prepared by Duan's Motteſidies, and delivered to you. Barelly, &c. was farmed laſt year, and the account particulars of each diſtrict in it have not been received. They were eſtimated according to the Aumil's agreement; and this year that they are in truſt the accounts will be tranſmitted after the taxes are ſettled. Whenever they may be received, I will preſent them to you: I have written for them.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn: dated the 27th Jemmady ul Ewul, or 30th April 1783.

I am favoured with your letter concerning the accounts of Barelly Corah Etya and Jugdieſpore. I have by me the account of the ſaid diſtricts, which you furniſhed from the Dewany office; and there will be no uſe in cauſing thoſe accounts to be again given to me by the officers of the Dewanny. It is very true, the Aumils do not tranſmit the accounts of the taxes they levy when they farm diſtricts, but I imagined that the perſon inveſted with the authority for the time being, in order to aſcertain the advantage and diſadvantage to government, and to form his judgment in making the ſettlement, would enquire into the particulars of the taxes, and obtain an account of them, eſpecially of ſuch important places as are under the management of Khauja Gin Uddien and Almaſs Ally Cawn, amounting to above half the Vizier's dominions; otherwiſe there value being unknown, a compliance with any demands which theſe Aumils might require in their own favour, would become a meaſure of neceſſity. Owing to theſe cauſes, Almaſs Ally Cawn and Khauja Gin Uddien, notwithſtanding their being uncontrouled rulers of the diſtricts entruſted to their charge, and deriving great benefit and advantage from government, have had remitted to them very conſiderable ſums under the head of decreaſe. Thus, in the place of putting their countries into a flouriſhing and cultivated ſtate, I underſtand, from the accounts in my poſſeſſion, both the population and cultivation have decreaſed; and having reaped great profit themſelves the country is thrown into general ruin. In conſequence of the heavy balance due from Khauja Gin Uddien, I have wrote him, in plain and explicit terms, that he muſt conſider his welfare will depend upon the payment of the Company's demands, and he ſhould not make light of my friendſhip. He has nevertheleſs totally neglected to make remittances, and is conſtantly writing vague excuſes; of theſe incidents I have repeatedly apprized you. I rely on your deviſing expedients for realizing the aſſignment on Barelly &c. that you will now be pleaſed by ſome means to enforce payment from Khauja Gin Uddien, and that he receive the puniſhment due for his offences. I underſtand an account of the taxes, levied by Khauja Gin Uddien, it is not recorded in the office. I hope you will favour me with one, when you may be able to obtain it; and I beg that you will conceal the contents of letters of this nature, which are ſecret from every body except Mounſhee Mahomed Taker.

From Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated the 7th Rujjub 1197, or the 8th June 1783.

In the account which I have received from you, the particulars of each diſtrict in Shallera are ſpecified, but they are wanting in thoſe of Corah, Etya, and Jugdiepore, and therefore I muſt trouble you for a ſeparate ſtatement of them.

Hyder

Hyder Beg Cawn in reply; dated the 8th of Rujjub 1197, or 9th June 1783.

You are pleaſed to order a ſeparate ſtatement of the particulars of the Jumma of Corah and Etya, which has not been made out ſince they were let upon leaſe; the ſettlement has been concluded according to the cuſtom in ſuch caſes. I will cauſe the ſettlement of theſe provinces, when they were formerly in truſt, to be prepared to-morrow, and the day after it ſhall be preſented to you.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated the 26th Shabaan 1197, or 27th July 1783.

If you have aſcertained the particulars of the taxes, and the ſeveral diviſions of the diſtricts in Corah and Etya, be pleaſed to favour me with them, being particularly wanted. The ſooner theſe ſtatements are furniſhed, the more pleaſing it will be.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in reply.

When I do myſelf the honour to wait upon you to-morrow, I will addreſs you on the ſubject of the accounts you require, and obey your commands.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated the 29th of Shabaan 1197, or 30th July 1783.

I muſt trouble you for a ſtatement of the ſeveral diſtricts in Corah and Etya, a ſubject on which I have repeatedly importuned you. If you have been able to obtain it, oblige me with it.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in reply.

You order me to furniſh a ſtatement of the diſtricts in Corah and Etya. When I have the honour to wait upon you to-morrow, I will explain the matter to you, by inſpecting the ſtatement of former years, with which I have furniſhed you. The account you require may therefrom be prepared in the manner you are pleaſed to direct.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated the 3d of Rumſaan 1197, or 2d Auguſt 1783.

I do not wiſh to give you unneceſſary trouble in my correſpondence; but as the period for making the ſettlement is elapſing, and as yet no ſtatement of the diſtricts in Corah and Etya is formed and preſented to me, be pleaſed to inform me if you can fix a time for favouring me with the ſaid ſtatement.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in reply.

You order a ſtatement of the diſtrict in Corah and Etya. I repreſented to you that you might, according to your pleaſure, prepare a ſtatement of them from the former accounts with which I had furniſhed you. Twice have I ſince waited on you; and, owing to other affairs which I had to ſtate to you, and your commands to me, neither of us recollected this buſineſs. I ſhall attend on

on you to-morrow, and will prepare the ſtatement from thoſe accounts. Whatever is your pleaſure will be done.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated 6th of Rumgaan 1197, or 5th Auguſt 1783.

I underſtand, by your favour of the 29th of Shabaan, that a ſtatement of the diſtricts in Corah and Etya may be formed from the accounts with which you have furniſhed me. The day before yeſterday you alſo verbally promiſed to explain this matter to me. I have ſearched a great deal after thoſe accounts, and have formed the account particulars of Sharah and Judeeſpore, but cannot find any for Corah and Etya; moreover I do not recollect that you ever furniſhed me with them in the form I required, though it is three months ſince I have importuned you. If in my poſſeſſion, how could I have troubled you ſo repeatedly on the ſubject? The day before yeſterday Almaſs Ally Cawn diſcharged the ſums due from him in full, and the term for which he entered into engagements, on account his farm will ſhortly expire, wherefore be pleaſed moſt ſpeedily to form a plan of ſettlement for the diſtricts under his charge. When matters of ſuch importance, and the ſettlement of the whole provinces are in agitation, I ſubmit it to your judgment, whether it is adviſable or not that his Highneſs ſhould proceed to Fyzabad. Be pleaſed to favour me with an anſwer.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in reply.

I have received your favour. I cauſed two papers concerning Etya and Corah, containing the accounts of former times, to be delivered to you. It does not ſignify if, from the multiplicity of papers, they cannot be found, as I have other copies by me. To-morrow I will wait on you. Affairs of importance depend upon the orders of his Highneſs. The day after to-morrow is fixed for giving Maho Raja Surat Sing his Kelaat, and diſpatching him. I ſolicited his Highneſs to delay his departure until the day after to-morrow. He anſwered, that his mother was indiſpoſed, and his anxiety to viſit her prevented his compliance. He directed Maha Raja Surat Sing ſhould follow him, and his Highneſs would diſpatch the Maha Raja from Nabob Gunga.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated the 15th of Rumzaun 1197, or 14th Auguſt 1783.

No ſettlement of the diſtricts under Almaſs Ally Cawn has yet taken place. The ſeaſon is elapſing, and it is proper that this buſineſs ſhould be ſpeedily concluded.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in reply.

I have received your favour. You are pleaſed to direct the ſettlement of the diſtricts under Almaſs Ally Cawn. I am obedient to your order. I will attend upon you, and repreſent all the particulars.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated the 17th of Rumzaun, or 16th Auguſt 1783.

I have received your letter of the 15th inſtant, in anſwer to mine on the ſubject of the ſettlement of Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtrict. You have for a long time paſt, on every occaſion, told me, in reply to my requiſitions (inſtead of forming arrangements, executing the buſineſs, and ſettling accounts, &c.) that you will obey my orders. I ſincerely wiſh that the Vizier's affairs were well ſettled; and the Company's aſſignments, on account of the enſuing year, ſhould be immediately aſcertained, as both governments muſt ſuffer from the delay. The reſponſibility of what has happened, or may happen, will reſt with you.

Hyder

Hyder Beg Cawn, in reply.

I have received your letter. You are pleaſed to write as if the ſettlement of Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts, the execution of the buſineſs, the adjuſtment of the accounts, and the delays which have occurred, reſted upon me. Do me the juſtice, ſir, to point out the particular inſtances in which I have evaded or delayed to obey your commands. You directed nomination of Aumils to the ſeveral diſtricts; they were immediately made. You ordered the accounts of receipts and diſburſements to be ſettled; I ſtated the Aumils repreſentation, and informed you, that I would cauſe them to be prepared agreeable to the Summa you might fix, and preſent them to you. You directed a reduction of expence; I replied, that you had the accounts of the year 1190 Fuſſully, and wherever, and in whatever mode you thought proper, orders ſhould be iſſued to the Aumils regarding the Company's aſſignments. I have already repreſented to you, and I now do, that there is no objection on my part in obeying your orders, at whatever time, and in whatever mode you pleaſe to give them. The Company's aſſignments are a buſineſs of greater importance than any other: His Highneſs alſo is intent on it; and I muſt conſider my own welfare and advantage as depending on the execution of the Company's affairs. There is no objection on this head concerning a charge in Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts you delayed until he had diſcharged the ſum due from him. A few days are elapſed ſince he has done it, and you ordered a change: The period is not a long one. I repreſent to you, among inſtances of ſecurity and confidence to the Company, that large aſſignments were always granted on Almaſs Ally Cawn; his payments are more regular than thoſe of any banker, and he has invariably every year diſcharged to the laſt farthing. Now that it is your pleaſure to remove Almaſs Ally Cawn, undoubtedly other Aumils ſhall be appointed, who will pay the Company's demands without giving trouble. A liſt of the Aumils unemployed, thoſe who are ſolicitous for employments, and a ſtatement of the diviſion of the diſtricts under Almaſs Ally Cawn, have been preſented to you; and I will exhibit to his Highneſs the names of the perſons, and the diſtrict to which you may appoint them. An anſwer may be received in two days—that will not be a diſtant period. I do not, in any reſpect, excuſe myſelf from the obedience and ſubmiſſion I owe you night and day. I am attentive to the Company's affairs, and my obedience to you. Whatever you have ordered I have obeyed, and now even I obey. As a perſon in whom the utmoſt confidence and reliance may be placed for the punctuality of his payment, a circumſtance well known to you, I quote Almaſs Ally Cawn, when I ſpeak of the Company's aſſignments, which are an object prior to every other affair, except in this particular, I do not recommend Almaſs. Be pleaſed to favour me with your nomination of Aumils to Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts, that I may exhibit the ſame to his Highneſs. An anſwer will ſpeedily arrive. My reaſon for having aſked your orders regarding a reduction of expence, indeed I now aſk them, is this: In places where the expences are regulated by cuſtom, thoſe you will approve, becauſe it is certain that your attention is given to the preſerving order in the country. Several perſons who, during laſt year, have demanded more than is cuſtomary, and wiſh to do the ſame in future, will not conſent to my arrangement; wherefore I ventured to ſolicit your orders and plans. In any other ſituation it is the duty of a ſervant of government to repreſent, to the beſt of his judgment, whatever is right, as a well-wiſher. Ultimately, whatever may be your order ſhall be done.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated 23d Rumzaun, 22d Auguſt 1783.

I have received your letter, in anſwer to mine of the 17th inſtant, on the ſubject of the ſettlement of Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts.—The conciſe ſtate of the caſe is this, that I entertain a diſpoſition to forward the affairs of both governments, and conſider a war of words as uſeleſs; wherefore I muſt aſk, whether or not you recollect my ſhewing you the original correſpondence between Mahajy Scindia and Chyt Sing, and Almaſs Ally Cawn? It is evident therefrom, that Almaſs Ally Cawn had connected himſelf with theſe chiefs; and in other reſpects, by marching laſt year to Secundera, he gave proofs of his diſpoſition to withdraw his allegiance from the Vizier's government. As he had returned to Lucknow agreeable to his Highneſs's orders, and you and Mr. Johnſon entered into a treaty with him before my arrival at Lucknow, I did not think it right to make any retroſpection into his conduct, nor would I now wiſh to deviate from the treaty, if he will relinquiſh the diſtricts under his charge without tumult or diſturbance. I repreſented to the Governor General my intentions of adviſing his Highneſs to diſmiſs Almaſs Ally Cawn, and I continued Colonel Morgan and Colonel Sir John Cumming, to guard againſt Almaſs Ally Cawn's contumacy when his diſmiſſion ſhould take place. Whatever I have undertaken in this buſineſs is agreeable to the Governor General's inſtructions.—I have repeatedly written to you, and I now write, that you make the ſettlement of Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts. Be pleaſed privately

vately to form a plan of arrangement, and preſent it to me, that whenever his Highneſs may arrive it ſhould be immediately carried into execution. In caſe his Highneſs's return ſhould be poſtponed, it is adviſable, at the preſent juncture, you addreſs him on the ſubject of the preſent ſettlement of the country, and ſolicit that he ſhould be pleaſed ſpeedily to come to Lucknow. I have ſtated theſe ſecret matters to you without diſguiſe, and I deſire an anſwer, whether or not you will comply with my requiſition.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in reply.

I have received your letter on the ſubject of the ſettlement of Almaſs Ally Cawn, and other matters, which you communicated to me as ſecret. In this caſe I have replied to your orders, that I was obedient, and I never addreſſed his Highneſs on ſecret matters, except by your permiſſion. I am obedient to your pleaſure in every buſineſs, and at all times. His Highneſs was this day to leave Fyzabad, and will arrive in two or three days. I am in any way ready in my ſubmiſſion to your pleaſure in this buſineſs.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated the 28th Rumzan 1197, or 27th Auguſt 1783.

Be pleaſed to acquaint me if you have yet formed a plan for the ſettlement of Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts; as the time is elapſing, the ſooner this buſineſs is ſettled the better. In my addreſs to you of the 23d inſtant, I aſked, whether or not you recollected the correſpondence between Mahajy Scindia and Chyt Sing, and Almaſs Ally Cawn? I repeat my requeſt to you, whether or not you have peruſed it.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in reply.

I have received your letter. You enquire if I have formed a plan for the ſettlement of Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts, and deſire I would preſent it to you. At all times, whatever you have ordered concerning the general ſettlement of the country I have executed, and I never objected to your commands relative to Almaſs Ally Cawn's affairs, but repreſented to you that you were furniſhed with a liſt of Aumils unemployed, and the ſolicitations for employment, and I would exhibit to his Highneſs the nominations to the reſpective diſtricts as you ſhould be pleaſed to order.—To-morrow I will attend upon you, and ſtate other matters.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated the 29th of Rumzaun, or 28th Auguſt 1783.

In my letter of the 23d and 28th inſtant, I addreſſed you concerning the peruſal of the original correſpondence between Mahajy Scindia and Chyt Sing, and Almaſs Ally Cawn; you evaded making any reply. For the third time I now muſt trouble you to inform me, whether or not you have peruſed the ſaid correſpondence.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in reply.

I am favoured with your letter. Twice and thrice have I ſolicited you, "that you would "be pleaſed to direct what was adviſable, and it ſhould be done, concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn's "affairs."

I never objected to this buſineſs. In anſwer to my repeated applications, you directed me not to addreſs his Highneſs on the ſubject until the Aumils were named. In order to relieve myſelf from

from any blame in this buſineſs, I repeat my repreſentation to you, that I do not object. I will do whatever you order. Other matters I explained at our interview this day.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to Colonel James Morgan, commanding the Troops in the Field; dated Lucknow, 27th Auguſt 1783.

The period approaching when I expect Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſmiſſion from the diſtricts under his authority will take place, I tranſmit you a ſtatement of the troops under his command, and their ſtations, as nearly as I have been able to aſcertain them. I hope this event will be unattended with tumult; but I furniſh you with the information, that every neceſſary precaution may be taken.

STATEMENT of Almaſs Ally Cawn's Troops.

With whom.	Horſe.	Foot.	Artillery.
Sobah Ram and Sewaram, Foujdars of Etawa	800	1,600	5
Shaik Aſimul Deen, Foujdar Ackberabad Secundara	200	400	
Takoor Doſs, Foujdar Shokrah	500	1,000	4
Sutul Purſand, Foujdar Corah	500	1,000	5
Jeſſing Roy, Aumil Pippaud	200	1,000	2
Huſſure Cawn, Jugduſpore, Ancune, &c.	200	1,000	4
Huſſein Buxſh Chelap, Foujdar Futtypore	400	1,000	2
At Meak Gunge	650		
At Talgong	1,400	1,700	18—4 large.
	4,850	8,700	40
With Almaſs at Lucknow	150	300	
Total	5,000	9,000	40

N. B. 20 pieces of the above artillery belong to the Naboh.
20 Do — Do — Do — Almaſs.

To Colonel Sir John Cumming, commanding a detachment on the frontier ſtation—The ſame as to Colonel Morgan.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel James Morgan to Mr. Briſtow; dated Cawnpore, 29th Auguſt 1783.

I have received your letter of the 27th inſtant, with the ſtatement of Almaſs's forces; and I have tranſmitted, as my inſtructions direct, a copy of them to the Board, and have requeſted their inſtructions on the ſubject of them.

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In the mean time give me leave to remark, that in caſe the ſervice of any of the troops of this ſtation is required, two regiments may be ſupplied them. I ſhall have only two regiments here (one of which is a broken one) which cannot be conſidered as a force fit to act with on emergency, eſpecially as the ſtrength of a regiment is reduced nearly one third by the new eſtabliſhment; and it does not appear that I can move the brigade without the Board's orders, unleſs on a ſudden emergency againſt a foreign enemy: But, upon a requiſition for troops, I am directed to ſend ſuch a proportion as I am able, without endangering the ſecurity of the ſtation; therefore, ſhould you want more than two regiments, it will be abſolutely neceſſary for me to call Captain Dennis and Alſton's battalions in here, and application muſt be made to Colonel Blair for other troops to take up their ſtations; and you are not unacquainted of Colonel Sir John Cumming's detachment being deſigned by the Board for guarding and keeping in quietneſs the provinces above Korah; and this ſtation is more conveniently ſituated to ſend troops from againſt Almaſs's forces, which, according to your ſtatement, are for the moſt part ſituated not far from it. In caſe of any diſturbance happening, to march the brigade againſt ſuch a divided and ſeparated a force as Almaſs's appears to be by the ſtatement, would be putting the Company to a very great expence, which is unneceſſary in my opinion, as the ſervice can be performed full as well by ſtrong detachments from Colonel Sir John Cumming's force, aſſiſted with two or three regiments from this ſtation, though there muſt be two regiments here at leaſt, as it takes 500 men to furniſh the ordinary camp guards; beſides, putting the brigade in readineſs will immediately ſet the country in alarm, and ſuch a force as two regiments can march off always, with their guns, &c. on twenty-four hours warning. But I beg leave to obſerve, it will be neceſſary to have ſome of the Nabob's cavalry to act with the detachments ſent upon this ſervice.

When Major Nicol's regiment is collected, it will be ſufficient, with ſuch of the Nabob's as are there, for quelling any diſturbance in any part of the country near him, therefore he can remain there.

There is one circumſtance which I beg leave to acquaint you with; that is, in conſequence of the late orders for reducing the eſtabliſhment, there will be about 4,000 old ſepoys diſcharged from the corps now in his Excellency's dominions on the firſt of next month, and moſt of them may be entertained by Almaſs, if he ſhould be inclined to make any oppoſition, or raiſe diſturbances.

Whenever it may be expedient to call upon me for troops, I requeſt that a requiſition from his Excellency the Vizier may come through you for that purpoſe, as I muſt adviſe the Board of all ſuch orders immediately.

COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir John Cummings to Mr. Briſtow; dated Futty Ghur, Auguſt 29th, 1783.

I am favoured with your letter of the 27th inſtant, encloſing a ſtatement of the troops under Almaſs Ally Cawn.

As it is not poſſible for me to judge of the probability of a diſturbance taking place in this country, in conſequence of Almaſs's diſmiſſion from the office he now holds, I muſt beg leave to remind you, that the force under my command will be weakened very much by the reduction which will be made in the regiments on the 1ſt of September (viz. 200 rank and file to be diſcharged from each) and by the detaching a force to Rohilcund. It would not be poſſible, without recalling that detachment, to carry more than 2,600 men fit for the ſervice into the field. It alſo may be neceſſary to reduce the fort at Etya, ſhould Almaſs be inclined to keep poſſeſſion of it, in which event we ſhall ſtand in need of four 18 pounders.

I beg leave to ſuggeſt to you, whether it would not be moſt adviſable to ſeize the perſon of Almaſs while he remains at Lucknow. The ſeveral bodies of troops, now diſpoſed at the ſeveral ſtations mentioned in your ſtatement, would never think of aſſembling in one body if their chief was confined; whereas, if he remains at liberty, it is not improbable but many of the country people may join in an inſurrection in his favour againſt the Vizier's government, and he may perhaps endeavour to gain the powers on the other ſide of the Jumma to ſupport his cauſe. You, however, having the moſt certain intelligence, are beſt enabled to judge of the probability of theſe events.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated the 29th of Rumzaan, or 28th Auguſt 1783.

You this day talked to me on the ſubject of the ſettlement of Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts.—My advice is as follows: That ſuch of his Naibs may be continued, who will in future have no colluſion with him, and who are diſtinguiſhed as well for their attachment to his Highneſs's government, as for their good conduct in the cultivation of the country; but it does not appear to me there are any among them who anſwer this deſcription. Should there be any, be pleaſed to inform me.—For a long time I have conſtantly importuned you on the ſubject of the ſettlement of Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts; nothing is yet done: Do conſider this as a very delicate and important affair. I have repeatedly reminded you of it, and proteſt againſt the miſchiefs and loſs which have accrued or may accrue from the delay. The whole reſts with you.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in Reply.

I have received your favour. In regard to the ſettlement of the diſtricts under Almaſs Ally Cawn, whenever I was ordered I did not object. His Highneſs was at Fyzabad. I repreſented that you were furniſhed with the Aumils names, and I would exhibit a liſt of thoſe perſons to him whom you might think proper to nominate. An anſwer would arrive in two days. Now that his Highneſs is here, be pleaſed to make the nomination, and I will preſent them to him. There is no room for reflection or objection on my part—I am obedient. You, Sir, are the magiſtrate. As you charge me with criminality, without reaſon, I am helpleſs. Whenever you direct me to do it, I ſhall addreſs his Highneſs.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated 30th of Rumzaan 1197, or 29th Auguſt 1783.

I have received your favour, in anſwer to my query, whether you had peruſed the original correſpondence between Mahajy Scindia and Cheyt Sing, and Almaſs Ally Cawn. Notwithſtanding I have three times addreſſed you on the ſubject, you have evaded to anſwer. You write me other matters, I explained at our interview this day. It is very true, that you yeſterday verbally confeſſed having peruſed the correſpondence. My reaſon for having aſked this confeſſion of you proceeds from the delicacy and importance of the buſineſs; and I gave you timely notice, that you might not plead ignorance, in caſe of your being pleaſed to recommend Almaſs Ally Cawn.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in Reply.

I have received your favour. You write regarding the peruſal of Mahajy Scindia and Cheyt Sing's letters to Almaſs Ally Cawn. I repreſented, "That on waiting on you, I would aſk the "reaſon for your putting the queſtion." I did ſo; and you were pleaſed to aſſign as the reaſon, that it was to prevent my pleading, upon any occaſion, ignorance in excuſe. Is this acting fairly? As it is ſome time ſince you ſhewed me the letters, why are doubts entertained of my objecting to this buſineſs concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn's affairs? Ten months ago, when you arrived, you ſaid it was unadviſable to leave ſuch extenſive countries under his charge. I repreſented that it was well, take them from him. The meaſure was, conformably to your orders, executed in regard to Ryzabad, &c. and you directed that he ſhould be removed from Etya and Corah at the beginning of the year. I explained former tranſactions to you concerning the nomination of Rajah Nunderam to Corah, Rajah Jaggernaut to Etya, and Tokeodaſs and other Aumils under Almaſs Ally Cawn being ready to attend; I alſo fully explained the reaſons why my arrangements were ſet aſide. I never recommended Almaſs Ally Cawn, nor do I recommend him; and on ſhewing me the letter alſo, you ſpoke to me concerning his diſmiſſion from Corah and Etya. I never objected in any manner, nor do I object. Let me know your pleaſure, and I will execute it. Be pleaſed, then, fully to explain why doubts are entertained of my pleading ignorance of the letters, that being informed I may reply to them.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated 30th Rumzaan 1197, or 29th Auguſt 1783.

I underſtand, from your anſwer to my letter, that you indirectly decline making the nomination of Aumils to the diſtricts under Almaſs Ally Cawn: You write to me to do it, and uſe evaſions; therefore, in the laſt reſort, I muſt trouble you to inform me, in plain and explicit terms, whether or not you will nominate Aumils for Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts, and in what time. Write me particularly. In caſe you decline this buſineſs, tell me ſo without diſguiſe.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in Reply.

I am favoured with your letter. You obſerve, "that I indirectly decline making the nomination of Aumils to Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts, and that I aſk you to do it." You are the director, and I am obedient. Could I have the audacity to make indirect repreſentations to you! Having addreſſed you on the ſubject of nominating Aumils to all places, the diſtricts, and perſons named for them, were, conformable to your orders, exhibited to his Highneſs. Every province was ſettled agreeable to your orders and nominations; for this reaſon I alſo addreſſed you concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts, repreſenting to you, that I would exhibit to his Highneſs the names of ſuch perſons as you might direct. I have repeatedly repreſented to you, in Almaſs Ally Cawn's buſineſs, that I did not object or demur. Whatever is your pleaſure, be pleaſed to communicate it to me, and it ſhall be done. The teſt in this affair is, that when you directed the withholding Kyrabad, &c. from Almaſs Ally Cawn, it was immediately executed; and alſo offered to make a reduction from his other diſtricts, if you choſe to do it. You replied, they might remain for the preſent; I will ſettle that matter at the beginning of the year. At the time the other Aumils were changed, I ſpoke to you concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn, and you told me, that the revenue of his diſtricts was not to be completely diſcharged until the concluſion of the year; after which period the meaſure ſhould take place. For ſome time paſt, ſince his payments have been completed, you have directed Aumils to be appointed. I anſwered, that it was well; I would exhibit to his Highneſs ſuch perſons as you might nominate to ſucceed him. I have never recommended the continuing Almaſs Ally Cawn in employment; I replied to whatever you ordered, That it was well: And now alſo I acquaint you, I will exhibit to his Highneſs the names of ſuch perſons as you may order for Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts. I have already cauſed you to be furniſhed with a liſt of the Aumils unemployed, and thoſe ſoliciting and hopeful for employment. After the end, I will attend upon you, and repreſent affairs more fully to you. There is no objection or demur on my part in this buſineſs. I am waiting for your orders.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to Major James Brown; dated Lucknow, 9th September, 1783.

I encloſe a paper of news, from which it will appear as if Almaſs had intentions of leaving the Vizier's dominions, and connecting himſelf with the chiefs at Delhi. From his conduct laſt year, there is little dependence to be placed on his fidelity; and I ſhould be obliged to you for ſuch information as may have come to your knowledge concerning this matter. What renders his conduct extremely ſuſpicious, is, that he left Lucknow ſuddenly on the 6th inſtant, without giving notice of his intention, and directed his vakeel to aſſign ſome urgent buſineſs at Mean Gunge as the cauſe.

To David Anderſon, Eſquire—The ſame as to Major Brown.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to Colonel James Morgan, commanding the troops in the Field, dated Lucknow, 9th September, 1783.

I encloſe a paper of news, from which it will appear as if Almaſs Ally Cawn had intentions of leaving the Vizier's dominions, and connecting himſelf with the chiefs at Delhi. I have this

inſtant

inſtant only received the intelligence. It being too late at night for me to obtain his Highneſs the Vizier's commands, I muſt defer writing to you particularly till the morrow. What renders his conduct extremely ſuſpicious, is, that he left Lucknow ſuddenly on the 6th inſtant, without giving notice of his intention, and directed his vakeel to aſſign ſome urgent buſineſs at Mean Gunge as the cauſe. I have given the ſame information to Colonel Sir John Cumming and Colonel Knudſon.

Colonel Sir John Cumming, and Lieut. Colonel Knudſon—The ſame as the above; with the following additional paragraph in the letter to Colonel Knudſon:

" It is abſolutely neceſſary to uſe every means in your power to prevent Khaaja Ginuddien's " eſcape; and diſcover, if you can, if there is any intercourſe between him and Almaſs Ally " Cawn, and of what nature.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn, dated 11th Shouaul 1197, or 9th September 1783.

I have the pleaſure to encloſe you an extract of intelligence I have this inſtant received, which ſeems to imply ſome extraordinary reſolution in Almaſs Ally Cawn. He left this place on the 7th, having neglected the uſual formality of acquainting me with his intentions. As I had neither received any notice from yourſelf of his going, I requeſted, through Raja Koſhaul Roy, that you would favour me with the reaſon of his abſence; when you were pleaſed to inform me, by the ſame channel, that he was gone to Mean Gunge on ſome urgent buſineſs, but that he would return ſhortly; and on the 8th, I received a ſimilar account from the vakeel of Almaſs. I am now to requeſt you will favour me explicitly with any particulars that have or may come to your knowledge on the ſubject of the encloſed intelligence; and I muſt here take leave to remark, that it is now three months ago that I firſt repreſented to you the neceſſity of making the arrangements of Almaſs's diſtricts; and that ſince the preſent time, the ſubject has been renewed by me repeatedly, both verbally and by letter, yet hitherto no one ſtep has been taken towards ſuch arrangement. The buſineſs of Almaſs Ally Cawn was before a matter of much delicacy, made ſo by his rebellion laſt year; his abrupt departure now is ſufficient to awaken all our ſuſpicions, and this it is that makes the ſteps to be taken on this occaſion a matter of the firſt importance. I am therefore to requeſt, that having reflected and determined upon what ſhould be done, you will inform me of your determination.

EXTRACT of Intelligence accompanying the above, and dated from Naper Uddoulah's Camp, near Deeg, the 7th Shewaul 1197 Higere, or 5th September 1783.

Information has been received, that Mahomed Beg Cawn Humdany has marched two coſs towards Behla. The Nabob Naſer Uddowlah has in conſequence appointed eight hircarrahs to watch his motions, and alſo diſpatched twenty others, for the purpoſe of giving intelligence reſpecting the Engliſh detachment at Furruckabad.

EXTRACT 2d, from D°; dated 10th Shewaul, or 8th September 1783.

Almaſs Ally Cawn having croſſed the Ganges, has reached the Purgunna of Falgaum, by Relays, in which expedition three horſes fell dead under him; we further underſtand, that it is his intention to paſs on to the frontier of his diſtricts.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in Reply.

I have received your favour.—Raja Khooſhall Roy made enquiries of me concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn's going, and I replied, that his vakeel repreſented his maſter was gone with your leave

leave. I afterwards repeatedly waited on you, and you did not ſpeak to me on the ſubject; and the vakeel repeatedly aſſerted, that he had your leave. Whatever may be your pleaſure in this buſineſs, is highly proper; and in regard to the ſettlement of Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts, whenever you ſpoke to me on the ſubject, I have uniformly anſwered, "I was obedient to your commands; when you direct me to do it, I will addreſs his Highneſs." To-morrow I will wait upon you, and execute whatever orders you may be pleaſed to give me.

Mr. Briſtow, in Reply, to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated 11th Shewaul 1197, or 9th September 1783.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter, in reply to that I addreſſed you on the ſubject of Almaſs Ally Cawn. You inform me, that you underſtand from Almaſs's vakeel, that he obtained my permiſſion previous to his departure. If this were ſo, is it conceivable that I ſhould have expreſſed my ſurprize at his going, both to yourſelf and to the vakeel, and deſired to be informed of the cauſe of it? Or why did his vakeel, in conſequence of this procedure on my part, make his maſter's excuſe, ſaying he was gone on very urgent buſineſs? You are alſo pleaſed to remark, that with reſpect to the arrangement of Almaſs's diſtricts, you have uniformly expreſſed your readineſs implicitly to obey my directions. During three months I have been perpetually repreſenting to you, Sir, that the ſooner thoſe diſtricts were ſettled the better; but inſtead of the neceſſary arrangements, I have always received for anſwer, a repetition of profeſſions of duty and obedience; and hence it is, that to this hour no one ſalutary meaſure has been adopted. The queſtions of moſt importance now are, whether you think Almaſs will return or not; and, in caſe you are of the latter opinion, I deſire you will notify to me immediately the pleaſure of his Highneſs, with reſpect to ſuch directions as he may judge neceſſary to ſend to Colonel Morgan and Colonel Cumming; as alſo, whether or not you will form any plan for the ſettlement of the diſtricts under Almaſs, and the time when you will do it. Be pleaſed to inform me explicitly on thoſe heads.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in Reply.

I am favoured with your letter. What I aſſerted concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn was agreeable to his vakeel's repreſentation. The ſaid Cawn has always attended. Three times, during the courſe of the year, he went away with your permiſſion, and returned after an abſence of a few days. He never aſked leave through me; and in this manner his vakeel repreſents, that on the preſent occaſion he had your permiſſion If you entertained doubts, you would have forbid his going; and why ſhould he have gone? You are the director, and the Nabob is maſter: I execute the directions I receive, and am obedient. Almaſs Ally Cawn did not go away privately: His vakeel's repreſentation is, that he aſked your permiſſion three days previous to his departure. The day he ſet off, he acquainted you with it; and when likewiſe Almaſs Ally Cawn proceeded onwards from Mean Gunge, he did the ſame; to which you replied, that it was well. You never ſpoke to me on the ſubject, though I repeatedly waited upon you; and now you mentioned it as a matter of ſurprize. What can I, who am in the ſtation of the obedient, repreſent to you concerning ſo clear and plain a tranſaction? To the vakeel you obſerved, that it was well; and to me, that it was a matter of ſurprize. Your hircarrahs and news writers are ſtationed with Almaſs Ally Cawn, and certainly they inform you of all his proceedings. Whenever you have favoured me with your commands concerning the ſettlement of the diſtricts under Almaſs Ally Cawn, I have never made any objection. The buſineſs remained in ſuſpenſe until his payments were completed; and it is not a month, though you ſpecify the period of three months, ſince he diſcharged the ſums due from him. You have, until this time, even forbid my mentioning the ſubjects to his Highneſs. I have repeatedly repreſented to you concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn, that you are the director, and you would pleaſe to order what you thought proper regarding him. I am a ſervant of Government, and will obey. The Aumils have every where been appointed, agreeable to your directions: Liſts of the Aumils at preſent unemployed, ſpecifying their names in general, as well as thoſe of a few perſons ſelected from the whole body, have been preſented to you. Be pleaſed to inform me of the diſtricts to which you think proper to nominate them, that I may exhibit the ſame to his Highneſs; but, in making this propoſition, I have no view to delay. My reaſon is this, that you before directed me to nominate Aumils, and I ſubmitted to your inſpection a liſt of perſons whom I recommended for each ſeparate diſtrict; you altered my nominations at the inſtigation of others, who conceived in their own houſes of Hyder Beg's having nominated ſuch a man to ſuch a diſtrict, and "we (ſay they) perſuaded the Reſident to appoint another in his room." Whenever I underſtood that the appointment would be ultimately arranged

arranged according to the advice of others, as it indeed has hitherto been the caſe, I then acquainted you that I would exhibit to his Highneſs the names of the perſons whom you nominated to the ſeveral diſtricts; I therefore did not object with any deſign to delay or evaſion. You deſire me to give my opinion, whether Almaſs will or will not return; and if I ſhould determine in the negative, you requeſt "that orders may be ſent to the Colonel." In the preſence of my ſuperiors, what is my ſingle opinion?—By the grace of God, all affairs are better known to you than to any other perſon; and your opinion, whatever it may be, is right and proper. Be pleaſed to expreſs your commands. It does not depend ſolely upon my opinion; it becomes ſuperiors, in matters of opinion, to iſſue their mandates according to their pleaſure, and at their own time: they invariably do right, and no detriment can ariſe therefrom. A perſon in the ſtation of the obedient has not the audacity to give his opinion, when it may be a ſubject of future inveſtigation. His Highneſs is the maſter, and you are the director; be pleaſed to order what you think right. I have told you all. I have heard from Almaſs Ally Cawn's Vakeel; do you ſend for him, and make your enquiries according to your pleaſure, or as is proper in the preſent ſtate of affairs, whether Almaſs Ally Cawn is ſtill at the place he mentioned, or whether he has proceeded onwards.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated 13th Shewaul 1197, or 11th September 1783.

Almaſs Ally Cawn informed me, that he was entertaining a Reſalla of Furkſowars; I muſt therefore trouble you to acquaint me if it is by his Highneſs's or your order, and upon what footing he is ſo doing, as well as the fund allotted for the ſupport of it.

Hyder Beg Cawn, in Reply.

I have received your letter in regard to Almaſs Ally Cawn's entertaining a Reſalla of Furkſowars, on which you write me: it is entirely unknown to me, and is a matter of ſurprize. Tomorrow, having aſcertained the matter from his Highneſs, I will inform you.

Mr. Briſtow to Hyder Beg Cawn; dated 19th Shewaul 1197, or 17th September 1783.

In anſwer to my letter of the 11th inſtant, concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn, you deſire me to make the nomination of Aumils to his diſtricts; and on giving you information of them, you would exhibit them to his Highneſs. You likewiſe write me that owing to the repreſentation of others, your nominations were before ſet aſide. I have never recommended any perſon; but, on the contrary, I have acquainted you, that if I objected to any Aumil, you might nevertheleſs appoint him, if it was your pleaſure ſo to do. I was ready to aſſiſt in the execution: the reſponſibility reſted with you. Notwithſtanding I have expreſſed my ſentiments to you in ſuch plain and explicit terms, you deſire to make the ſettlement of Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts, inſtead of undertaking it yourſelf. From ſuch conduct is to be underſtood delay and evaſion; and the conſequences will be diſorder and confuſion, when you, the acting miniſter, thus protract the execution of a buſineſs which is of greater importance than any other under his Highneſs's government. Almaſs Ally Cawn arrived the day before yeſterday; be pleaſed to inform me of your intentions concerning the ſettlement of his diſtricts—whether you mean to diſmiſs him, and the period at which it is to take place; or whether you have not formed a direct contrary reſolution. If you ſhould have aſcertained the footing upon which Almaſs Ally Cawn is entertaining a Reſalla of Furkſowars, on which ſubject I addreſſed you on the 13th inſtant, you will oblige me by letting me know.

Hyder Beg Cawn in reply.

I have received your favour. Whenever you applied to me concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts, I never objected: I requeſted you, both verbally and by letter, that you would favour me with your orders, agreeable to which I would addreſs his Highneſs. My objection to nominating

nating Aumils, as before explained to you, is not ſingly confined to Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts, but to every other place: and when you may direct me to make nominations, I will return this anſwer: "That I will exhibit to his Highneſs the names of ſuch perſons for the reſpective diſtricts as you may be pleaſed to order."—The perſon by whoſe repreſentation the Aumils were hitherto appointed, and in obedience to which I have acted—that perſon, who has ſpoke in ridicule, and continues ſo to do, of my affairs, ſaid very true. The plans and liſts of people, which you cauſed me to form, were merely for the name; the Aumils were ultimately appointed according to the ſaid perſon's repreſentations. In this ſituation, I conſider my forming plans, and writing, to be uſeleſs; and I demur, that I may in future be relieved from ridicule: every man wiſhes for the honour due to his ſtation. In regard to what you chuſe to ſay from favour towards me, that I am the acting miniſter, how am I to be conſidered in that capacity, in affairs not left in his Highneſs's diſcretion? whoſe authority and mine are evident from the tranſactions which I have ſtated. Paſt and preſent circumſtances I have thus plainly and explicitly repreſented, and do repreſent to you: After a candid conduct, how can doubts be entertained of evaſion and delay? Be pleaſed to inform me of the perſons you have thought proper to nominate to Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſtricts, that I may exhibit them to his Highneſs. You wrote to me in conſequence of the information Almaſs Ally Cawn gave you of his entertaining a Reſalla of Furkſowars: he is preſent, enquire of him: he will reply to you on this head.

True Tranſlations and Copies.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

TRANSLATION of Hyder Beg Cawn's Narrative on Almaſs Ally Cawn's Succeſſion.

When Almaſs Ally Cawn, after having been at Cunnoge, had returned to Etawa, withdrawn his Aumils from the ſeveral diſtricts, and written letters in a ſtyle very improper and unbecoming, as it appeared to me highly derogatory from the dignity of government to heſitate at ſuch a time, I gave the following orders, which I thought beſt calculated to reſtore tranquility to the country: that Aumils ſhould be immediately appointed on the part of Government; adding, that I had received letters through Sheek Golaum Huſrut, &c. from Almaſs Ally Cawn's recalled agents, who were perfectly inſtructed in the detail of buſineſs, expreſſing their willingneſs to enter into the ſervice of Government; and that I had no doubt his troops would imitate their example. Mr. Johnſon originally ſubſcribed to the advice; but Meer Zeen ul Abudun, a friend of Almaſs's, having afterwards ſtated that the ſucceſſion of Almaſs would be attributed to him, Mr. Johnſon, he forbad the appointment of Aumils, and directed that every poſſible means ſhould be employed to conciliate Almaſs; and, that to induce him to return, all his requiſitions ſhould be complied with, as otherwiſe he himſelf would be expoſed to all the odium and blame: to which I replied, that as no ſuch conſequence was to be apprehended; that we ſhould find it a very eaſy talk, and in a very ſhort time, to take poſſeſſion of and ſettle the country, when Almaſs would be humbled, and readily return of his own accord; otherwiſe being puffed up with vain imaginations that the collections could not be carried on without his aſſiſtance, his inſolence and pride would increaſe; that this was by no means the fact; ſince they had been heretofore managed without him, and, by the bleſſing of God, might be ſo again: that, in the interval between the rains and the ſeaſon of the collections, the perſons appointed to take charge of the diſtricts would have ſufficient leiſure and opportunity to inform themſelves thoroughly reſpecting them; and would, I had no doubt, faithfully and effectually acquit themſelves of the truſt repoſed in them.—Mr. Johnſon however, for the reaſon above aſſigned, was inflexible, and poſitively directed that Almaſs ſhould be directed back at all events; to which determination I was from neceſſity compelled to ſubſcribe.

COPY of an Engagement entered into with Almaſs Ally Cawn, to which were affixed the ſeals of the Nabob and his miniſter Huſſen Zeza Cawn, and Hyder Beg Cawn, and the ſignature of Mr. Johnſon.

We engage to confine our demands upon Almaſs Ally Cawn to the terms of his written engagements, and to conſider ourſelves as guardians of his honour, and that of his family, friends,

friends, and dependants; and we take God and his Prophet, the Twelve Imauns and their iſſue, and the holy Koran to-witneſs, that we will ſtrictly conform to the articles of this treaty.

True Tranſlation.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, to the Honourable the Governor General; dated the 5th November 1782.

The acting miniſter has poſitively and repeatedly diſavowed to me ever having willingly concurred in the meaſures adopted with regard to Almaſs Ally Cawn, at the time of his diſaffection. He aſſerts, that he conſidered Mr. Johnſon, when Acting Reſident, as your repreſentative, and inveſted with your authority; he of courſe exerted himſelf in ſupporting and enforcing every meaſure that gentleman recommended. He further ſays, that he often propoſed appointing new Aumils, during Almaſs's abſence; but Mr. Johnſon objected, though he was aſſured of the defection of two of the principal men amongſt the rebel's followers; a circumſtance he did not fail to communicate to Mr. Johnſon.

In my addreſs to the Board, I mentioned that it was by my advice Almaſs Ally Cawn was deprived of the farms of additional diſtricts, yielding a revenue of ſixty lacks a year. Two days after my arrival I conferred with the acting miniſter, and opened the buſineſs by the diſcuſſion of Almaſs Ally Cawn's conduct, telling him, in very candid though in polite terms, the diſſatisfaction you felt at the diſgrace thrown upon the Vizier's authority, and reputation of the Engliſh nation; and, if he expected your ſupport and protection, he muſt unite with me in the reduction of Almaſs Ally Cawn's power. I aſked his advice about diſpoſſeſſing him entirely: we maturely deliberated upon the ſubject, but came to no poſitive determination, except to deprive him of every thing conſiſtent with prudence. The acting miniſter made light of Almaſs's power; and only demurred at the preſent inconvenience that would follow, owing to the weakneſs of the Vizier's government. The whole Kurreeſs, and great part of the Rubby, would be loſt before new Aumils could be firmly eſtabliſhed; and, if we ſhould fail in creating a defection of his adherents, and Almaſs reſiſt, we ſhould not be able to procure ſupplies.—The ſtate of credit at this place is well known to you. In times of peace it has been with great difficulty that the ſums required for the public ſervice has been raiſed.—Almaſs would probably have purchaſed a conſiderable body of Mahrattas, or other marauders: with the aſſiſtance of theſe, and his own troops, a total ſtop would have been put to the collection of the revenues; and, having no fund of ready caſh beforehand in the treaſury, to ſupport the expences of the campaign, your army could not have been ſupplied. The bad government in the other parts of the Vizier's dominions would then have appeared, by general inſurrections of Zemindars; and we ſhould have experienced an inſufficiency of troops in point of numbers.

Theſe were the principal objections urged againſt entirely diſpoſſeſſing Almaſs, and appeared to us inſurmountable. It then became an object of great importance, how to give him confidence, and, at the ſame time, not betray the dignity and intereſt of the Vizier. We determined immediately to revoke the engagement for the additional countries; as he was not in poſſeſſion, they were not liable to the inconvenience attending others. We put the matter upon the plea, that Almaſs had in his correſpondence, and verbally, repeatedly remonſtrated againſt holding any farms, and therefore we could relieve him from truſts which were irkſome to him. He had the inſolence even, on receiving the perwannahs from the additional countries, to pretend to confer a favour on government. Almaſs had deferred diſpatching his Naibs until I took the charge, as I informed the Board, becauſe he wiſhed to have the ſanction of the Company to his uſurpations. I left Hyder Beg to communicate my ſentiments to him regarding the additional countries, and bring him to viſit me, and ſettle for ſuch diſtricts as he was in actual charge of. Almaſs Ally Cawn, on our firſt meeting, confirmed the truth of the declaration he had made verbally, and by letter, of his wiſh to withdraw himſelf from all public employments: but, under the preſent adminiſtration, he found himſelf otherwiſe diſpoſed; he now had confidence, and would readily undertake any charge with which the Vizier would honour him. He was however informed of the determination not to truſt him with the additional countries. He could not conceal his agitation at the diſappointment; for, as he had been accuſtomed to very different language, his pride was affected by the change this treatment of him would have in the eyes of the world. He however did not anſwer me diſreſpectfully or improperly; Whatever

Whatever was determined, he ſaid, he would moſt willingly conform. I gave him the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of ſupport in the line of his duty; and, that he might depend upon the performance of my promiſes, I explained my ſentiments in private; making a particular requeſt, that, if he entertained doubts of my ſincerity, he would plainly tell me ſo: on my part, I would on all occaſions adviſe and aſſiſt him in the management of his affairs. I urged to him the impoſſibility of the Vizier's ſubmitting to repeated inſults to his perſon and authority, and that he could not expect my ſupport longer than he did his duty. I now grounded my hopes and claims of obedience from him upon the perſonal friendſhip which had for years ſubſiſted between us. I diſclaimed the reports, circulated with a view of alarming him, of treachery being intended; he might be aſſured, if the Engliſh ever acted againſt him, their meaſures would be fair and open. Much converſation did then, and has ſince (at different meetings) paſſed between us. He poſſeſſes entire ſatisfaction, confidence, and obedience. I ſhall proceed to explain the reaſons which occur to me for his doing ſo; as I can hardly think, after his late conduct, he will ever be contented to humble himſelf again to a private ſtation.

Almaſs Ally Cawn connected himſelf at Delhi with Affranſiaub Cawn; and when that party had firſt the proſpect of gaining the aſcendancy, he bought two forts near Secundera He ſent a reinforcement to aſſiſt againſt Mahomed Beg Humdanny, who had ſeized upon Himmut Behadre Jay Daad, and took an active part in the diſturbances; thinking, at all events, to ſecure himſelf an aſylum, by holding at the ſame time the frontier provinces (Etawa and Corah) of the Vizier's dominions, which he ſaw he could have upon his own terms. He ſtipulated for a reduction of revenue, perſonal ſecurity, and to be releaſed from the obligation of attending at Lucknow; all which diſgraceful conditions were eagerly agreed to. Thus far his affairs ſucceeded; but his friends at Delhi being worſted, as you will obſerve by Mr. Middleton's letters of the 15th and 17th September, and Mirza Shuffer having got the better, he loſt all footing in that quarter. His friend, Affranſaib Cawn, or ſomebody of the party, alſo treated him ill, by ſeizing about a lack and ſixty thouſand rupees of his money. The fluctuating ſtate of affairs at Delhi, evinced to him the fallacy of endeavouring at an eſtabliſhment there: And thus neceſſity, not inclination, has in my opinion, brought him back to Lucknow. The ſame neceſſity has been the principle of my conduct towards Almaſs; but, ſuppoſe the miniſter had aſſented to his entire removal, I do not ſee the perſons ready, at the preſent juncture, to ſupply his place. The diſtreſs the Vizier has ſuffered from Almaſs's conduct, as well as every principle of policy, whatever may be his merit or former ſervices, require the reduction of his power. He is allowed, by the eſtimates ſhewn me, nineteen lacks of rupees per annum, on account of Mehaul charges and Mootayenna; and he has entertained three thouſand five hundred cavalry, and nine thouſand and fifty-three infantry, excluſive of artillery, and the troops he is authorized to entertain by Government: theſe are entirely appointed and commanded by himſelf. I have not had time to aſcertain the numbers or denomination of any other troops he may keep of his own authority. He has, for a long time paſt, been collecting ammunition and ſtores, and given great attention to the fort of Coder Coat, which I am informed, he has rendered very ſtrong. Theſe particulars, relative to Almaſs Ally Cawn, it is my duty to communicate to you; and I am exceedingly anxious to receive your approbation. I propoſe temporizing with Almaſs until the concluſion of the year; and when the crop ſhall be off the ground, and the revenue realized, I would then recommend the removing him from all truſt. This will afford me the opportunity of aſcertaining more exactly the diſpoſition of his adherents. I think many might be brought to quit him, eſpecially when they would ſee themſelves ſupported by the armies under the Colonels Morgan and Sir John Cumming. The ſucceſs of this enterprize will depend upon the unanimity and ſecrecy obſerved between the commanding officers and myſelf. I ſhall not acquaint them of my plan until it receives your approbation, and the time of executing it may be at hand.

Almaſs Ally Cawn has, within theſe four days, through the miniſter, and other intermediate perſons, made application to me to recommend him to the Vizier to farm Sahlone, and other diſtricts, yielding a revenue of twenty lacks. He alſo again expreſſed his inclination to take the additional countries; and I have always returned him a poſitive but polite refuſal.

A true Extract.

(Signed) WM HILL,
Aſſiſt to the Reſid.

TRANSLATION

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TRANSLATION from Rajah Chite Sing to Munnoo Loll; dated the 21ſt Ramzan.

I received your letter on the 21ſt Ramzan, and underſtand the friendſhip and care you expreſs for my concerns, and that Almaſs Ally Cawn will certainly come here in the courſe of one or two months. I am firmly of opinion that what you write will undoubtedly happen; but you ought well to conſider the trouble I have had in managing the matter with Sindia, and even effected more than Almaſs Ally Cawn wiſhes. By the grace of God every thing is now ſettled. I have diſpatched the Sunnuds for Lahar, which is given him for the purpoſe of ſecuring his effects in; and, if he really intends coming here, there will never be any deviation from the engagement. It is well that he has accepted his old countries, as adviſeable at the preſent juncture. Whatever is to be done, let it be to his ſatisfaction. It would be adviſeable for the ſaid Almaſs to temporize with Sindia, and take the country as a laſt reſource; becauſe the other party, ſenſible that he has connected himſelf with the people to the ſouthward, and apprehenſive he ſhould ſlip from their hands, they have therefore given him a ketap, as a trap to catch him; and they will not fail to practiſe treachery.

P. S. I have alſo heard that Almaſs Ally Cawn wiſhes to correſpond with the people here, through a different channel. You who have given yourſelf ſo much trouble, and I who have ſettled every thing, and had ſo many diſputes with Sindia on this ſubject in your preſence, what are we to conclude? Perhaps this may not be true; but you will enquire, and let me know. Undoubtedly, as the buſineſs is now concluded, people here will endeavour to bring him over to their party: you have to guard againſt their doing it. Conſult and tranſact your buſineſs with Myre Abdul Huck and Anundrow Pundit; and if any one ſhould attempt to create jealouſies, hear him not, but only be attentive to the accompliſhment of the buſineſs. There is no occaſion to ſay any more on this ſubject to you, who are wiſe and intelligent. I before ſent a letter, which you muſt have received: Afford me the ſatisfaction, by conſtantly writing. Your ſon was a little indiſpoſed; but now, by God's grace, is recovered. I had an interview with him this day, when he brought me your letters. Reſt contented: all other matters you will underſtand from my letter to Miſſer.

Cheyte Sing to Almaſs Ally Cawn; dated 22d Ramzan.

I have been made happy by the receipt of your letter. I learn from Mire Abdul Huck Anendrow, and Munnoo Loll, of your reinſtatement in your country, as an adviſeable meaſure in the preſent times, which affords me ſatisfaction. At this place the wiſhes of your heart were accompliſhed, which indeed the above-named perſons muſt have informed you of. I now incloſe you a letter from Mahajee Scindia, which will explain matters to you. Your wiſhes, by the grace of God, will be accompliſhed. At all times, and in every ſituation, conſider me your friend, and favour me with your correſpondence and kind remembrance.

Mootee Sing to Munnoo Lall.

Lalla Sectaram is diſpatched to you, and from him you will learn the ſtate of affairs at this place. In the bond buſineſs, Almaſs Ally Cawn will cauſe a letter to be written to Sindia and you, regarding what is to be done. It is proper you ſhould ſettle it; and, when Almaſs may come, you ſhall be ſent for. Reſt ſatisfied of every thing from this quarter.

Chite Sing to Almaſs Ally Cawn; dated the 15th Shaneal.

I have received your letter, and one to Meha Raja Patteil Behadre, acknowledging the receipt of the Lahos Sunnunds; and am pleaſed, and underſtand the contents. I immediately had an interview with the Maha Raja; and we read your letters together, and paid our attention to them.

them. Whenever we meet, the ſincerity of our friendſhip will then be proved.—You wrote, concerning the Purgunnah of Lahar, " that you were ignorant of the Jumma of Lahar, and requeſted " the matter might be ſuſpended, on account of the news-writers. When you arrived at Etawa, " what was adviſeable would be written; and to include the places on this ſide under my name."—My friend, the Jumma of Lahar is ſmall (may be about one lack of rupees) but the fort is large and ſtrong. The Meha Raja gave it to you, for the purpoſe of keeping your effects and family in, agreeable to the original plan, when you intended to come here; and directed that other countries ſhould be appropriated for your expences. This his intention Myre Abdul Huck, Anundraw, and Munoo Lall, will have particularly explained to you.—The cuſtom of farms is different.—If it is your wiſh to include in my country, let there firſt be a meeting between the Maha Raja, you, and I, that we may ſettle ſome firm agreement, and gratify the wiſhes of our hearts; and whatever you deſire ſhall be done. Many matters cannot be explained by writing; a great deal depends on an interview. At all events, I wiſh you good; in effecting which, I conſider the advantage as mutual.

Almaſs Ally Cawn to Munnoo Loll.

I have received your letters, forwarding one from the Meh Raja and Chite Sing, and underſtand the contents. Incloſed I return an anſwer to each of them, which you will cauſe to be delivered.—Agreeably to Chyte Sing's deſire, under pretence of going to the fair, I went to Batipur, that I might ſeize that opportunity of meeting him: But his tents were far diſtant from that place; and unluckily I was forced to come away, on account of celebrating the Mohunum, and to inſpect the affairs of my country. My deſire, however, is ſtill the ſame to ſee him, and I earneſtly wiſh for his proſperity. Every thing will be done at a proper time, and Providence will bring affairs about according to our wiſhes. I have written to the Rajah about all other matters, from which the whole will be underſtood; and have not, therefore, uſed any repetition to you. Always give me particular information of what paſſes, and make me happy.

COPY of a Letter from Almaſs Ally Cawn to Mahajee Scindia.

I have written a treaty to the following purport:—" That your friends and enemies be con-" ſidered as mine. I will never depart from your orders; and, when you requeſt my attendance, " I ſhall be ever ready; and, to prevent any deviation, I here call to witneſs God, his Prophet, " and the Coran. In every reſpect I am anxious for your welfare, and wiſh to devote the re-" mainder of my life to your ſervice."

Written the 30th Shawul.

The ſame from Almaſs Ally Cawn to Chyte Sing, except that he has not mentioned his attending on Chyte Sing, when he ſhall call for him.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW.

EXTRACT from the Correſpondence between Mr. David Anderſon, Reſident with Scindia, and Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Mr. Anderſon to Mr. Briſtow, dated 29th October 1782.—Extract.

I have received information that one Amuret Row, who is ſaid to be in Scindia's ſervice, but ſtationed with Cheyt Sing, left the camp three days ago, and is gone on ſome commiſſion to Almaſs Ally Cawn; but whether from Scindia or Cheyt Sing is not known.

I have thought it neceſſary to mention this circumſtance, becauſe, if you find it is true, it will doubtleſs have ſome weight with you in judging of the degree of confidence, and the extent of the charge, which at this important period you can venture to give Almaſs Ally Cawn. You will alſo,

alſo, I imagine, think it neceſſary to aſcertain if Annut Row enters into intercourſe with other perſons at Lucknow, particularly the Aumils in charge of diſtricts, the Begum, and the reſt of the party diſaffected to the preſent miniſtry.

Mr. Anderſon to Mr. Briſtow, dated 12th November 1782.—Extract.

I beg leave to incloſe, for your information, a paper of intelligence which I have this day received from my news-writer at Etawa. There are two circumſtances in it, which I think neceſſary to point out to your attention: 1ſt, the collecting together all the boats on the Jumna; and 2dly, the paſſing of Hircarrahs at Etawa from Cheyt Sing to Almaſs: I am unable to account for the former ſatisfactorily. I know that there are ſome diſputes betwixt the Aumil at Etawa and Bucht Sing, the Rajah of Bahdourea and Bind, regarding the fort of Cumeit, which is on this ſide of the Jumna, and which, though it belonged to Etawa, was taken poſſeſſion of, during the late ſucceſſion of Almaſs, by Bucht Sing's people. It is poſſible that the boats are collected in order to tranſport troops to recover this fort; but, unleſs you have been previouſly informed of ſuch a meaſure, I ſhould rather ſuſpect that the boats are collected to be in readineſs for Almaſs himſelf, in caſe he ſhould find it inconvenient to leave you a ſecond time.

The ſecond circumſtance ſeems to add weight to the intelligence I ſent you in my letter of the 29th ultimo, and may enable you to trace whether there is actually any correſpondence carried on betwixt Cheyt Sing and Almaſs, or not.

We ought not to be too ready to give way to mere ſuſpicions, ſo far as to let them have any influence on our outward conduct. But, in ſuch dubious times, every thing which appears to have the moſt diſtant dangerous tendency ſhould be noticed, and, if poſſible, privately aſcertained.

Mr. Anderſon to Mr. Briſtow, dated 15th November 1782.—Extract.

I find, from my Etawa intelligence, that the boats were collected at that place to tranſport the troops deſtined to recover the fort of Cumeit from the Rajah of Bhadourcah's people; but that letters had been received from Almaſs, directing that the expedition ſhould, for the preſent, b ſtopped, as he had taken his leave of the Nabob, and would ſoon be at Etawa in perſon.

Mr. Briſtow to Mr. Anderſon, dated the 24th November 1782.—Extract.

Almaſs propoſes to come to Lucknow again very ſhortly, and continues to profeſs implicit confidence and obedience. Your intelligence regarding his correſpondence with Cheyt Sing is confirmed by the Vizier's agents, as well as thoſe I have employed. I cannot aſcertain any particulars of Annut Row, unleſs he be a man now at Delhy, who wrote me a letter, incloſing one from Scindia: I forward you copies of both. The names of Shuffy Beg and Mahomed Jaffier are fictitious, for Shuffy Ulla and Uſcurry Cawn, who inform me they did not chuſe to appear in a negociation with the Marattas. Jadoo Row, at this place, is the agent of Annut Row; who, I take it, will appear upon enquiry to be the perſon you mentioned in your letter of the 29th ultimo. By what I have ſeen and heard of Jadoo Row, he is come for the purpoſe of obtaining intelligence; and I apprehend there is no mode of preventing his reſidence with us, whilſt your negociations with Scindia may continue. It is a fair concluſion, if Annut Row had been deputed to Almaſs, that he would not have ſent his agent (Jadoo Row) to Lucknow; and therefore I am inclined to think their ſecret correſpondence is, at the preſent juncture, conducted through ſome other channel.

True Extracts.

T. HILL,
Aſſiſtant to the Reſident.

ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE of Receipts and Diſburſements on Account of Almaſs Ally Cawn's Diſtricts, as included by Hyder Beg Cawn in the general Eſtimate of Revenue, on Account the Fuſſullee Year 1191.

Jumma - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	69,22,383 8 3
CHARGES.				
Military eſtabliſhment.				
Horſe 3,554 - -	9,88,640 14 0			
Deduct Batta, &c.	69,494 14 0			
		9,19,146 0 0		
Foot 9,053 - - - -		6,20,056 0 0		
Artillery - - - -		90,639 0 0		
- - - - -		1,00,000 0 0		
			17,29,841 0 0	
Charges, collections - -		- -	2,98,235 5 6	
				20,28,076 5 6
		Net revenue - -		48,94,307 2 9

Errors excepted.

(Signed JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

STATEMENT of the Etaya and Corah Provinces, during Almaſs Ally Cawn's Adminiſtration.

	The Jumma of Chucklah, Etaya, and Corah, for ſix years, or from 1185 to 1190 inclusive.			
1183.	Etya, Zyne ul Abdy Cawn - - The Jumma of 1184 I have not been able to aſcertain.	44,85,321		
1184.	Corah, Almaſs Ally Cawn - -	14,53,251		
	The decreaſe in eſtimation on this Jumma	58,38,572	for 6 years.	3,56,31,432 0 0

DECREASE JUMMA.

1185.	Almaſs Ally Cawn - -	2,38,572 0 0	57,00,000 0 0	
1186.	Ditto - - -	7,38,572 0 0	52,00,000 0 0	
1187.	Ditto - - -	10,38,572 0 0	49,00,000 0 0	
1188.	Ditto - - -	5,38,572 0 0	54,00,000 0 0	
1189.	Ditto - - -	8,32,957 5 0	51,05,614 11 0	
1190.	Ditto - - -	13,88,625 5 0	45,49,946 11 0	
				3,08,55,561 6 0
	Decreaſe in 6 years -	47,75,870 10 0		47,75,870 10 0

Korah,

Korah, when under Hyder Beg Cawn, during Shuja ul Dowla's life-time, with the Jaghyres included, was - - 22,00,000 0 0

At different times, Almaſs Ally Cawn has farmed Khyrabad, Sultanpore, Goruckpore, and Ferockabad, which are diſtricts remarkable for the refractory ſpirit of the Zemindars. He nevertheleſs gained great profit by them; but his conduct has been invariably ſo oppreſſive, that his ſucceſſors have complained of his leaving the countries in deſolation and ruin. In ſhort, he collected at the point of the ſword, and plundered indiſcriminately every rank and claſs of men. From the beſt information I can obtain, he has certainly, at the loweſt calculation, benefited at leaſt ten lacks a-year, which, from the year 1185 to 1190 incluſive, is, 6 years altogether - - - - - rupees 60,00,000 0 0

Add decreaſe for the ſix years of his farm of Etya and Corah, as above ſpecified - - - - - - 47,75,870 10 0

Total loſs to Government - rupees 1,07,75,870 10 0

I have omitted in this calculation to note his advantages from the immenſe allowance granted on account of his civil and military eſtabliſhments, which were always near a third of the revenues. The management of his troops was left to his own diſcretion; he appointed his own commanders, and muſtered them himſelf: This was another ſource of loſs to Government. During that preſent year, I have received numerous repreſentations of the violent and oppreſſive adminiſtration of his Naibs; and I dread an enquiry. The reſult can only bring to light a ſeries of cruelty, ſhocking to every humane and feeling mind.

Errors excepted.

JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Mr. Haſtings' Minute.

20th January 1784.

Governor General.

IT is with reluctance that I bring before the Board a ſubject of the greateſt importance, at a period not oſtenſibly requiring it; but the neceſſity of it has been long ſince foreſeen, and not unnoticed in the verbal communications which I have had occaſion to make to the members of the Board.

On the 28th of laſt month, while the late arrangement of the concerns of this government in the province of Owd was under diſcuſſion, I received a letter from my ſecretary, Major Palmer, at Lucknow, containing a very alarming repreſentation of the diſordered ſtate of that country, and urging the neceſſity of my reparing to Lucknow for the purpoſe of giving my perſonal and early aſſiſtance to the Nabob Vizier for their retrieval.

From other letters, which have been ſince received from Lucknow upon the ſame ſubject, I underſtand that this was the expreſſed wiſh of the Nabob Vizier, his miniſter, and all the principal perſons of his family and court; and I have great reaſon to believe, that as ſoon as the Nabob ſhall have received the notification lately tranſmitted to him of the laſt reſolutions of the Board, he will declare the ſame wiſh in terms, and connect it with his acceptance of the engagement preſcribed to him.

It is neither conſiſtent with my intereſt or eaſe to reſign the ordinary tranſactions of my ſtation, and by accepting the detail of a ſingle and inferior department, engage in a ſcene of difficulties, ſome of which derive their origan from natural cauſes, and may be inſurmountable by human exertions; nor am I very anxious to hazard my reputation on the ſucceſs of ſo doubtful a ſervice; yet as the Board has been pleaſed to commit the affairs of that province in an eſpecial manner to my charge, and have given me the moſt poſitive aſſurances of their ſupport, to enable me to acquit myſelf of ſo weighty a reſponſibility, I conceive this to be a caſe which will not allow of my attending to any perſonal ſuggeſtion. My ſervices are at all times, and in all caſes, primarily due to the moſt important and moſt urgent calls of this government. To the importance and urgency of the preſent exigency are added the obligation of a ſpecial truſt and engagement, and the pledge of the moſt powerful aid for my encouragement.

I therefore

I therefore make this early tender of my ſervices to proceed to Lucknow, whenever I ſhall receive an invitation from the Nabob Vizier to that effect, for the purpoſe of regulating the Company's intereſts in that province, and affording the Nabob Vizier the like aſſiſtance for the regulation of his.

My reaſons for thus anticipating the call which I have ſuppoſed are many.

I have already premiſed, which I now repeat in more forcible terms, than I am morally aſſured of receiving ſuch a call from the Nabob Vizier; and I make no ſcruple of affirming, that I can implicitly rely on the deference which he has ever ſhewn to my advice, and on his confidence in my juſtice and good faith, for the moſt willing co-operation on his part in the meaſures which I ſhall recommend for his ſervice, and as prompt and ready a ſubmiſſion to the rights which I may excluſively aſſert on behalf of the Company.

The accumulating diſtreſſes of that country require preventive no leſs than remidial applications. The adminiſtration of his government requires the vigorous exertion of the powers of our own to reſtore and confirm the authority which has been looſened from it. His revenue requires the ſuperintendency of officers acknowledging their dependance on their conſtitutional maſter, and poſſeſſed of credit and characters equal to the reſponſibility. The balance of the Company's debt, and its progreſſive growth, depend for the payment on the ſame proviſions; and the liquidation of our own current and bonded debts, together with the credit of our treaſury, equally depend on the early liquidation of that which is due to the Company for the province of Owd. The dearth which has already ſhewn itſelf in ſome ſevere effects, will require the ſame co-operative aid to remedy ſo much of this calamity as may proceed from artificial, grounded on natural cauſes.

The Sics, who have been for ſome time forming in large bodies, and have avowed their deſign on the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, require early preperations to meet and repel them; and I have cauſe to believe that the preſence of the executive member of this government, ſuppoſed to poſſeſs the command of all its powers and reſources, would contribute much to diſcourage the attempt, and ſupercede the neceſſity of more ſubſtantial operations. Such are the objects of the propoſed meaſure, and the neceſſity of its early execution is involved in the terms of each, nor is it poſſible to ſtate them in others which ſhall exclude it. But to theſe I muſt add other conſiderations, derived from my own ſituation: Firſt, a reſpect due to the conſtitutional rights of the individual members of the Board, and ſomething due to my own credit, which impel me to bring the queſtion before the Board, while every member of it now preſent may have an opportunity of giving his opinion upon it, and thereby alſo to guard myſelf againſt the imputation of ſeeking the advantage of carrying it by my own caſting vote. Secondly, the deſire which I have to poſſeſs the official aſſiſtance of Mr. David Anderſon, whoſe weak ſtate of health, derived from a late dangerous illneſs, has induced him to reſolve on a voyage to Europe for his recovery: On intimating to him the poſſibility of my being called upon this ſervice, and the indiſpenſable call which I ſhould in this caſe have for his, he chearfully agreed to yield it to me, and to ſuſpend the engagement of his paſſage until the lateſt period requiring it, that he might be at liberty to attend me.

I ſhould be ſorry to ſeem to depriciate the merit of others by an excluſive preference ſhewn to one; for I know many of the Company's ſervants, who are equal to any truſts that may be repoſed in them; many, who in talents and integrity are entitled to receive the moſt public teſtimony of my eſteem and appprobation; but I have been long in official habits with Mr. Anderſon; I know him; his diſpoſition and manner of thinking agree with my own; and, in the peculiar line in which I ſhould wiſh to employ him, there is not another to whom I could ſo confidently rely. I do not think it reaſonable to keep him longer in ſuſpenſe, and on that conſideration alone, were there no other, I would entreat the Board to bring this point to an inſtant deciſion.

I repeat, that I do not ſolicit the ſervice which I have offered to undertake, but ſimply offer it, with the moſt firm determination to hazard every intereſt that is dear to me in the proſecution of it, if it ſhall be the option of the Board to aſſign it to me; and I ſhall expect, in that event, to be inveſted with the full powers of my office, that is to ſay, ſuch as I have eſpecially committed to me on ſimilar occaſions.

If the Board ſhall not chuſe to accept of my offer, I ſhall reſt contented with the complete diſcharge of my duty in having both made it, and uſed my endeavours to render it effectual.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

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Minutes

Minutes of Mr. Stables and Mr. Wheler.

The following minutes were received on the 23d ultimo from Mr. Wheler and Mr. Stables, and communicated to the Governor General.

Mr. Stables, 21ſt January 1784.

I am ſorry that I cannot accept of the Governor General's offer to proceed to Lucknow. In my opinion the executive member of government ought to remain at the preſidency, and moſt particularly at this time, when we are in daily expectation of receiving the news of new arrangements from home.

A true Copy,

E. Hay,
Secretary.

Mr. Wheler, 21ſt January 1784.

In giving my opinion on the very important queſtion brought forward in the Governor General's minute of yeſterday, it is neceſſary for me to make a reference to what has paſſed before upon the ſubject.

On the 31ſt December 1783, the Board reſolved to withdraw the reſidency from Lucknow, and to confirm the Governor General's acceptance of the reſponſibility and charge of affairs there, as explained in the minute agreed to and delivered in by Mr. Macpherſon, Mr. Stables, and myſelf, on the ſame day.

Previous to the reſolution the Governor General repreſented the neceſſity which he conceived there was for his repairing to Lucknow, for the purpoſe of accompliſhing thoſe plans which alone could place the Company's concerns in the Nabob's country in a more proſperous ſtate. Againſt the acceptance of this many difficulties occurred, and in conſequence it was, after much deliberation, mutually and unanimouſly agreed to decline the acceptance of the Governor General's tender of his perſonal ſervice in the Nabob Vizier's country, and this part of the propoſal ended in converſation, without being entered on our recorded debates; however, in candour, I muſt acknowledge, that no claim was preferred on the one hand to bring forward this queſtion at a future day, nor on the other was any attempt made to preclude it, ſhould the meaſure hereafter appear more ſtrongly neceſſary.

But I flatter myſelf that in ſo ſhort an interval as between the 31ſt December and 20th January, no motives more preſſing, or reaſons more urgent than thoſe which had already been brought in argument, would have occurred to prompt the Governor General to the revival of a queſtion of ſuch magnitude as that of his departure from the preſidency, at a time when his ſervices here are ſo eſſentially required, and I conſider myſelf the more warranted in this hope, becauſe no advices can have arrived from Lucknow ſince the Nabob Vizier received the notification of the reſolution of the Board to accept the offer made by himſelf and his miniſter of giving the ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility for the payment of the balance due to the Company, and of the current demands of the year. It is true, the Governor General's viſit to Lucknow is ſaid to be the expreſſed wiſh of the Nabob Vizier, his miniſter, and all the principal perſons of his family and court, and that the ſame will probably be declared in terms, and be connected with the engagement preſcribed to him; if ſuch be the Nabob Vizier's intention, a very ſhort period of time will be ſufficient to enable the Board to receive his requiſition in form.

Great merit is certainly due to the Governor General for his zealous tender of his ſervices on this occaſion, which, he ſays, are at all times and in all caſes primarily due to the moſt important and moſt urgent calls of this government; but in the preſent terms and circumſtances of the queſtion, I muſt beg leave to decline anticipating the neceſſity which may ariſe of accepting them in the way they were offered: For I think that the preſence of the Governor General at our Board ſhould never be diſpenſed with but on the moſt preſſing and moſt important occaſions; and I repeat, that I deem it at this particular juncture eſſentially requiſite.

But

But ſhould the Nabob Vizier, in his letters to this government, preſs the aſſiſtance of the Governor General's abilities in forming new arrangements for the internal government of his country, and the aid of his perſonal and official influence to carry them into execution, and ſhould ſtate it as a meaſure abſolutely neceſſary to be adopted for the regulation of his finances, and the ſpeedy liquidation of his debt to the company, connecting it alſo with his acceptance of the engagement preſcribed to him; and if the Governor General ſhall be of opinion that his ſervices can be more effectual, and generally beneficial to the intereſts of the Company, by their being employed in that country, than in the arduous and important duties annexed to his ſtation herer I ſhall not ſhrink from the additional weight of labour and reſponſibility which will in that caſe devolve on me, but ſhall think myſelf acting up to the ſpirit of the minute delivered by Mr. Macpherſon, Mr. Stables, and myſelf, in giving the Governor General this opportunity of acquitting himſelf of the reſponſibility he is hereby charged with in the affairs of the Nabob of Oude. This opinion I hope and truſt will meet with the concurrence of the other members of the Board; and I venture to expreſs a confidence in their hearty co-operation with me, during the Governor General's abſence, in diſcharging the important duties which belong to our government.

A true Copy.

E. HAY,
Secretary.

EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated the 7th February 1784.

Para. 21. YOUR honourable court has already been made acquainted with the reſolution which we thought it neceſſary to paſs on the 31ſt of December, for withdrawing the reſidency from Lucknow, and accepting the offer made by his Excellency the Vizier and his miniſter, of the ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility for the payment of the balance due from his Excellency to the Company, and other current expences, the Governor General being ſpecially reſponſible for the propriety of the meaſure. Mr. Wombwell, our accountant at Lucknow, having been directed to receive ſuch ſecurity from the Vizier, has lately tranſmitted to us a copy of the engagement entered into by two bankers, named Lela Butchrauge, and Faquir Chund; in which they make themſelves anſwerable for the ſum of Lucknow Sicca Rupees 1,03,84,420, being the balance due from his Excellency to the Company at the end of the laſt Fuſſilee year, as well as for the ſubſidy and other current demands of the preſent year, according to a ſtatement adjuſted by Mr. Briſtow. Part is to be paid in the courſe of the preſent year 1191, and the remainder in the courſe of the next year 1192 fuſſulee. A copy of the engagement attends you, a number in the packet.

22. The Governor General having laid before us copies of a correſpondence which paſſed between Mr. Wombwell and Mr. Briſtow, by which it appears, that Mr. Briſtow has heſitated to obey the order which directed his return to the preſidency, in conſequence of ſome doubts expreſſed to be primarily founded on the terms of that order, which he expreſſes to be "looſe and "indefinite," we have ſent our peremptory commands to Mr. Briſtow to leave Lucknow, and repair to the preſidency immediately, directing, in like manner, the aſſiſtants of his office to do the ſame.

23. We have the honour to tranſmit to you a number in this diſpatch, copy of a minute delivered by the Governor General, on the 20th of the laſt month; in which the Governor informs us of a letter he had received from his ſecretary, Major Palmer, at Lucknow, containing a very alarming repreſentation of the diſordered ſtate of the Vizier's dominions, and urging the neceſſity of his repairing to Lucknow for the purpoſe of giving his perſonal and early aſſiſtance to the Nabob Vizier for their retrieval: And that from other Letters received from Lucknow upon the ſame ſubject, the Governor General underſtands that this was the expreſſed wiſh of the Nabob Vizier, his miniſter, and all the principal perſons of his family and court; having alſo great reaſons to believe, that as ſoon as the Nabob ſhould have received the notification lately tranſmitted to him, of the laſt reſolutions of the Board, he would declare the ſame wiſh in terms, and connect it with his acceptance of the engagement preſcribed to him. The Governor General has therefore made us an early tender of his ſervices, to proceed to Lucknow whenever he ſhall receive an invitation from the Nabob Vizier to that effect, for the purpoſe of regulating the Company's intereſt in that province, and affording the Nabob Vizier the like aſſiſtance for the regulation of his.

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24. For

24. For the other important reaſons which have induced the Governor General to make this offer, we beg leave to refer you to his minute, which we deem well deſerving your attention. The minutes of the other members of the Board now at the preſidency on this ſubject, are alſo encloſed numbers in this addreſs; and by theſe you will obſerve, that the Governor General's tender of his ſervices to repair to Lucknow, has been accepted on the following conditions; viz. that the Nabob Vizier ſhall, in his Letters to this Government, preſs the aſſiſtance of the Governor General's abilities in forming new arrangements for the internal management of his country, and the aid of his perſonal and official influence to carry them into execution, and ſtate it as a meaſure abſolutely neceſſary to be adopted for the regulation of his finances, and the ſpeedy liquidation of his debt to the Company, connecting it alſo with the acceptance of the engagement preſcribed to him; and that the Governor General ſhall be of opinion, that his ſervices can be more effectual, and generally beneficial to the intereſts of the Company, by their being employed in that country, than in the arduous and important duties annexed to his ſtation at the preſidency.

Extract of the ſecret Letter from Bengal, dated the 16th February 1784.

Para. 10. We had the honour to inform you in our laſt advices, of a tender made on the 20th of laſt month, by the Honourable the Governor General, of his ſervices to proceed to Lucknow whenever he ſhall receive an expected invitation from the Nabob Vizier to that effect, for the purpoſe of regulating the Company's intereſts in the province of Oude, and affording the Nabob Vizier the like aſſiſtance for the regulation of his. Our reſolution was alſo communicated to you on the Governor General's offer.—A ſtrong letter from his Excellency, and his miniſter Hyder Beg Cawn, has been lately received, and ſubmitted to us by the Governor General, who has renewed the offer before made to us.—The Governor's minutes on this ſubject, and the papers accompanying them, are tranſmitted to you numbers in the packet, together with the minutes of the other members of the Board now here, to which we beg, leave particularly to refer you, and by which it will appear, that we have veſted in the Governor General the powers and authorities which he has deſired, to enable him to effect the purpoſes of his viſit to his Excellency the Vizier's dominions.

14th February 1784.

THE Governor General having this inſtant received letters from the Nabob Vizier, and his miniſter Hyder Beg Khaun, tranſlations of which accompany this minute, the Governor General, in compliance with the preſſing invitations contained in theſe letters, now renews the tender of his ſervices in acceptance thereof, in the terms and for the purpoſes expreſſed in his minute of the 20th January.

The Governor General alſo, relying on the Board's acquieſcence in the foregoing propoſal, ſince in the event which has happened it has already been in fact agreed to, and wiſhing to preclude all intermediate delay, ſubmits to the Board, for their approval, drafts of his public credentials, and of orders to be iſſued to the civil and military officers ſtationed behind the province of Bahar.

Not willing, on ſo ſhort a notice, to require the members of the Board to give themſelves the trouble of an immediate and formal meeting for the purpoſe of diſcuſſing the buſineſs of the preceeding queſtions, nor the occaſion requiring it for the reaſon already mentioned, the Governor General has directed the ſecretary to attend them with theſe papers, and requeſts that they will be pleaſed to deliver their opinions thereon in circulation.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

Received February 14th 1784.

From the Vizier to the Honourable Governor General.

Uſual introduction.

Your gracious letters, which you honoured me with from paternal kindneſs, have arrived. In what language can I expreſs the favours and obligations you have conferred upon me? This country, my family, and myſelf. are all yours. Such obligations have bound me firmly in gratitude. I before reſted entirely on your pleaſure, but am now with heart and life attached to it, and will in no meaſure depart from it. From the favours conferred on me. your reputation will ſpread throughout all Indoſtan, for to the inhabitants of this country you have given new life.

My only deſire now is a meeting with yourſelf: From the ſame motive as you have already ſhewn me ſo many favours, I entreat you will travel this way, and confer proſperity on my family and country, which are the ſame as your own. Your preſence will be the cauſe of increaſe of my reputation, regulation to my affairs, and ſettlement of the country, to the mutual advantage of our Sircars, as whatever plans you may adopt will remain permanent, and be a ſource of credit during our lives.

As I am now ardently employed in the direction of affairs, and the meaſures for paying the Company's demands, I have no leiſure, and am therefore excuſable, otherwiſe I ſhould come to viſit you. In the manner you have already favoured me, confer the obligation of coming here to complete my happineſs, as I am certain ſuch regulations will proceed from it, as ſhall not leave room for any one hereafter to find fault. I have performed the conditions ſignified by you through Major Palmer, for the ſatisfaction of the Company, which will be known to you from his letters.

Concludes as uſual.

A true Copy of the Tranſlation.

E. Hay,
Secy.

Received February 14th 1784

From Hyder Beg Khan to the Honourable Governor-General.

Uſual introduction.

How ſhall I expreſs the obligations you have conferred upon his Highneſs and his ſubjects in general, ſince human language is too weak? Your fame will from them be ſpread throughout the world. His Highneſs is ſo obliged and grateful for your favours, as cannot be expreſſed; frequently ſaying, you have purchaſed him by generoſity. This will be fully known to you from the letters of Major Palmer.

The only deſire of his Highneſs now is, that you will, by coming here, beſtow proſperity on his affairs. From your preſence will ſpring ſtability to meaſures, and benefit of both Sirkars; as whatever you plan will remain firm for ever. I who am your ſervant, lifted from the duſt by your hand, have received new life from the favours conferred upon his Highneſs, and regard paying my reſpects to your Excellency as neceſſary to my exiſtence; but at this time your preſence here is moſt adviſable. The favours you have ſhewn can only be repaid by prayers for your proſperity. What was deſired for the ſatisfaction of the Company has been performed, and ſhall be obſerved in future. Every point will be known to you from the letters of Major Palmer.

Concludes as uſual.

A true Copy of the Tranſlation.

E. Hay,
Secy.

Governor

Governor General's Credentials.

Whereas it has been reſolved in council, on the 31ſt December 1783, to withdraw the Reſidency at Lucknow, and to inveſt the Governor General with a ſpecial and ſeparate charge of the Company's affairs and intereſts in the dominions of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, on certain conditions therein expreſſed, which have been ſince fulfilled; and whereas the Board have agreed on the invitation of the Nabob Vizier, and on a tender made by the Governor General of his ſervices in the acceptance thereof, that the Governor General ſhall proceed to Lucknow, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the Nabob Vizier in the means of diſcharging his engagements to the Company, and the regulation of his government; it is hereby reſolved, That the Governor General ſhall be and is inveſted with full power and authority to concert and adjuſt with the Nabob Vizier the means of diſcharging his engagements to the Company, of reſtoring and ſecuring the peace, ſafety, and order of his government, and of promoting the improvement of his revenue, and to ſupport the Nabob Vizier with the authority of this government, in as full and ample manner as we can empower him by any act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or by any of the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and to take all ſuch meaſures as he the Governor General ſhall think neceſſary for the accompliſhment of theſe ends: And for theſe purpoſes it is hereby agreed and reſolved, that the Governor General ſhall be and is inveſted with the full power and authority of this Government (ſo far as we can legally delegate the ſame) over all the officers, civil and military, ſtationed or reſiding within the dominions of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, and the province of Benares; but reſtricted in the exerciſe thereof to the dominions of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah and the province of Benares aforeſaid, and to the purpoſes above recited.

Given in Fort William, under the ſeal of the Honourable Company, and under the Hands of the Governor General and Council, this day of in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four.

A true Copy,
E. Hay,
Secy.

14th February 1784.

The Governor General.

To obviate any miſconſtructions of the confidence with which I have long ſince mentioned my expectation, which is now arrived from the Nabob Vizier, I think it expedient to obſerve, that, independently of my intimate knowledge of the Nabob's general wiſh upon this ſubject, his particular deſire of a viſit from me at this time, and for the purpoſes of the actual occaſion, has been repeatedly ſignified to me in many private letters from Lucknow, both from Major Palmer and others, long before I made the firſt tender of my ſervices in accepting the invitation.

At the time that my letter, containing the notification of the reſolution of the Board, paſſed on the 31ſt of December, arrived at Lucknow, the Nabob Vizier had quitted his capital, and was on an excurſion of pleaſure at a diſtance of an hundred and ten miles from it. By a paper of intelligence, delivered to me by his Vakeel Rajah Govindram, and in the poſſeſſion of the ſecretary, I am informed, that ſuch was his impatience to return, that he performed the journey in ſeven parrs, or 21 hours, in a palanquin, and arrived at Lucknow on the 2d inſtant without attendants.

For further proofs of the little ground which exiſted for the uſe of any indirect means to influence the Nabob in ſoliciting my preſence and aſſiſtance, I refer the Board to the accompanying letters, which I received the day before yeſterday from Major Palmer and Mr. Wombwell, neither intended moſt aſſuredly for public record, nor was it without heſitation that I was induced to inſert that of Mr. Wombwell. I could not deny myſelf the advantage of ſo ſtrong a teſtimony, both of the point in queſtion, and of the utter want of foundation for the aſſertion ſo often repeated by Mr. Briſtow, that the Nabob was himſelf indifferent to the tranſactions which formed the multiplied complaints againſt the Reſident, and that the whole were the fabrication of his miniſter without the participation of his will or inclination.

(Signed) W. HASTINGS.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

Letters from Major Palmer and Mr. Wombwell to the Governor General.

(Copy.)

My dear Sir, Lucknow, 2d February 1784.

The Vizier arrived here yeſterday, after travelling a conſiderable part of his journey by poſt. Mr. Wombwell and I paid our reſpects to him this morning. After peruſing your letters, preſented to him by that gentleman, he entered into diſcourſe upon the different ſubjects of them, and gave the ſtrongeſt and moſt unequivocal proof how deeply he was penetrated with a ſenſe of your goodneſs, and the important beneſits which you have obtained for him.—He earneſtly wiſhes to ſee you, to make his grateful acknowledgments in perſon, to requeſt your perſonal aſſiſtance in completing the generous work which you have begun, by eſtabliſhing the mutual intereſts and reputation of both governments upon the moſt ſolid foundations. To-morrow he will tell you ſo himſelf; and if his writing is ſo expreſſive and as forcible as his ſpeech and action, you will be convinced that there is no circumſtance in life can give him greater happineſs than to ſee you at his capital, and to prove his gratitude by an implicit and chearful acquieſcence in whatever meaſures you may recommend.

I am greatly concerned that the fine ſeaſon for travelling will be nearly over before you can ſet out. The abſence of the Vizier has cauſed an unlucky delay. I thought your viſit a point of too much delicacy and importance to be ſettled whilſt he was at a diſtance, as it would have been impoſſible for me to have known his real ſentiments upon it; and I was determined to decline the invitation, if it ſhould appear to be made only as a compliment.

I requeſt, my dear Sir, that you will give me the information of your departure, that nothing may be wanting, either here or upon the road, for your accommodation. The Vizier has not yet intimated to Mr. Briſtow his permiſſion to depart, being deſirous to avoid every appearance for his removal, and Mr. Briſtow not having yet given in his accounts.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect,
My dear Sir,
Your moſt devoted and affectionate
humble Servant
(Copy.) (Signed W. PALMER.

Dear Sir,

The Nabob arrived laſt night; and this morning I had the honour of preſenting your letters to him. Major Palmer will acquaint you with the expreſſions of his gratitude. You were his friend, the brother of his father.

They were not loſt to me; for he acknowledged his obligations in tears.

Permit me to offer my congratulations to you on this happy event.

With the moſt ſincere reſpect,
I am, dear Sir,
The 2d February 1784, Your very faithful and obedient Servant,
Lucknow. (Signed) J. WOMBWELL.

True Copies.
E. Hay,
Secy.

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Conſul-

Conſultation, 18th February 1784.

Received February 17th 1784.

The Nabob Vizier to the Governor General.

Uſual introduction.

Before this I was entirely guided by your pleaſure, but now am more ſo than ever: What you deſired regarding the ſecurities for the Company's money has been done, and I have given the teeps of the merchants in addition to that ſecurity. My country and family, which are alſo yours, are ready in further pledge: Set then your mind perfectly at eaſe concerning the payment of the Company's demands, for my honour and reputation are bound with your own. I am with my heart and life ready to obſerve your wiſhes; therefore, whatever you ſhall judge adviſeable, let me know, that I may comply with it. I can have no excuſe in my duty and ſubmiſſion to yourſelf.

Concludes as uſual.

A true Copy of the Tranſlation.
E. HAY,
Secy.

The following requeſt from the Governor General having been received and circulated yeſterday, and agreed to, the letter which is encloſed after it is written to the Reſident at Benares.

The Governor General acquaints the Board, that he may require part payment of the order on the treaſury, for two lacks of rupees at Benares; he therefore requeſts that orders may be ſent to Mr. Fowke, to furniſh Major William Sands with ſuch ſums as he may demand on the Governor General's account, taking for the ſame his drafts in favour of the Governor General and Council on the ſub-treaſurer.

(Signed) W. HASTINGS,
EDWD WHEELER,
JOHN STABLES.

To Mr. Francis Fowke, Reſident at Benares.

Sir,

We hereby direct that you furniſh Major William Sands with ſuch ſums of money as he may require from you at Benares, on account of the Honourable the Governor General, taking for the ſame his drafts on the ſub-treaſurer, in favour of the Honourable the Governor General and Council.

Fort William,
Secret Department,
18th February 1784.

We are, &c.

Read the following Letter and its Encloſures from the Commander in Chief.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to lay before you copy of a letter which I have received from Colonel Ironſide, together with the papers therein referred to. I alſo lay before you a copy of my anſwer to him on the occaſion: Should the Board be of opinion that more preciſe inſtructions than thoſe I have conveyed to him, are neceſſary for the guidance of his conduct, they will of courſe furniſh him with ſuch additional orders as they may deem ſuitable.

With respect of the invasion of the Rohilcund now threatened by the Seiks, I presume Colonel Sir John Cumming, from whom I have yet received no advice on the subject, will take the necessary steps to repel, by ordering Colonel Knudson to advance with the detachment under his command from Barelly, and reinforce him, if requisite, with troops sufficient to guard the gauts, a precaution which has usually been taken. Should they have collected so large a body as to make it expedient for Sir John to march with his whole force to oppose them, Colonel Ironside ought to be directed to march himself with his brigade, or to detach a part of it towards Furruckabad, to cover the country on that side.

By the statement of the troops in the service of Almas Ally Cawn, lately transmitted by the Resident to Colonel Morgan, and by the Colonel to me, it appeared that he had a force on foot in the Doab sufficient of itself to oppose any attempts of the Seiks, if his fidelity to the Nabob may be relied on at any rate. I think it cannot be apprehended that he will join them, or suffer them to ravage this country, of which he is collector.

Fort William,
27th February 1784.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G^r STIBBERT.

Cawnpore, 3d Febry. 1784.

To Major General Stibbert, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

I herewith transmit, for your information, copy of a paper of advice from Major Browne, sent to me by the Resident at the Vizier's court: I received it yesterday, accompanied by his desire of my opinion on the measures I deemed it expedient to follow.

A copy of my answer to him goes also enclosed. You will please, I hope, more immediately to notice that part wherein it is observed, that no instructions had been received by me from Colonel Morgan; nor had any yet been issued for my conduct in case of hostilities from the neighbouring powers, either by the Governor General and Council, or by yourself. It is my earnest wish to be favoured with them, that I always may act, as is my duty as well as my inclination, in entire correspondence with the views and intentions of my superiors: Should I not, however, be favoured with them in time for the present conjuncture, I shall do my best to repel every invasion of the dominions of the Vizier, in conformity to his Excellency's requisitions to me, of which, and every other material event, no occasion shall be omitted by me to yield you the earliest intelligence.

A true Copy.
Wm. Scott,
Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. IRONSIDE,
Col^l.

COPY of a Letter from Major James Browne to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court; dated Delhy, the 25th January 1784.

I have the honour to enclose, for your perusal, the news-paper from the great camp of the Seiks now near Boonah Gaut, up to the 27th of Suffer. From this it appears that they still talk of crossing the Ganges, and have thought Suckertawl the fittest Gaut: I dare say our government and the Vizier's will be in a condition to repel them.

A true Transcript.
(Signed) R. E. Roberts,
Secry.

A true Copy.
(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Assistant to the Resid^t at the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.
Wm. Scott,
Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

To

Cawnpore, 3d Febry. 1784.

To John Briſtow, Eſquire, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I have received your favour of the 31ſt of January, containing a tranſcript of intelligence from Major Browne of the 25th, and deſiring my opinion on the meaſures expedient for me in conſequence to purſue.

With no other given premiſes than a mere notice of the Sykes intention, it is not in nature for me to form a competent judgment on the ſubject: on ſo very material a one to offer an inconſiderable opinion, might probably be dangerous, certainly ineffectual. Before it is poſſible for any reaſon of mine to proceed to a ſingle determination on the preſent caſe, it is requiſite for me to be apprized of the following particulars:

Firſt. In what degree of oppoſition or connection the Vizier ſtands with the Seikes.

Secondly. The power he poſſeſſes in aid of the Engliſh forces, to oppoſe them.

Thirdly. What force is now actually near the Gaut of Suckertawl, to guard that paſſage.

Fourthly. Whether the Vizier can rely on the affection and fidelity of his new Rohilcund ſubjects, on an enemy's invaſion of that diſtrict

Fifthly. Whether, by the very laſt treaty ſtruck with the Vizier (which I have never ſeen) there are any ſpecific provinces guaranteed to him by our Government, beyond the frontier of which line the Engliſh troops cannot paſs without an expreſs order from the Governor General and Council.

Sixthly. In the event of taking the field, for what number of Engliſh troops the Vizier might make a requiſition.

Seventhly. Whether the Vizier can ſupply a ſufficient quantity of grain by water conveyance on the Ganges, for the conſumption of a large army in Rohilcund or the Doab, for at leaſt four months, which would be nearly the duration I preſume of an enſuing campaign.

It is full as expedient alſo for you to be acquainted, that no inſtructions whatever regarding the conduct of the troops beyond the provinces were left with me by Colonel Morgan, nor have I yet received directions for my procedure in any one exigence from the Governor General and Council, or the Commander in Chief.

Provided, therefore, there be no inſtructions depoſited with the Vizier, to be delivered to me on occaſions ſimilar to the preſent, I deem it indiſpenſable for me to receive, if poſſible, the commands of the Honourable Board for my guidance, before any deciſive operations are hazarded in a contingence of ſuch eminent conſideration.

If thoſe, however, cannot be obtained in time, let me be but once truly aſcertained of the particulars above recited, and honoured at the ſame time with his Excellency's written commands; I can then, inſtantly, as a ſoldier, decide what is to be done. In every caſe of this nature, I wiſh indeed to be conſidered in no other light.

I have not adverted to the magnitude of the Seiks army, becauſe if it is uncommonly numerous, and the dearth in the weſtern provinces ſevere as repreſented, it is ſcarcely poſſible they ſhould long ſubſiſt where they are. much more attempting any enterprize in a region equally deſtitute.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

A true Copy.
Wm. Scott,
Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) G. IRONSIDE,
Colonel.

To

To Colonel Ironſide, commanding at Cawnpore.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 3d inſtant, encloſing a copy of a paper of intelligence ſent to you by the Reſident at the Vizier's court, as alſo a copy of your letter to Mr. Briſtow, and acquainting me that no inſtructions had been left with you by Colonel Morgan, regarding the conduct of the troops beyond the provinces.

I believe no particular inſtructions were given by the Board to Colonel Morgan, at leaſt none paſſed through me, further than in general terms, to comply with the requiſitions which might be made to him from the Vizier, through the Reſident, for troops for the protection of his country either againſt foreign or domeſtic enemies; and you of courſe are to obſerve the ſame line of conduct.

In caſe of invaſion by a powerful enemy, or a general commotion in the country, to repel or ſuppreſs, to which the co-operation of all the forces in the Vizier's dominions might be requiſite, you are, as ſenior officer, to take the command of the whole, in conformity to the inſtructions contained in a letter from the Honourable the Governor General and Council to Col. Morgan, a copy of which I encloſe to you, as well as a copy of the letter to Col. Sir John Cummings, therein referred to.

The queſtions upon which you have required information from the Reſident, will, I ſuppoſe, be anſwered by him; but that the Board may be apprized of your doubts upon certain particulars, I ſhall immediately ſubmit to them your letter to me, and the papers that accompanied it.

Colonel Knudſon, in a letter to me under date the 30th of January, acquainted me, that in conſequence of intelligence he had received of a numerous body of Seiks being collected in the upper part of the Doab, with an intention, it was imagined, of entering into the Rohilcund between Nagul and Daranagur, he had applied to Colonel Sir John Cummings, for permiſſion to advance to the banks of the Ganges, which I ſuppoſe Sir John Cummings will immediately direct him to do, and ſupport him with more forces to repel theſe invaders, ſhould it be neceſſary.—Beſides the troops which the Nabob may have already in that province, it will be proper that he detach for its particular protection as large a body of horſe as he can ſpare, which it would be proper you ſhould intimate to the Reſident.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

(Signed) G. STIBBERT.

Fort William,
18th June, 1784.

A true Copy.
Wm. Scott,
Secretary.

The Secretary begs leave to acquaint the Board, that the Governor General, on reading the foregoing papers yeſterday, deſired it might be mentioned to the other members of the Board, that he approved of the inſtructions ſent by the Commander in Chief to Colonel Ironſide on the 16th inſtant; and is moreover of opinion, with the Commander in Chief, that if the Seiks ſhould have collected ſo large a body as to make it expedient for Sir John Cummings to march with his whole force to oppoſe them, Colonel Ironſide ſhould be directed to march himſelf with his brigade, or to detach a part of it towards Furruckabad, to cover the country on that ſide.

The Board agree in opinion with the Governor General, and reſolve, That the following Letters be written to the Commander in Chief, and Colonel Ironſide.

Major General Giles Stibbert, Commander in Chief, &c.

Sir,

We have been honoured by the receipt of your letter, dated yeſterday. We approve much of your inſtructions to Colonel Ironſide; and agreeing with you in opinion, that if the Seiks ſhould have

have collected so large a body as should make it expedient for Sir John Cummings to march with his whole force to oppose them, Colonel Ironside ought to be directed to march with his brigade, or detach a part of it, towards Furruckabad, to cover the country on that side, we have sent orders to Colonel Ironside to this effect; a copy of our letter to the Colonel is enclosed.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
Secret Department,
18th Feb. 1784.

Colonel Gilbert Ironside, commanding at Cawnpore.

Sir,

The Commander in Chief having lately laid before us a copy of a letter which he had received from you, under date the 3d instant, and of the papers therein referred to, as well as a copy of his instructions to you on the 16th instant, we think it right to express our entire approbation of the latter, and moreover to direct, that if the Seiks should have collected so large a body as should make it expedient for Sir John Cummings to march with his whole force to oppose them, you do yourself march with your brigade, or detach such part of it as you may think proper, towards Furruckabad, to cover the country on that side.

We are yet without advices from Sir John Cummings, with respect to the measures which he intended to pursue on the expected entrance of the Seiks into Rohilcund, but it is to be presumed that he has taken the necessary steps for repelling them, by ordering Colonel Knudson to advance with the detachment under his command from Barelly, and that he will reinforce him, if requisite, with troops sufficient to guard the Gauts.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
Secret Department,
18th Feb. 1784.

Read again the letter from Mr. Bristow, dated the 4th October, and entered on the proceedings of the last meeting.

The Board deeming the subject of this letter, and the papers accompanying it, of material importance,

Agreed to transmit copies of them to the Governor General, and to recommend them to his serious consideration.

The following is accordingly written to the Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

Having taken in consideration Mr. Bristow's letter to this Government of the 4th of October, which has been lately before us, and deeming it of material importance, we have the honour to transmit to you a copy of it, and of the papers enclosed in it, and beg leave to recommend the subjects of them, in regard to Almas Ally Cawn, to your particular attention and investigation, on your arrival in the dominions of his Excellency the Vizier.

We have, &c.

Fort William,
Secret Department,
18th Feb. 1784.

Read the following letters from Mr. Wombwell, Accomptant at Lucknow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to tranſmit you copies of a letter from Mr. Briſtow, and of the papers enclosed with it.

I have the honour, &c.

Lucknow, (Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
9th Feb. 1784. Accomptant.

Sir,

I have the honour to encloſe a general engagement from the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn to his Highneſs the Nabob Vizier, for Benares rupees 15 00,000.

Engagements payable in the Rubby of the year 1191, and the Kurreef 1192, for 5,00,000, being the balance remaining due on the general engagements for Benares rupees 15,00,000.

Lucknow. I have the honour, &c.
8th Feb. 1784. (Signed) JOHN BRISTOW.

COPY of a Teep under the Seal of Fyzoola Cawn; dated the 16th of Rubbee ul Awul 1197 Hejeira.

The ſum of fifteen lacks of rupees Sicca Rayje Kuttar, on account of the preſent of gratitude for the perpetual remiſſion of the body of troops which is engaged in the treaty of the deceaſed Nawub Sujah ul Dowlah, and the Nawaub Vizier ul Mamaalek Aſoph ud Dowlah, Aſoph Jah Behadre, which agreeably to the conſent of the Nawaub Ameer ul Mamaalek Amud ul Dowlah, Governor General, through the Nawaub Ateſaud ud Dowlah, Mr. William Palmer, Behadre, has been agreed to, ſhall be paid conformably to the Paper of Kitts, and the former ſum alſo, which on account of the remiſſion of Toofeer, on the collections of the Jagheer Mahals, and the guarantee of the Honourable Engliſh Company, through Mr. Daniel Barwell, Bahadre, was paid to Roop Loll, Gomaſtah of Fackeer Chun Sahoo, inhabitant of Lucknow, in Rayje Kutteer, and Barelly Sicca. If at any time any deficiency in the Sicca of that former ſum ſhould be proved, upon ſuch proof the deficiency of batta ſhall be made up at the ſame rate. Written on the above date.

COPY of a Teep under the Seal of the Nawaub Fyzoola Cawn; dated the 16th Rubbee ul Awul 1197 Hegeira.

The ſum of two lacks of rupees, of which the half is one lack of rupees, Sicca Rayje Kutteer, out of the balance of the preſent of gratitude on account of the perpetual remiſſion of the ſtationing a body of troops at the time of war and hoſtilities, which is engaged in the treaty of the deceaſed Nawaub Sujah ul Dowlah, and the Nawaub Vizier ul Mamaulek, Aſoph ul Dowlah, Aſoph Tat Bahadre, for the Sircar of the ſaid Nawaub, ſhall be paid at Rampoor in ſpecie, in the collections of the Fuſſil Rubbee 1191 Fuſſullee, at the end of the month Jeit, and this teep redeemed. Written on the above date.

COPY of a Teep under the Seal of the Nawaub Fyzoola Cawn; dated the 16th Rubbee ul Awul 1197 Hegeira.

The ſum of three lacks of rupees, of which the half is one lack and fifty thouſand, on account of the balance of the preſent of gratitude for the perpetual remiſſion of the ſtationing a body of troops at the time of war and hoſtilities, which is engaged in the treaty of the deceaſed Nawaub Sujah ul Dowlah, and the Nawaub Vizier ul Mamaulek Aſoph ul Dowlah Aſoph Jat, for the Sircar of the ſaid Nawaub, ſhall be paid at Rampoor in ſpecie, from the collections of the Fuſſel Kurreef 1192 Fuſſullee, at the end of the month of Cautic, and this teep redeemed.—Written on the above date.

The

The ſecretary lays before the board the following letter, and its encloſures, from Mr. Wombwell, Accountant at Lucknow.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I beg you will do me the honour to lay before the board the copy of a letter I received this morning from Mr. Briſtow, and a liſt of the papers that were delivered to me at the ſame time by his order. I have now tranſmitted to the Honourable the Governor General and Council the whole of our correſpondence, and the copies, &c. of all the papers Mr. Briſtow has thought proper to deliver me.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accountant.

Lucknow,
9th Febry. 1784.

Sir,

I am to notify to you, that I have withdrawn the Reſidency, and agreeable to the orders of the Governor General and Council, commanding me to deliver over the accounts and neceſſary papers, I now muſt refer you to the records of your office, and the information I have already communicated to you.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
8th Febry. 1784.

LIST of Papers delivered to Mr. Wombwell, by John Briſtow, Eſquire.

Engliſh and Perſian Accounts, the counterparts of which are lodged in the Huzzoory Duſter for 1183, 1184, and 1185.
Treaſury Vouchers for 1186.
2d and 3d Brigade Vouchers for 1776 and 1777.
Captain Bruce's Abſtract Accounts Current Diſburſements to his Troop for 1775, 1776, and 1777.
Receipts of the Three Battalions and the Vizier's Body Guard, New Brigade, and Cavalry Brigade Receipts.
Light Infantry Pay, Abſtract Pay Bills, and Contingent Bills, from June to December 1778.
Letters, Receipts, &c. of the Paymaſter to the Detachment beyond the Jumna, 1188 and 1189.
Letters, Receipts, &c. of the Paymaſter 2d Brigade 1187, 1188, 1189.
Letters, Receipts, &c. of the Cavalry Paymaſter, 1188, and 1189
Do. Do. of the Paymaſter Futtyghur, 1188 and 1189.
Do. Do. of the Paymaſter General 1188.
Returns of the Vizier's Arſenal.

AGREED, That a copy of the foregoing letter be tranſmitted to the Governor General.

Ordered, That the ſecretary do acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Briſtow's letter, and acquaint him, that the Board, obſerving by the liſt of papers delivered over by him to Mr. Wombwell, that his public correſpondence does not make a part of them, it is their pleaſure that he tranſmit the ſame to Mr. Wombwell, that it may be lodged in Mr. Wombwell's office.

Read the following letter, and its encloſures, from Accountant General.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have now the honour to lay before you an eſtimate of the balance due from his Excellency the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah to the Honourable Company, on the 31ſt December 1783, and a continuation

continuation of the ſame to the 1ſt February 1784, taken from the accounts of the late Reſident at his court, for the month of January 1784, which were received ſubſequent to the formation of that eſtimate.

2. The Honourable Board will obſerve, that the balance due from the Nabob, as ſtated by this eſtimate, exceeds the amount at which it is ſtated by the account current of the Nabob, formed by the late Reſident at his court, by the ſum of current rupees 12,02,120. 9. 4. and will find every article of difference between the accounts of the Preſidency and thoſe of the Lucknow ſtation exhibited in the eſtimate. To theſe however it may be neceſſary for me to advert more fully than was practicable in the formation of that eſtimate, to enable the Honourable Board to determine how far the articles of difference which it exhibits, ſhould be either charged by the Accountant to that ſtation to the Nabob's debit, in the account current of the next month, or be wrote off from thoſe of the Preſidency.

3. The amount of the firſt article, current rupees 1,83,020. 14. 9. muſt, I conceive, be carried to the Nabob's debit, as it ariſes from the Reſident's having miſtakingly carried to his credit current rupees 2,,3,205. 3. 4, which he received back of the advances which he had made on account of the pay of the troops ſtationed for the defence of the Nabob's dominions ſituated beyond the line of guaranty; which differing very materially from the actual expence of thoſe troops, the Reſident ſhould never have attempted to regulate the Nabob's accounts with the Company on this account, by what was advanced by him to the paymaſters, but by the actual expence thereof, aſcertained to him by the officers of the Preſidency.

4. The ſecond article of current rupees 2,94,015. 6. 1, being the difference between the actual expence of Abdul Bhehman's Cawn's Riſſalah 1781-2 and its eſtimated expence of 1782-3 to the end of which they were paid up by Colonel Morgan, previous to their being permitted to return from Surat to Lucknow, and the amount of ſundry payments made by the Reſident, on account of this Riſſallah, which he has not charged to the Nabob's debit; and the amount of thoſe ſums with which he has charged the Nabob on this account, muſt, I conceive, be carried to the Nabob's debit in the accounts of the Lucknow ſtation, as being ſo much which they include leſs than what ought to have been included in them for this expence. I muſt however obſerve, that as the eſtimated expence of 1782-3 has been ſubſtituted in lieu of the actual expence, an adjuſtment may hereafter be neceſſary, to bring to account the difference. Why the Reſident ſhould make advances on this account, which he did not charge to the Nabob's debit, is a matter for which I cannot account.

5. The third article, of current rupees 76,792. 5. 8, which is the difference between what the Company have been charged on the account of the ſtipend of the Nabob Saadut Ally and the amount which the Reſident has ultimately permitted to remain at the Nabob's debit on this account, muſt, I ſhould conceive, be brought to account in the accounts of the Lucknow ſtation, as ſo much which the Reſident has included therein leſs than what they ought to have been charged with.

6. The fourth article, of current rupees 6,960 being the amount of two advances made by the Honourable the Governor General to his Vackeel Rajah Govindram, will no doubt be readily admitted as an omiſſion which has eſcaped the obſervation of the Reſident, and as ſuch brought to account in the accounts of the ſtation.

7. How far the Honourable Board may be inclined to think it worth while to direct the amount of the 5th article, being current rupees 134. 15. 4, now to be charged to the Nabob's debit, in the accounts of the Lucknow ſtation, is a matter which I have but to point out to their notice.

8. Had the Honourable Board's orders, of the 14th April 1783, been officially communicated to the Reſident, I ſhould conceive that the amount of the ſixth article, being current rupees 1,99,0 7. 13. 1, would not at this time have been an article of difference between the accounts of the Lucknow ſtation and thoſe of the Preſidency; but as the former have not yet been made to contain this article, it ſhould now have place in them. I muſt however remark to the Honourable Board, that the Company's bonds, which were granted to Mr. Frazer, in diſcharge of the Vizier's bonds to him, bear an intereſt of 8 per cent. from the 22d March 1783; that in caſe the Board ſhould think that, as the Honourable Company are paying at the rate of intereſt on a part of the Nabob's debt to them, the Nabob ſhould be charged with the ſame, the Accountant of the Lucknow ſtation may be apprized of their determination thereon, and act in conformity to it.

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9. On

9. On the 24th July 1783, the Honourable Board was pleaſed to reſolve, "that the Vizier's "account ſhould be debited for the actual loſs proceeding from the deficiency between the amount "received and the ſum credited the Nabob, at the ſtandard batta fixed by the table of aſſay." This order paſſed upon two accounts ſubmitted to them by the Acting Accountant General, who exhibited in them the difference between the produce of ſundry remittances made from Lucknow by the Reſidents, in bills of exchange drawn upon bankers in Calcutta, and what would have been produced, had the ſame ſum of Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca rupees, as was charged in the accounts, been remitted in ſpecie to Calcutta, and re-coined in the mint; but as it ſhould ſeem that ſome part of this difference muſt have ariſen from the Hoondian which the Shroffs charged for the remittance, which is a circumſtance that ſeems to have eſcaped the attention of the Board, I think it incumbent upon me to offer this ſuggeſtion, which may poſſibly induce the Honourable Boards in their ultimate determination upon this matter, to require a different entry to be made of it than what the preſent orders admit of.

10. It appears from accompanying copy of an extract of general orders by Colonel Charles Morgan, dated 13th December 1784, that the horſes which formerly belonged to the 1ſt regiment of cavalry, and which were the property of the Nabob Vizier, have been partly ſold, and partly delivered to Abdul Rehman Cawn, who commanded the Candahar cavalry in the pay of the Nabob, which were on ſervice with the Bombay detachment; but as the lateſt account of any yet received from the paymaſter of that detachment is that for the month of February 1783, in none of which is any ſum acknowledged by the paymaſter as received on this account, I am unable to ſtate what further credit ſhould be given to his Excellency on this head, as the inability of aſcertaining the number of horſes which were with that regiment on the 3d December 1781, when the Nabob's cavalry were taken into the Honourable Company's ſervice, prevented me from giving him the credit that was ordered to be given him by the Honourable Board on the 24th of June 1782, for the horſes with this regiment, at the ſame time that I gave him credit for thoſe that belonged to the other two regiments. There is, however, a ſum of current rupees, 9,750. 15. 4, which is the amount of the 8th article of difference ſtated in the accompanying account, which ariſes from the Reſident's not having given the Nabob that credit which the Military Paymaſter General gave, for the amount at which the horſes of thoſe regiments were valued, and the ſtoppages that had been made from the pay of the whole on the Nabob's accounts, which was the fund from which his Excellency was to be reimburſed their original coſt; this ſum, I ſhould conceive, ought to be carried to the Nabob's credit in the accounts of the Lucknow ſtation.

11. I alſo beg leave to ſuggeſt to the Honourable Board the expediency of their determining upon the addition which ſhould be made to the preſent ſubſidy for the two riſſalahs of cavalry, one of which is to be ſtationed with the troops at Cawnpore, and the other with thoſe at Futty Ghur, as the former mode of charging the exact expence of any particular corps, which can ſeldom be aſcertained to the preſent time, occaſions the neceſſity of ſubſequent correcting entries, which may not always be clearly comprehended by the Nabob, and may occaſion a diſſatisfaction, that would not occur in the payment of a definite ſum.

12. The Honourable Board having on 5th January reſolved that they would exert their influence with the Nabob Vizier for the payment of his bond to Mr. Frazer, for Sicca rupees 1,23,000, bearing an intereſt of 12 per cent. from 1ſt Shaborn. or 15th July 1782, and that the ſame be included in the eſtimate for the current year, I could wiſh to know, whether it is their intention that this ſum ſhould be carried to the Nabob's debit in his account current with the Honourable Company, and that Mr. Frazer ſhould receive credit for that proportion of the amount which may be realized of the whole amount of the eſtimate, which this article bears to the whole.

13. On a ſuggeſtion of the circumſtance adverted to, as explanatory of the 9th article to the Accountant of the Lucknow ſtation, the neceſſity of the trifling correction which it will require, muſt immediately ſtrike him.

14. When I am made acquainted with the Honourable Board's determination upon theſe points, I ſhall without delay prepare ſuch inſtructions as the Accountant at Lucknow will require for the execution of their orders thereon.

Fort William,
24th February 1784.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) W. LARKINS,
Accountant General.

ESTIMATE

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ESTIMATE of the Balance due from his Excellency the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah to the Honourable Company, on the 31ſt December, 1783.

Balance due from his Excellency on 31ſt December 1783, as ſtated by the account current tranſmitted by the Reſident at his Court - - - Oude Sa Rs -					53,92,748	10	10	
Batta 11 per cent. - -					5,93,202	5	8	
								59,85,951 0 6
Add the following differences, which appear between the account of the Reſident and thoſe of the Preſidency, which have rendered that balance leſs than it would have been ſtated at by the former, had they not exiſted.								
The actual expence of the troops employed for the defence of that part of his Excellency's dominions ſituated beyond the line of guaranty, from 30th April 1781 to their being withdrawn, amounted, as per the accounts thereof formed by the Military Paymaſter General, to -				32,16,446	12	10		
And the amount of Military and Ordnance ſtores, expended by thoſe troops in that period, was ſtated by the Accountant to the Board of Ordnance, at - -				1,32,081	5	7		
				33,48,528	2	5		
The Reſident has debited the Nabob on the above account, as follows.								
Amount of ſundry advances made by him to the Paymaſters of thoſe troops, which he carried to his Excellency's Debit in 1781-2		16,26,498	4	6				
In 1782-3, when he brought to account the difference ſubſiſting between his accounts & general books, on 1ſt September 1782		14,48,515	3	10				
		30,75,013	8	4				
Deduct								
The credit which he has given to his Excellency, for ſums which he received back from the Paymaſters in April 1782 -	10,439 10 1							
July -	2,12,765 9 3							
		2,23,605	3	4				
Sum actually charged by the Reſident to the Nabob's Debit on this account	28,51,808	5	0					
Batta 11 per cent.	3,13,698	14	8					
				31,65,507	3	8	1,83,020	14 0

The

				Brought forward		— —	59,85,951 0 6
The actual expence of Abdul Reham Cawn's Riſſallah, between the 30th April 1781 and 1ſt May 1782, appears by the account thereof, formed by the Military Paymaſter General, to have amounted to				3,56,413	4 1		
And the Nabob's proportion of the loſs by exchange on the whole expence of that corps, to 1ſt May 1782, is ſtated by the Military Paymaſter General at				1,30,146	9 8		
The eſtimated expence of that corps from 30th April 1782 to 1ſt May 1783, to which time they were paid up by Colonel Morgan, is as follows.							
Pay at CRs 26,283. 13. 7, for 10 months		3,15,406	3 0				
Eſtimated loſs by exchange on ditto		30,702	10 2				
				3,46,108	13 2		
The Reſident has debited the Nabob on the above account as follows:							
In 1781-2		3,30,000	0 0				
In 1782-3, when he brought to account the difference ſubſiſting between his accounts and the general book, on 1ſt September 1782		10,273	3 11				
In 1783-4		3,00,000	0 0				
O. Sa Rs		6,40,273	3 11				
Batta 11 per cent.		70,430	0 11				
				7,10,703	4 10		
To which muſt be added the amount of ſundry payments made by the Reſident, on account of this Riſſullah, which he has not charged to the Nabob's debit							
O. Sa Rs		1,55,000	0 0				
Batta 11 per cent.		17,050	0 0				
						1,72,050	0 0
						2,94,015	6 1

Brought

Brought forward - - - - 59,85,951 0 6

The payments made on account of the Stipend of the Nabob Saudit Ally have been as follows:

In 1781-2 - -	2,85,035	11	10
1782-3 - -	2,85,035	10	0
1783-4 to 1ſt Jan. 1784	1,66,270	12	6
	7,36,342	2	4

The reſident debited the Nabob on this account, as follows.

In September 1781 -	3,00,000	0	0
In Auguſt 1782 -	3,00,000	0	0
In September 1783 -	3,00,000	0	0
	9,00,000		

From which ſum muſt be deducted the credit given to his Excellency by the reſident on this account, on bringing to account the difference ſubſiſting between his account and the general books on 1ſt Septr 1782 22,068 14 5
Do - Do 2,07,356 5 5

2,29,425 3 10

6,70,574 12 2

65,767 6 2

To which muſt be added the difference between what was charged to his Excellency's debit for the payment made by the reſident at Benaris, on account of the ſtipend of the Nabob Myrza Saudit Ally in the year 1779-80 and 1780-81, which were made in Benaris Standard Gourſhahy rupees, computed at 8. 3. 14—2. 2. 8. per cent. above current, but which being equal to Sonauts, or 11 per cent above current, are of equal value in account with Owde Sicca rupees; and as the reſident, in bringing to account the difference which ſubſiſted on 1ſt September 1782, between the accounts of the preſidency and thoſe of his office, adjuſted the Nabob's account in conformity to the rate of Batta, he will have now to charge this difference to the Nabob's debit.

	Fa Sa Rs	Computed Value in Sicca	Actual Values in CR
In 1779-80 the Reſident at Benaris paid in this Acct -	1,25,000 0 0	1,35,291 9 8	1,38,750 0
In 1780-81 -	2,73,485 4 10	2,96,002 1 10	30,53,568 11
			11,024 15 6
			76,792 5 8

The reſident has omitted to charge his Excellency for the amount paid on his account to Rajah Govindram by the Honourable the Governor General in
1781-2 - - - - 3,480 0 0
1783-4, to 1 Januaay 1784, for the Shaugord Peſhwah of
1190 - - 118 - 3,480 0 0 6,960 0 0

Brought forward - - - - - -			59,85,951 — 6
The reſident has not debited the Nabob for the loſs which aroſe on an advance made to Lieut. Polhill by the Honourable the Governor General, who charged for the ſame - - - 15,113 4 9 but who received back from Mr. Wombwell on this account no more than - - 14,978 5 5		134 15 4	
The Reſident has not yet debited the Nabob for the amount of his Excellency's debt to Mr. James Fraſer, which was ordered by the Honourable Board, on 14 April 1783, to be liquidated by the Company's Bond, being Lucknow Sicca rupees 1,89,305. 15, or Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca rupees - - 1,79,304 5 3 Batta 11 per cent - - 19,723 7 8		1,99,027, 13 1	
The Reſident has not yet debited the Nabob for the difference between the produce of the remittance made by him in bills of exchange, and that which would have been produced from an equal number of the Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca rupees received in the Mint at Calcutta, which, agreeable to the Honourable Board's orders of 24th July 1783, was to be carried to his Excellency's debit.			
The Reſident has charged for remittance by bills as follows: In February 1782 - - 18,94,331 12 9 May - - - 9,47,165 14 5 September - - - 27,63,342 7 3 November - - - 6,15,657 13 5 June 1783 - - 16,48,068 10 6 July - - 2,19,742 7 10 Oude Sicca - 80,88,309 2 2			
Which, as 100 Owde Sicca rupees would, by the report of the Aſſay and Mint maſters, have produced in the Calcutta Mint Decl. Calcutta rupees 94,112, or Ca Siccas - - 76,12,069 7 11 Batta 16 per Ct 12,17,931 1 11 88,30,000 9 10 But which have produced no more than 83,78,081 3 2		4,51,919 6 8	12,11,870 13 7
			71,97,821 14 1
Deduct. The Military Paymaſter General has given in credit for the amount received on the following account, as follows: For horſe ſtoppage made on account of the Vizier in 1781 - - 1,08,875 7 4 For 903 horſes, the number alive, and muſtered with the 2d and 3d regiment of Cavalry, on 3 Decr 1781, to the day on which the Honourable Board agreed to take them of the Vizier, at St rupees 250 each, Sonaut rupees 2,25,750, or 2,50,582 — —		3,59,457 7 4	
The Reſident, when he brought to account the difference ſubſiſting between his accounts and the general books, on 1ſt Septr 1782, only credited the Nabob for this, O. Sicca rupees - - 3,15,050 14 5 Batta, 11 per cent. - 34,655 9 7		3,49,706 8 —	
			9,750 15 4
			71,88,070 14 9

Brought forward	—	—			71,88.070 14 9
Add.					
The Reſident, in bringing to account the remainder of the difference which ſubſiſted on 1ſt Sept. 1782, between the account of the Preſidency and thoſe of his office, by ſtating the amount of that part which had been carried to the Nabob's debit, in the account current for the firſt part of Sept. 1782, at 24,62,631. 15. 8. whereas the ſum which was then actually charged to the Nabob's debit was 24,62,631. 5. 8, entered the ſame as much leſs than it ought to have been, as the other was ſtated at more than it was, which produces a difference of	—	—	—	10 0	
Batta, 11 per Cent.	—	—	1 1		
				—	11 1
Current Rs					71,88,071 9 10

N. B. This Eſtimate will not be found to correſpond with the accounts furniſhed from this office on the 1ſt October 1782, and 3d July 1783, theſe accounts having been formed from documents which were afterwards rectified by the officers from whom they were received, agreeable to which rectification the general books of 1781-2 were adjuſted, and in conformity to which adjuſtment this eſtimate has been drawn out.

Errors excepted.

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 24th February 1784.

(Signed) W. LARKINS,
Acc: General.

CONTINUATION of the ESTIMATE of the Balance due from his Excellency the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah to the Honourable Company, from the 31ſt December 1783 to the 1ſt February 1784.

Balance due from his Excellency on the 31ſt January, 1784, as ſtated by the account current tranſmitted by the Reſident at his Court — — O. Sa Rs	54,02,165	13	11	
Batta 10 per cent. —	5,94,238	3	11	
				59,96,404 1 10
Add.				
The account of ſundry differences enumerated, explained in the eſtimate of his Excellency's debt to the Honourable Company on the 31ſt December 1783 — —	—	—		12,02,120 9 4
				71,98,524 11 2
Add.				
The Reſident has not debited the Nabob for the payment which in January 1784 he charges for as made to Abdul Rehman Cawn on account of his Ruſſullah —	40,000	0	0	
Batta 11 per cent. —	4,400	0	0	
				44,400 0 0
Add.				
The Reſident has not debited the Nabob for the ſtipend of the Nabob Saudit Ally for November and December 1783 Bs S. Rs	47,505	15	0	
Batta 11 per cent. —	5,225	10	5	
				52,731 9 5
Current Rupees				72,93,656 4 7

Errors excepted.

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 24th February 1784.

(Signed) W. LARKINS,
Acct General.

General

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General Orders by Colonel Charles Morgan.

Head Quarters, Camp near Surat, 13th Dec. 1782.

Upon the reduction of the regiment taking place, Lieutenants Welſh and Ramſay are permitted to draught the number of horſes neceſſary for forming their reſpective ruſſullahs, for which they will be held reſponſible to the Honourable Company in the average purchaſe ſum of 300 rupees for each horſe, until the approbation of the Honourable the Supreme Council ſhall be obtained.

The Candahar Chief, Abdul Rehman Cawn, is permitted to draught ſuch horſes he may require for the ſervice of the corps under his command after the ruſſullahs are completed, at the rates allowed by the Nabob Vizier, of 250 rupees for each horſe; the remaining horſes of the 1ſt regiment of cavalry are ordered to be ſold at public auction in the Cavalry Lines on the 20th inſtant, on account of the Honourable Company.

Atteſted to be a true copy of the Original.

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
24th Feb. 1784.

(Signed) WM. LARKINS,
Acct General.

The Accountant General being in attendance, is called in.

Ordered, That the amount of CRs 1,83,020. 14. 9. being the difference between the ſum for which the late Reſident hasdebited the Nabob Vizier, on account of the pay of the troops ſtationed for the defence of his Excellency's dominions, ſituated beyond the Line of Guarantee, and the actual expence of thoſe troops, be carried to the Nabob's debit in the accounts of the Lucknow ſtation.

Ordered, That the ſum of CRs 2 94,015. 6. 1, being the difference between the actual expence of Abdul Retunan Cawn's riſſalah in 1781-2, and its eſtimated expence for 1782-3, to the end of which it was paid up by Colonel Morgan, previous to its being permitted to return from Surat to Lucknow, and the amount of ſundry payments made by the late Reſident, on account of this Reſſalah, which he has not charged to the Nabob's debits; and the amount of thoſe ſums with which he has charged the Nabob on this account, be carried to the debit of the Nabob Vizier.

Ordered, That the ſum of CRs 76,792. 5. 6, which is the difference between what the Company have been charged on account of the ſtipend of the Nabob Saadit Ally, and the amount which the late Reſident has ultimately permitted to remain at the Nabob's debit on this account, be carried to the debit of the Nabob Vizier.

Ordered, That the ſum of CRs 6,960, being the amount of two advances made by the Honourable the Governor General to the Nabob's vakeel Rajah Gourdram, be carried to the Nabob's debit.

Ordered, That the ſum of CRs 134. 15. 4, being the difference between the ſum debited to the Nabob for the loſs which aroſe on an advance made to Lieutenant Polhill by the Honourable the Governor General, and that paid back by Mr. Wombwell, on this account, be carried to the debit of the Vizier.

Ordered, That the ſum of CRs 1,99,027. 13. 1. being the amount of the Vizier's debt to Mr. Frazer, which was ordered, on the 14th April laſt, to be liquidated by Company's bonds, be carried to the Vizier's debit as before, together with the intereſt due on it to the preſent time.

The Nabob having made his payments to the Reſident, valuing the different ſpecies of rupees, agreeable to the table of aſſay fixed upon between this Government and his Excellency, the Board are of opinion, that his Excellency ought not to be charged with any loſs that may have occurred in the remittance, and the re-coinage of it; and reſolve accordingly.

Reſolved,

Resolved, That the sum of CRs 9,750. 15. 4, be carried to the Nabob's credit, by the Accountant at Lucknow, and that he do insert a memorandum on the creditor's side of the Nabob's account current, to denote that when it can be ascertained what sum has been received for the sale of the horses lately belonging to the first regiment of cavalry, his Excellency will have credit given him for the sale; and that he do in like manner insert a memorandum on the debtor's side of the Nabob's account, of the sum that will be to be charged to it for the amount that will be due on his Excellency's bond to Mr. Frazer, for the principal sum of Sa Rs 1,23,000, at the time when his Excellency assents to the payment of that bond.

Resolved also, That such a proportion of the sums monthly received on account of the assignments taken for the amount of the claims on his Excellency the Vizier, as the amount of Mr. Frazer's demand on the Nabob bears to the whole of those claims, be monthly carried to Mr. Frazer's credit, first by the Accountant to the Lucknow station, and afterwards by the Accountant General, when he enters up the account of that station in the Company's books; and that the sum so credited be endorsed off, as received, from the back of the Vizier's bond to Mr. Frazer.

The Board leave it to the Governor General to determine and settle with the Nabob Vizier what addition shall be made to the subsidy now payable by his Excellency for the two risallahs of cavalry, which are to be stationed at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur.

Ordered, That the trifling sum of eleven annas one pice, which is the last article in the Accountant General's estimate, be inserted in the accounts of Lucknow, by the Accountant at that station.

It appearing, that the two articles of difference exhibited in the continuation of the Accountant General's estimate, viz. the sum of CRs 44,400, not debited to the Nabob by the late Resident, for the payment which in January 1784 he charged as made to Abdul Rehman Cawn, on account of his russulah, and the sum of CRs 52,731,9,5, for which the Resident has not debited the Nabob on account of the stipend of the Nabob Saudit Ally, for November and December 1783, are owing to omissions of the Resident: Ordered, That they be carried to the Nabob's debit accordingly.

Ordered, That the Secretary do transmit to the Accountant General a copy of the foregoing Resolutions; and that the Accountant General do prepare therefrom a complete account of the balance due from the Vizier to the Company.

Ordered also, That the Accountant General do prepare and lay before the Board such instructions as the Accountant at Lucknow will require in consequence, and such instructions as he would recommend for Mr. Wombwell's observance, in the further execution of his office at that station.

Resolved, That the sum of Lucknow 16 Sun Sicca rupees 10,50,000, which is included in the last estimate of claims upon his Excellency the Vizier, to the end of the Fussullee year 1191, for the army donation, be charged in the account current of the next month to the Nabob's debit as before; and that such a proportion of the sums monthly received on account of the assignments taken for the amount of these claims, as its amount bears to the whole of that estimate, be monthly carried to the credit of the claimants, for the late Nabob Vizier's donation to the army employed in the Rohilla campaign; and that the Accountant General do make the entries that will be required in the Honourable Company's general books in consequence of this resolution of the Board, which is formed in obedience to the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors of the 11th April 1781.

Ordered, That this Resolution be communicated to the Accountant General, and to the Accountant at Lucknow.

EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 28th February 1784.

Par. 17. We have the honour to acquaint you that the Honourable the Governor General left the Presidency on the 17th instant to proceed to Lucknow.

18. We beg leave to refer you to our proceedings *, for the perusal of a letter which we have received from the Accountant General, accompanying an extract of the balance due from the Vizier to the Company to the end of January last, and followed by our resolutions on the diffe-

* Consultation 24th February.

rences

rences which he has ſtated to exiſt between that eſtimate and the one formed by your late Reſident at Lucknow. The Accountant General has been directed to form a complete account of the balance from our reſolutions on his ſtatement; and this will be communicated to you without delay, as ſoon as we receive it.

20. We beg leave to acquaint you that Mr. Briſtow delivered over the papers of his office to Mr. Wombwell on the 8th inſtant, and that the Reſidency at Lucknow was withdrawn on that day.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 9th March, 1784.

READ the following Letter from the Honourable the Governor General.

To Edward Wheler and John Stables, Eſquires, &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

I have been honoured with your letter of the 18th inſtant, encloſing Mr. Briſtow's letter of the 4th of October, relative to Almaſs Ally Cawn, recommending the ſubject of it to my particular inveſtigation, on my arrival in his Excellency the Vizier's dominions; to which I ſhall pay all poſſible attention: in the mean time I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that on the receipt of a letter from me, Almaſs Ally Cawn immediately repaired to Lucknow, where he quietly demeans himſelf, which I conſider as a preſumptive refutation of all that has been laid to his charge.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient and faithful humble ſervant,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Boglepore,
28th February 1784.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from the Accountant at Lucknow.

Sir,

I have the honour of your letter, encloſing an extract of the Honourable Board's proceedings on the 5th of laſt month, relating to a bond of the Nabob Vizier to Mr. Fraſer.

I have, &c.
J. WOMBWELL.

Lucknow,
19th Feb. 1784.

Edd. Hay, Eſq. Secretary.

Read the following letter, and its encloſures, from the Accountant General.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In obedience to your orders of the 24th ultimo, I have now the honour to lay before you ſuch inſtructions as the Accountant at Lucknow will require in conſequence of the Honourable Board's reſolutions on my letter of that date, and thoſe which I would beg leave to recommend for his obſervance, in the further execution of his office at that ſtation. Theſe are accompanied by a ſtatement of the ſums which the Accountant at Lucknow ſhould carry to the debit and credit of his Excellency the Vizier, in his account current with the Honourable Company, for the month of February 1784, excluſive of thoſe which were uſually monthly included in the accounts current tranſmitted by the late Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

I am concerned to be under the neceſſity of pointing out to the Honourable Board an omiſſion that intruded itſelf into the eſtimate of the Nabob's debt to the Honourable Company on 31ſt December 1783; in the fourth article of which the batta of 11 per cent. on Benaris Sicca rupees 65,767. 6. 2, being current rupees 7,234. 6. 7, being omitted, that article was ſtated at current rupees 76,792. 5. 8. inſtead of current rupees 84,026. 12. 3, and the amount of the Nabob's debt at that period at 71,88,071. 9. 10; but which would, but for that error (as it ſhould) have been ſtated at current rupees 71,95,306. 0. 5; I have, however, corrected this miſtake in the accompanying ſtatement, ſo that the Accountant at Lucknow will not have any occaſion to notice it.

I would recommend to the Honourable Board to make an application to Colonel Charles Morgan for account of the ſales of the horſes which belonged to the 1ſt regiment of cavalry, which he appears to have diſbanded in December 1782, and for the return of the whole, exhibiting the caſualties that took place from the time of their leaving Futty Ghur to their being diſbanded, that the ſame may be delivered to the Nabob for his information. When I am informed of the amount which will be to be carried to his Excellency's credit on this account, I ſhall immediately draw out the account current between his Excellency and the Honourable Company, from the commencement of the preſent year, of our accounts to that time.

Fort William,
Accountt General's Office,
9th March 1784.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WM LARKINS,
Accountt General.

INSTRUCTIONS from the Accountant General to the Accountant at Lucknow.

1. The accountant at Lucknow ſhould, in the accounts current of his Excellency the Vizier, for the month of February, debit the Nabob for the ſums contained in the accompanying ſtatement, to and by the different heads, under which they are ſeverally ſtated.

2. The Honourable Board having reſolved, that, as Company's Bonds, bearing an intereſt of 8 per cent. from 14th April 1783, have been granted in diſcharge of his Excellency's bonds to Mr. Fraſer, that he ſhould be charged with intereſt at that rate, on current rupees 1,99,027. 13. 1 from that day; the accountant at Lucknow ſhould monthly debit the Nabob, for the intereſt due on the ſum which monthly appears to remain undiſcharged of this debt, from giving an account thereof credit for ſuch a proportion of the ſum received by the reſident of his ſucceſſor, from the aſſignments taken at the commencement of the year, as the amount of this debt, which ſhould be placed to the debit thereof, bears to the whole amount of theſe aſſignments.

3. The accountant at Lucknow ſhould be particularly attentive to the Honourable Board's reſolutions regarding the memorandums which they expect his accounts current ſhould monthly exhibit, reſpecting the credit to be given him for the ſale of the horſes that belonged to the 1ſt regiment of cavalry, and of the amount that will be due on his Excellency's bond to Mr. Fraſer, for Sicca rupees 1,23,000, and ſhould keep a ſimilar monthly account of the ſtate of his Excellency's debt on that account, as I have pointed out in the preceding article.

4. When the Honourable the Governor General ſhall have determined upon the amount which is monthly to be charged to his Excellency's account for the two Riſſallahs of cavalry, which are to be ſtationed at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, the accountant at Lucknow ſhould charge the ſame from the time on which the ſame commenced to the end of the month in which it is brought to account, and ſhould after that regularly monthly debit his Excellency for the ſame.

5. The accountant at Lucknow ſhould alſo keep a ſimilar account of the army donation, as I have pointed out as neceſſary to be kept of the ſum due on account of his Excellncy's bonds to Mr. Fraſer, in charge of which Company's bonds have been granted, and ſtate the amount which at the expiration of each month, appears to be due from his Excellency on that account.

6. To prevent the intruſion of errors, by the Lucknow accounts not correſponding with thoſe of the preſidency in the ſums charged to his Excellency's debit for the ſtipend of the Nabob Mirza Sandit Ally, the accountant at Lucknow ſhould monthly debit the Nabob for the ſame, in like manner as he debits him for the army ſubſidy, which, as the Benares Sicca rupees, in which it is paid are comparitively of equal value in account with the Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas, if he regularly charges the Nabob monthly with 23,752. 15. 6. of the laſt-mentioned rupees, no difference can in future occur.

7. Should any ſum have been paid on accouut of Abdul Rehman Cawn's Riſſallah in the month of February, the accountant ſhould charge the ſame to the Nabob's debit.

8. The forms by which the Lucknow accounts have for ſome time paſt been kept, affording every important uſeful article of information that can, in my opinion, be required of them, an adherence to theſe is all I can have to recommend, beſides an equal attention to their being tranſmitted to the preſidency with the leaſt poſſible delay, as has lately been ſhewn to them: It may perhaps be neceſſary to obſerve, that the Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca rupees are valued in account at 11 per cent. above Current; and that in all the expreſſions of Current rupees made uſe of in theſe inſtructions this rate is alluded to; conſequently, that 90. 1. 5—297 of the former are equal to one hundred of the latter.

A. Ps. Decl Pts.

Fort William,
Accountant Genl's Office,
9th March 1784.

(Signed) WM LARKINS,
Accot Genl.

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STATE

STATEMENT of the Sums which the Accountant at Lucknow ſhould carry to the Debit and Credit of his Excellency the Vizier, in his Account Current with the Honourable Company, for the Month of February 1784, excluſive of thoſe which were, as uſually, Monthly included in the Accounts Current tranſmitted by the late Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Dr					C[r]				
To eſtimated expence of the troops ſtationed for the defence of his Excellency's dominions, ſituated beyond the Line of Guarantee.					By Horſes, and Horſe Stoppages.				
The actual expence of the troops employed for the defence of that part of his Excellency's dominions, ſituated beyond the Line of Guarantee, from 30th April 1781 to their being withdrawn, amounted, as per the accounts thereof formed by the Military Paymaſter General, to - - - - - -		32,16,446	12	10	The Military Paymaſter General has given credit for the Amount received on the following Accounts, as follows:				
And the amount of military and ordnance ſtores, expended by thoſe troops in that period, was ſtated, by the Accountant to the Board of Ordnance, at - -		1,32,081	5	7	For Horſe Stoppages made on account of the Vizier in 1781 - - - -	1,08,875	7	4	
		33,48,528	2	5	For 903 horſes, the number alive, as muſtered with the 2d and 3d regiments of cavalry, on 3d December, 1781, the day on which the Honourable Board agreed to take them of the Vizier, at Sonaut rupees 250 each, Sonaut rupees 2,25,750, or	2,50,582	0	0	
									3,59,457 7 4
The Reſident has debited the Nabob, on the above Account, as follows:					The Reſident, when he brought to account the difference ſubſiſting between his accounts and the general books, on 1ſt September, 1782, only credited the Nabob for theſe O S[a] R[s]	3,15,050	14	5	
Account of ſundry advances made by him to the Paymaſters of thoſe troops, which he carried to his Excellency's debit in 1781-2 - - -	16,26,498	4	6	Batta 11 per cent. -	34,655	9	7		
In 1782-3, when he brought to account the difference ſubſiſting between his accounts and the general books, on 1ſt Sept. 1782 -	14,48,515	3	10					3,49,706	8 0
		30,75,013	8	4					9,750 15 4
Deduct									
The credit which he has given to his Excellency, for ſums which he received back from the Paymaſters:									
In April 1782 -	10,439	10	1						
July - - -	2,12,765	9	3						
		2,23,205	3	4					
Sum actually charged by the Reſident to the Nabob's debit on this account - - - - -		28,51,808	5	0					
Batta 11 per cent. -		3,13,698	14	8					
		31,65,507	3	8					
Carried forward - - - -		—	—		1,83,020 14 9	Carried forward - - -		—	—	9,750 15 4

Brought forward - -				—	—	1,83,020	14	9
To eſtimated expence of Abdul Rehman Cawn's Riſſalah.								
The actual expence of Abdul Rehman Cawn's Riſſalah, between the 30th April 1781 and 1ſt May 1782, appears, by the account thereof formed by the Military Paymaſter General, to have amounted to - -				3,56,413	4	1		
And the Nabob's proportion of the loſs by the exchange, on the whole expence of that corps, to 1ſt May 1782, is ſtated by the Military Paymaſter General at -				1,30,146	9	8		
The eſtimated expence of that corps, from 30th April 1782 to 1ſt May 1783, to which time they were paid up by Colonel Morgan, is as follows:								
Pay at C. Rs 26,283. 13. 7 for 10 months		3,15,406	3	0				
Eſtimated loſs by exchange on ditto -		30,702,	10	2				
				3,46,108	13	2		
				8,32,668	10	11		
The Reſident has debited the Nabob on the above account, as follows:								
In 1781-2 - - - -		3,30,000	0	0				
In 1782-3, when he brought to account the difference ſubſiſting between his accounts and the general books, on 1ſt September 1782 ..		10,273	3	11				
In 1783-4 - - - -		3,00,000	0	0				
O. Sa Rs		6,40,273	3	11				
Batta 11 per cent.		70,430	0	11				
				7,10,703	4	10		
				1,21,965	6	1		
To which muſt be added, the amount of ſundry payments made by the Reſident on account of this Riſſalah, which he has not charged to the Nabob's debit:								
O. Sa Rs		1,95,000	0	0				
Batta 11 per cent.		21,450	0	0				
				2,16,450	0	0		
						3,38,415	6	1
Carried forward - -				—	—	5,21,436	4	10

I 3

Brought forward — — —			9,750 15 4
Carried forward — — —			9,750 15 4

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Brought forward - -	- -	5,21,436	4 10

To Stipend of the Nabob Saudit Alley.

The Payments made on account of the Nabob Saudit Alley have been as follows:

In 1781-2 - - -	2,85,035	11	10
1782-3 - - -	2,85,035	10	0
1783-4 to 1st March 1784 - -	2,61,282	10	6
	8,31,354	0	4

The Resident debited the Nabob on this account, as follows:

In September 1781 - -	3,00,000	0	0
In August 1782 - -	3,00,000	0	0
In September 1783 - -	3,00,000	0	0
	9,00,000	0	0

From which sum must be deducted the credit given to his Excellency by the Resident on this account, on bringing to account the difference subsisting between his accounts and the General Books, on 1st September 1782 - 2,268 14 5
Do. Do. Do. 2,07,356 5 5 = 2,29,425 3 10

6,70,575 12 2

Bs Sa Rs - 1,60,778 4 2
Batta 11 per cent. - 17,685 9 9

1,78,463 13 1

To which must be added the difference between what was charged to his Excellency's debit, for the payments made by the Resident at Benaris, on account of the stipend of the Nabob Mirza Sirdaut Alley in the years 1779-80 and 1780-81, which were made in Benaris Standard Gourshahy rupees, computed at 8. 3. 14.—2. 2. 8. per cent. above current; but which, being equal to Sonauts, or 11 per cent. above current, are of equal value in account with Owde Sa Rs; and as the Resident, in bringing to Account the difference which subsisted on 1st September 1782, between the accounts of the Presidency and those of his own office, adjusted the Nabob's account in conformity to that rate of batta, he will have now to charge this difference to the Nabob's debit.

	Ea. Sa. Rs.	Computed Value in CRs.	Actual Value in CRs.
In 1779-80 the Resident at Benaris paid on this account -	1,25,000 0 0	1,35,191 9 8	1,38,750 0 0
In 1780-81 -	2,73,485 4 10	2,96,002 1 10	3,03,568 11 0
	3,98,485 4 10	4,31,293 11 6	4,42,318 11 0

11,024 15 6

1,89,488 13 5

Carried forward - -	- -	7,10,925	2 3

Brought forward - -	- -	9,750	15 4

Carried forward - -	- -	9,750	15 4

I 4

Brought forward — —	— —	7,10,925 2 3	

To payments to Rajah Govindram.

The reſident has omitted to charge his Excellency for the amount paid on his account to Rajah Govindram, by the Honourable the Governor General, in 1781-2 —	3,480 — —	
In 1783-4, to 1ſt January 1784, for the Shaugard Peiſh of 1190 — — — — —	3,480 — —	
		6,960 — —

To payments on account of his Excellency's Body Guard.

The reſident has not debited the Nabob for the loſs which aroſe on an advaace made to Lieutenant Polhill, by the Honourable the Governor General, who charged for the ſame; — — — —	15,113 4 9	
But who received back from Mr. Wombwell, on this account, no more than — — —	14,978 5 5	
		134 15 4

To his Excellency's debt to Mr. James Fraſer.

The reſident has not yet debited the Nabob for the amount of his Excellency's debt to Mr. James Fraſer, which was ordered by the Honourable Board, on 14th April, 1783, to be liquidated by Company's bonds, being Lucknow Sa Rs 1,89,305.		
15 — or Fyzabad 16 Sun Sa rupees 1,79,304 5 5		
Batta 11 per cent — 19.723 7 8	1,99,027 13 1	
Intereſt on CRs 1,99,027, 13. 1, from 13th April 1783 to 1ſt March 1784, being 10 Mos 17 Ds, at 8 per cent. per annum. — — — —	14,020 6 3	
		2,13,048 3 4

To error of former accounts current.

The reſident, in bringing to account the remainder of the differences which ſubſiſted on the 1ſt September 1782, between the accounts of the preſidency and thoſe of his office, by ſtating the amount of that part which had been carried to the Nabob's debit. on the account current for the 1ſt part of September 1782, at 24,62,631 15 8, whereas the ſum which was then actually charged to the Nabob's debit was 24,62,631. 5 8, entered the ſame as much leſs than it ought to have been, as the other was ſtated at more than it was, which produces a difference of — — — —	— 10 —	
Batta 11 per cent — —	— 1 1	
		— 11 1

To army donation.

Amount, which the Honourable Board have directed, by their orders of the 24th February 1784, to be carried to his Excellency's debit, for the Nabob Vizier's donation to the army employed in the Rohillah Campaign, Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas — — —	10,50,000 — —	
Batta 11 per cent. — —	1,15,500 — —	
		11,65,500 — —
Current rupees —	— —	20,96,569 — —

Errors excepted.

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 9th March 1784.

I 5

(Signed) WM LARKINS,
Accountant General.

Ordered,

Brought forward — —		9750 15 4
128 Current rupees — —		9,750 15 4

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing letter and account, as well as of the letter and eſtimates from the Accountant General, recorded in the laſt conſultation, with the Board's reſolutions thereon, be tranſmitted to the Governor General, with the following letter

Honourable Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge our receipt of your letter of the 28th of laſt month, and are well pleaſed to hear that Almaſs Ally Cawn has repaired to Lucknow, and demeaned himſelf quietly to the Vizier's government.

We have alſo the honour to encloſe a copy of a letter which we received from the Accountant General on the 24th of laſt month, and of the eſtimates encloſed in it, together with an extract from our proceedings on that day, N° 1, 2, 3, 4, in conſequence of which the Accountant General has addreſſed us in the accompanying letter, N° 5, and laid before us the Vizier's account with the Company, and the inſtructions which he propoſes for Mr. Wombwell, and to which we have agreed, N° 6, 7; our reſolutions on theſe laſt papers attend you, N° 8.

Fort William,
Secret Departm^t,
9th March, 1784.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Ordered, That the Accountant at Lucknow do debit and credit his Excellency the Vizier in his Excellency's account current for the month of February 1784, for the ſums included in the Accountant General's ſtatement delivered in this day; that a copy of the Accountant General's letter be alſo ſent to him, and that he be directed to conform to the inſtructions propoſed by the Accountant General for his guidance.

EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 15th March 1784.

Par. 19. We beg leave to refer you to our proceedings* for a ſtatement of the ſums which the Accountant at Lucknow ſhould carry to the debit and credit of his Excellency the Vizier, in his account current with the Honourable Company for the month of February 1784, excluſive of thoſe which were uſually monthly included in the account current tranſmitted by the late Reſident at the Vizier's court, and for a copy of the Accountant General's letter on this ſubject.

20. We have tranſmitted a copy of theſe papers, and of our reſolutions on them, as well as on thoſe entered on our proceedings of 24th ult^o, to the Honourable the Governor General.

21. We have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your Honourable Court with our having been adviſed by the Governor General, that Almaſs Ally Cawn, whoſe conduct had given ſuſpicions of his good intentions towards his Excellency the Vizier, had in conſequence of the receipt of a letter from the Governor General repaired immediately to Lucknow, where he quietly demeans himſelf to the Vizier's government.

Conſultation 11th May 1784.

Lucknow, 21ſt April 1784.

To Edward Wheeler, Eſquire, &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

I Have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that I have received from the Nabob Vizier two bills of exchange, drawn by Buckuraunge and Beroondaſs, on the houſe of Caſhmeeri Mull and Coſſinaut, in Calcutta, for two lacks and fifty thouſand rupees each, payable to your order; the one in fifty-one days, and the other in eighty-one days after date; and I have ſent them to the Accountant, as the proper official channel through which they ſhould paſs, with directions to him to tranſmit them by this day's dauk to the Board.

Theſe

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* Conſultation, 9 March.

These bills make a part of thirteen lacks, which Almaſs Ally Cawn has agreed to pay to his maſter in the preſent emergency, for the purpoſe of aiding him, and relieving the Company.

The acting miniſter has informed me, that he has a further ſum of eight lacks ready, which I ſhall alſo deliver to the Accountant, with orders to pay it to you; and theſe, with the former ſums, amounting all together to thirteen lacks, will be carried by him, in his official accounts, to the credit of the Nabob Vizier.

The exchange of the bills I have ſettled at 5¼ per cent. at which I mean to fix it, as the true and juſt ſtandard at which it ought to be rated, and which it ſhould never exceed. The former exchanges upon bills drawn at this place, I cannot revert to without expreſſing my aſtoniſhment at them. At the time of Meſſrs. Middleton and Johnſon they were from 19 to 20 per cent. and they were afterwards reduced by Mr. Briſtow (if I recollect right) to 16 per cent.

I deſire your inſtructions with reſpect to the reſt, and what more I may have to receive; and requeſt, if you ſhould have occaſion to draw upon your treaſury here, that the rate of exchange may not be more than 5¼ per cent.; and I earneſtly recommend it to you, that if your other calls are not of ſo urgent a nature as to render it impoſſible, you will appropriate this remittance, together with what remains of the 13 lacks advanced by Almaſs Ally Cawn, as the firſt inſtitution of a fund for the payment of the intereſt of your bonds, which had ſuffered ſomething in their credit, and of courſe in their value, by the ſuſpenſion of payment of the intereſt but a few months before my departure from Calcutta. Unleſs that debt has been ſince augmented, this ſupply will be more than ſufficient for the payment of the intereſt for one complete year to come.

I expect in a few days to receive five lacks from Fyzoola Cawn, and other payments will follow, as the collections are able to furniſh them, in which, however, I mean not to urge the miniſter to any acts of precipitation, as in the preſent calamitous ſtate of the country it requires to be managed with a gentle hand.

The period of the enſuing rains, which I am patiently waiting for, will determine how far I may venture to promiſe. If there ſhould be another drought ſimilar to that which we have already experienced, it is not in the power of human wiſdom to deviſe means for ſaving the country; but as it is not in the courſe of things that we ſhould be again afflicted with ſuch a dreadful misfortune, I have every reaſon to believe that I ſhall anſwer, in every reſpect, the complete ends of my deputation.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

P. S. The acting miniſter has delivered to me the following account of other ſums advanced by the Nabob Vizier to the Company ſince the 31ſt January laſt, which I ſend merely for your ſatisfaction, as they yet want ajuſtment.

By Bukerage	4,77,000
Munſaram	2,00,000
Bukeraje Surat, bills	1,00,000
Almaſs Ally Cawn	8,00,000
Bills to Mr. Orr	2,00,000
Furruckabad aſſignment	1,00,000
Lucknow Siccas	19,77,000

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Secy.

Lucknow, 22d April 1784.

Edward Wheeler, Eſquire, &c. Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

Mr. Wombwell this day addreſſed a letter to me, repreſenting that the troops at Chunar being 2,20,000 rupees in arrears, and the Paymaſter of that ſtation having made repeated application,

tion, without effect, to the Reſident at Benares, he therefore deſired my permiſſion to make the neceſſary ſupplies from this treaſury; to which I aſſented, and gave him an authority in writing for that purpoſe.

As my inſtructions (though they may admit the general conſtruction of a power to order the diſpoſition of the money which may be unemployed in the Company's treaſury at this place) do not ſpecifically expreſs it; and as it is very neceſſary that I ſhould poſſeſs it, for the purpoſe of affording early relief to the different military ſtations of theſe provinces, by payment of money which would otherwiſe be unemployed, I requeſt that you will grant me an expreſs authority for that purpoſe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Secy.

The Board approve of the relief afforded by the Governor General to the troops at Chunar; and with reſpect to the powers which the Governor General deſires, they are of opinion, that as the wants of caſh at the Preſidency are very urgent, every ſupply which the Governor can procure ſhould be ſent immediately to Calcutta.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated Lucknow, 16 June 1784.

The miniſters of the Vizier have for ſome time paſt been diligently employed in regulating the affairs of his government: It has been their grand object to retrench all expences which have proceeded from inattention or profuſion, and to ſuch eſtabliſhments as are neceſſary, either for the ſupport of his dignity, for the collection of the revenues, or for preſerving the peace of the country; they have regulated the ſeveral departments of government, by making ſeparate and diſtinct arrangements for the collection of the revenues, the controul of the houſehold expences, the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the command and payment of the forces: And they are now employed in making the ſettlements with the farmers and officers of the revenue, for the year which is faſt approaching; when this laſt work is finiſhed, it will be in our power to fix the proportions of the Vizier's reſources, which are to be applied to the expences of his government and houſehold, and to the payment of his debt to the Company.

All the arrangements have been undertaken by the Vizier and his miniſters at my ſuggeſtion, but they have been proſecuted almoſt entirely without my participation—the neceſſity of them was obvious; and though the reduction of expences is in every ſtate an arduous and diſagreeable taſk, yet the Vizier and his miniſters have proceeded in it with a degree of alacrity which has exceeded my expectations. All that has been neceſſary for me to do has been to point out general plans, and to ſupport the miniſters by my preſence in carrying them into execution, but without interfering myſelf in the detail. The productive ſeaſons of the year being paſt, there is little revenue now drawn from the provinces, except what is collected from the Aumils in ſettling their accounts.

It will not therefore be in my power to add much to the liſt of ſums received from the Vizier in liquidation of his debt, until the commencement of the new year, when the revenues ariſing from the Khureif harveſt will begin to come in.

Some ſhowers of rain have lately fallen, but the ſeaſon of cultivation is not ſufficiently advanced to enable me to form any preſage regarding the future harveſt. In the mean time, it is with the utmoſt concern that I inform you, that the effects of the extraordinary drought which has prevailed for two years paſt, are now felt in a very ſevere degree in the upper part of Hindoſtan. This province, although it has ſuffered leſs than thoſe which are ſituated ſtill more to the weſtward, has already felt the fatal influence of the general calamity, both in the loſs of its population and the diminution of its revenue.

It will be perhaps ſufficient to inform you that barley and nukoot, which form the chief articles of the ſuſtenance of the loweſt inhabitants of this part of India, ſell at preſent at the rate of 15 ſeers,

ſeers. though in moderate ſeaſons the average price of them is about a maund and a half the rupee; in the ſame proportion wheat, and all the other kinds of grain have riſen in their price.

Under ſuch circumſtances, the Vizier's miniſters have thought it abſolutely neceſſary to allow conſiderable reductions in the revenues of the preſent year; and for this I have been obliged to give my concurrence, although in ſo doing I admitted a proportionable diminution of thoſe reſources from which the Company's claims on his Excellency muſt be realized: but as this diminution is merely of a temporary nature, I flatter myſelf it will not affect the expectations which I have given you for the enſuing ſeaſon. Indeed, if the ſeaſon of the approaching rains ſhould prove favourable, I aſſure you that they will be fulfilled.

In the arrangements which are now taking place in the internal adminiſtration of the Vizier's dominions, I had equally in view the improvement of his finances, and the ſolidity and ſecurity of his government; and, conſidered in this laſt point of view, their effects, though they may not be ſo immediately apparent, will prove of the utmoſt conſequence to the permanency and tranquility of our own provinces; for while we are at peace with the powers of Europe, it is only in this quarter that your poſſeſſions and the government of Bengal are vulnerable.

Had this country continued in the ſtate in which I found it, ſubject to a divided government, regulated by no fixed ſyſtem, and with its rulers and officers in a ſtate of mutual diſtruſt, the ſlighteſt ſhock from a foreign hand, or even an accidental internal commotion, might have thrown the whole into confuſion, and produced the moſt fatal conſequences—happily we have found time to remedy this evil. The province enjoys at preſent a ſtate of complete repoſe—I have no immediate apprehenſions of its being diſturbed by the deſigns of any of the neighbouring powers.

I have the pleaſure to inform you that, in conſequence of permiſſion which I obtained from the Board at Fort William, I lately ſent from this place a remittance of five lacks of Surat rupees to the Governor and Council of Bombay. This will prove a ſeaſonable relief to their preſent exigencies, which by the lateſt intelligence from thence ſeem to have been very preſſing.

It will be a ſatisfaction to you, to know that the brigade at Cawnpore, the detachment commanded by Colonel Sir John Cummings at Futtygur, and the military ſtation at Chunar, are completely paid up to the preſent time. The long arrears alſo of the detachment lately arrived from Surat have been diſcharged from this treaſury. This has given effect to the orders for the reduction of that detachment, and to the extraordinary and heavy expence attending it.

You will have obſerved, from the records tranſmitted to you from Fort William, that ſeveral conſultations have, at times, been held on the ſubject of differences which had taken place in the account current betwixt the Vizier and the Honourable Company, as it appeared in your General Books, and as it was ſtated by the Vizier and the Reſident.

Many of theſe differences originated ſome years ago, and they have gradually accumulated, till they at length amounted to a very conſiderable ſum.

An accurate ſtatement of the ſeveral articles, with full and clear expoſitions, being drawn out by your Accountant General, was ſoon after my arrival here tranſmitted to me by the Gentlemen of the Council, with their own opinions and reſolutions on each, and the object has accordingly employed a conſiderable ſhare of my attention.

I have now the pleaſure to inform you, that the Vizier and his miniſters, on receiving a ſatisfactory explanation of each arti le, have agreed to a complete adjuſtment; and to obviate the poſſibility of further diſputes, the Vizier and myſelf have agreed to affix our reſpective ſignatures to an account current brought up to the laſt day of May; in which is inſerted, to the Vizier's debt, the ſum of rupees 19,00,441. 11. 5, being the amount of differences ſtated by your Accomptant General, in conformity to the reſolutions of the Board. The accounts of the Vizier therefore now correſpond with your General Books, and I have given ſuch inſtructions to Mr. Wombwell, the Accountant of this place, as will, I hope, prevent their ever differing materially again.

By adding this ſum to the balance formerly admitted by the Vizier, I have in fact ſubſtantiated a conſiderable claim, which if left much longer in its former ſtate might have only proved a cauſe of diſputes. At the ſame time I think it neceſſary to remark, that by thus increaſing the Nabob's balance, I have made a proportionate addition to the difficulty of the work which I am now engaged in, of ſecuring the liquidation of his Excellency's debt to you from the reſources of the enſuing year.

EXTRACT

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EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 22d June, 1784.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from the Accountant at Lucknow.

Sir,

I beg you will acquaint the Honourable Board, that the Vizier's miniſters have conſented to the accounts as ſtated by the Accountant General; and I hope to be able, in three or four days, to tranſmit to the Honourable Board the accounts completed to the 31ſt of May; I have only waited for the miniſter's conſent to the ſtatement of the differences, to forward the accounts.

Lucknow,
5th June 1784.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Acct.

EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Bengal; dated 5th July 1784.

Para. 27. The Governor General, in a letter dated the 21ſt of April, adviſed us that he had ordered two bills of exchange, for rupees 2,50,000 each, to be remitted to us, the one payable in 51 days, and the other in 81 days after date. He informed us that they were in the part of the ſum of thirteen lacks which Almaſs Ally Cawn had agreed to pay to his maſter, in the preſent emergency, for the purpoſe of aiding him, and relieving the Company. Theſe bills were drawn at the Exchange of five and a half per cent; and the Governor General acquainted us, that he meant to fix the exchange at that rate in future, expreſſing at the ſame time his aſtoniſhment at the former exchanges upon bills drawn from Lucknow, which were, at the time of Meſſrs. Middleton and Johnſon, from 19 to 20 per cent, and reduced by Mr. Briſtow to 16 per cent. The Governor General alſo recommended that the ſum which he had remitted ſhould be appropriated to the diſcharge of the intereſt due on the Company's bonds. By a report from the Accountant General we learnt that the amount then due on this account was current rupees 4,54,785. 14. 5.

28. In a letter under date the 22d of April, the Governor General acquainted us that he had permitted the Paymaſter to appropriate the ſum of rupees 2,20,000 to the diſcharge of arrears due to the troops at Chunar; and requeſted our authority for the diſpoſal of the caſh in the treaſury at Lucknow.

73. The Governor General tranſmitted to us, under date the 14th of June, the circumſtances of a claim which his Excellency the Vizier had on Jemael Beg, late Aumil of Illahabad, who had come down with Mr. Briſtow to Calcutta. We communicated them to Jemael Beg, and required his reply.

76. Your Accountant at Lucknow has informed us, under date the 5th June, that the Vizier's miniſters had conſented to the accounts between his Excellency and the Company, as ſtated by the Accountant General, and communicated to your Honourable Court on the 15th March.

Conſ. 6th *July* 1784.

Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

I have the honour to tranſmit to you ſundry accounts, a liſt of which I encloſe, and a copy of a letter I have this day received from the Honourable the Governor General. I am to requeſt that you will lay theſe papers before the Honourable Board. The Honourable the Governor General will make known to the Board the cauſe of the delay.

I am, with reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervant,
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,

Lucknow,
21ſt of June 1784.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Sums carried to the Debit of his Excellency the Nabob Vizier in the month of February 1784, by the Honourable Board's orders of the 9th March 1784.

The actual expence of the troops employed for the defence of his Excellency's dominions, situated beyond the Line of Guarantee, from the 30th of April 1781 to the time of their being withdrawn, including the expenditure of military stores, amounted to - - - - - -	— —		30,16,692 0 5	
Deduct.				
His Excellency has been debited by the Resident, on this account, as follows:				
For sundry advances made to the Paymasters of those troops in 1781-2 - - -	16,26,498 4 6			
On bringing to account the differences subsisting between the general books and the account of his office, the 1st of September 1782 - - - - - - -	14,48,515 3 10			
	30,75,013 8 4			
From which is to be deducted the amount credited his Excellency for sums received back from the Paymasters in April and July 1782 - - - - -	2,23,205 3 4		28,51,808 5 0	
				1,64,883 11 5
The actual expence of Abdul Rheman Cawn's Russalah, from the 30th April 1781 to 1st May 1782, was - - -	3,21,093 0 3			
His Excellency's proportion of the loss of exchange upon the whole of the expence of the corps to the 1st May 1782, is -	1,17,249 3 3			
	4,38,342 3 6			
The estimated expence of the corps, from the 30th April 1782 to 1st May 1783, to which time they were paid up by Colonel Charles Morgan; but as no accounts have been received from the Paymaster to the detachment, of the sum actually paid, it is estimated at C^Rs 3,15,496 3 0				
Estimated loss of exchange - - - 30,702 10 2				
3,46,108 13 2, or	3,11,809 12 0			
	7,50,151 15 6			
To which is to be added the amount short debited his Excellency, on account of the expence of the corps to the 30th April, 1781, on bringing to account the differences between the general books and the Resident's accounts the 1st September, 1782 - - - -	10,273 3 11			
The Resident omitted to charge the Nabob for the money he paid to Abdul Rheman Cawn, in 1190 - - - 1,00,000				
1191 - - - 95,000				
	1,95,000 0 0			
			9,55,425 3 5	
Deduct.				
His Excellency has been debited, in 1188 -	3,30,000 0 0			
in 1190 -	3,00,000 0 0			
			6,30,000 0 0	
				325,425 3 5
Carried over Fyz^d 16th Sn S^s R^s	—			4,90,308 14 10

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Amount brought over	—	—	—	—	—		4,90,308 14 10
Mirza Saudet Ally's ſtipend.							
Mirza Saudet Ally has been paid by the Honourable Company as follows:							
In 1778-9 - -	1,89,874	7	4				
1779-80 - -	2,73,546	7	10				
1780-81 - -	2,66,668	9	2				
1781-82 - -	2,85,035	11	10				
1782-83 - -	2,85,035	10	0				
1783 to 1ſt March 1784 -	2,61,288	10	6				
Error in calculating the amount paid by the Reſident at Benares, in 1779-80 and 1780-81, at a wrong batta -	9,932	6	6				
				15,71,375	15	2	
His Excellency has been debited by the Reſident on this account, in the year 1187 -	2,84,149	12	0				
1188 -	3,00,000	0	0				
1189 -	3,00,000	0	0				
1190 -	3,00,000	0	0				
On bringing to account the difference between the general books and the Reſident's accounts, the 1ſt September 1782.	2,16,514	8	2				
				14,00,664	4	6	
							1,70,711 10 8
Payments made to Rajah Govind Ram.							
His Excellency has not been debited for the payments made to Rajah Govind Ram by the Governor General in 1781-2 -	—	—		3,135	2	2	
1782-3 -	—	—		3,135	2	2	
							6,270 4 4
Mr. James Fraſer's Bond.							
The Nabob has not been debited with his bond to Mr. Fraſer, which the Honourable Board, on the 14th April 1783, ordered to be liquidated by Company's bonds, bearing intereſt 8 per cent. per annum.							
Bond Lw Sa Rs 1,89,305. 15; or -	—	—		1,79,304	5	5	
Intereſt from the 13th April 1783 to 1ſt March 1784, 10 months and 17 days, at 8 per cent. -	—	—		12,630	15	9	
							1,91,935 5 2
Short debited his Excellency on bringing to account the differences ſubſiſting between the general books, and the Reſident's accounts, the 1ſt September 1782.	—	—		—	—		0 10 0
Army donation.							
The Honourable Board, by their orders of the 24th February 1784, direct that the late Nabob Vizier's donation to the army ſhould be carried to his Excellency's debit - - -	—	—		—	—		10,50,000 0 0
Carried forward Fyzd 16th Sa Sa Rs	—						19,09,226 13 0

Amount brought over —	— —	— —	19,09,226 13 —
Deduct.			
The amount of horſe ſtoppages, made on account of the Nabob, in the year 1781	98,086 — —		
The amount of 903 horſes in the 2d and 3d regiments of cavalry, on the 3d December 1781, when the Honourable Board agreed to take them from his Excellency at Sa Rs 250 ea. — —	2,25,750 — —		
		3,23,836 — —	
On bringing to account the differences between the general books and the reſident's accounts, the 1ſt September 1782, his Excellency on this account was only credited for — —	— —	3,15,050 14 5	
			8,785 1 7
Amount carried to his Excellency's debit in February 1784, Fyzd 16th Sn Sa Rs			19,00,441 11 5

Lucknow, 1ſt June 1784.

Errors excepted.
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Acct.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

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TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 29th February 1784, or from the 10 Maug Suddie to the 9th Phaugun Suddie 1191.

Dr.				Cr.
To the Nabob Vizier.				
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn - Lw Sa Rs	4,38,558 14 0			
Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3. per C.	23,170 13 6			
		4,15,388 0 6		
Received on account the Tuncaw on the Sezawel of Ferockabad, sent by Mr. Bristow to Mr. Melvill, Paymaster to Coll Sir J. Cummings's Detacht in Jany 1784, received by Mr. Melvill Fd Rs 50,000 0 0				
Deduct Batta 1 8. 6. per C. 754 1 2				
	49,245 14 10			
Credd the Vizier by Mr. Bristow, Lw Sa Rs 50,000 0 0				
Deduct Batta, 5. 9. 3 per C. 2,641 11 4				
	47,358 4 8			
		1,887 10 2		
Received from Almass Ally Cawn by Coll Chas Morgan — Fd Rs 24,600 0 0				
Dedt Batta 1. 8. 6 per C. 371 0 0				
	24,229 0 0			
Etawa H. Rs 75,400 0 0				
Dedt Batta 4. 1. 3 per C. 2,954 6 9				
	72,445 9 3			
		96,674 9 3		
			5,13,950 3 11	
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rups —			5,13,950 3 11	

By Fort William Presidency.		
Paid the Paymaster General —	4,17,275 10 8	
Paid Coll Cha. Morgan, commanding the Bombay detachment —	96,674 9 3	
		5,13,950 3 11
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rs —		5,13,950 3 11

Lucknow, 1st of June, 1784, or 13th Jeite Sud, 1191.

Errors excepted.
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Acct.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

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GSL

A BOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 29th February 1784, or from the 10 Maug Suddie to 9th Phaugun Sud. 1191.

Dr.

				Cr.		
To Balance due the 31st of January 1784, or 9 Maug Sud. 1191, as per Mr. Bristow's account —			51,02,165 13 11	By amount received as per the Accountant's treasury accountt - - - -		5,13,950 3 11
The amount of sundry articles not carried to his Excellency's debit - - -		19,00,441 11 5		By balance due the 29th February 1784, or 9 Phaugun Sud. 1191 - - - -		72,18,657 5 5
To Army Subsidy.						
For one brigade, according to the old establishm[t] - -	2,60,000 — —					
For one regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the new establishment -	25,000, — —					
For five regiments under Col[l] Sir J. Cumming, at R[s] 25,000 per Reg[t] per M[o] - -	1,25,000 — —					
For one company of artillery - -	20,000 — —					
	1,45,000 — —					
		4,30,000 — —				
			23,30,441 11 5			
Fyz[d] 16 Sun Sicca rupees -		— —	77,32,607 9 4	Fyz[d] 16 Sun Sicca rupees - -		77,32,607 9 4

Lucknow, 1st June 1784, or 13 Jeite Sud. 1911.

Errors excepted,
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Acct.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr.

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CSL

TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 31st of March 1784, or from the 10th of Phaugun Suddie to the 10 Cheyte Sud. 1191.

Dr				Cr	
To the Nabob Vizier.				By Fort William Presidency.	
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn — Lw Sa Rs	4,61,494 5 3			Paid the Paymaster General —	4,89,347 10 6
Debt batta, 5. 9. 3 per c.	24,382 10 3				
		4,37,111 11 0			
20 Sun Cort rups	61,750 0 0				
Deduct batta, 18. 3. 5 per c.	9,514 0 6				
		52,235 15 6			
			4,89,347 10 6		
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rups —		— —	4,89,347 10 6	Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rups —	4,89,347 10 6

Lucknow, 1st of June 1784, or 13 Jeite Sud. 1191.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,

Acct.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

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NABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 31st of March, or from the 10th of Phaugun Suddie to the 10th of Cheyte Suddie 1191.

Dr				Cr		
To balance due the 29th Feb. or 9th Phaugun Sud. 1191 —			72,18,657 5 5	By amount received, as per the Accountant's treasury account		4,83,347 10 6
To Army Subsidy.				By balance due 31st March 1784, or 10 Cheyte Suddie 1191		71,85,589 3 11
For one brigade, according to old establishment	2,60,000 0 0					
For one regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the new establishment	25,000 0 0					
For five regiments of sepoys and one company of artillery, under Col. Cumming	1,45,000 0 0					
		4,30,000 0 0				
To Mirza Saudit Ally's stipend for the month of March, at the rate of 3,00,000 per ann.		25,000 0 0				
To interest on Mr. Fraser's bond, one month on 1,91,935. 5. 2, at 8 per cent. per ann. being the rate at which at the Honourable Company have granted their bonds to Mr. Fraser		1,279 9 0				
			4,56,279 9 0			
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees		— —	76,74,936 14 5	Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees		76,74,936 14 5
Amount of Mr. Fraser's bond		1,91,935 5 2				
Deduct.						
The proportion of the receipts in this month, that the amount of the bond bears to the balance due by the Nabob 29th February		13,011 5 2				
Remains due on Mr. Fraser's bond the 31st March		— —	1,78,924 0 0	When the amount received for the sale of horses lately belonging to the 1st regiment of cavalry can be ascertained, his Excellency will receive credit for the same.		
Amount of army donation		10,50,000 0 0				
Deduct.						
The proportion of the receipts in this month that the amount of the donation bears to the balance due by the Vizier the 29th Feb.		71,178 0 0				
Remains due on account the army donation the 31st March		— —				
			9,78,822 0 0			

Lucknow, 1st June 1784, or 13th of the Jeite Suddie 1191.

E. E.

(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accounts.

A true Copy.
E. Hay, Secy.

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TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 30th of April 1784, or from the 11th Cheyte Suddie to the 11th Byfaack Sud. 1191.

Dr. Cr.

To the Nabob Vizier.						By Fort William Presidency.					
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn, Lw. Sa. Rs.	7,28,196	12	9			Remitted to the Presidency bills of exchange for - - - - Ca. Sa. Rs.	5,00,000	0	0		
Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per Ct.	38,473	9	1			Hoondeaun 5½ per Ct.	27,500	0	0		
			6,89,723	3	8				5,27,500	0	0
20 Sun CRs. - -	87,000	0	0			Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per Ct.	27,869	15	9	4,99,630	0 3
Deduct Batta 18. 3. 5 per Ct.	13,405	5	10							5,30,000	0 0
			73,595	10	2	Paid the Paymaster General - - - - -					
						Paid Major Sands, Paymaster Governor General's Detachment					
			7,63,318	13	10	Lw. Sa. Rs.	99,750	0	0		
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn, by Major Sands, Paymaster Governor General's Detachment - - Lw. Rs.	99,750	0	0			Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per Ct.	5,270	3	3		
Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per Ct.	5,270	3	3							94,479	12 9
			94,479	12	9	Paid Mr. J. P. Scott, in part of the Honourable Board's orders in his favour - - - Lw. Sa. Rs.	75,000	0	0		
Received from Lolla Butchrauje - - Lw. Sa. Rs.	3,00,000	0	0			Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per Ct.	3,961	8	10		
Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per Ct.	15,850	3	6							71,037	7 2
			2,84,149	12	6	Paid Mr. Thomas his pay, &c. as Surgeon, for February, March, and April, at Ca. Sa. Rs. 1,250 per mo. -			3,750	0	0
Received from Fyzoola Cawn through Gopaul Dofs -	4,50,000	0	0			Do. Mr. Wombwell, Accountant, his salary, &c. from 1st December, to 30th April, at 2,600 per mo. -			13,000	0	0
Received from the Nabob's treasury - - -	50,000	0	0			Do. Mr. Cowper his salary, &c. from the 1st November to the 29th February - - - -	1,600	0	0		
	5,00,000	0	0			Travelling charges to Calcutta -	1,200	0	0		
Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per Ct.	26,417	0	9						2,800	0	0
			4,73,582	15	3	Do. Mr. Swainston his travelling charges - - -			1,200	0	0
Received Bills of Exchange on Calcutta - - -	5,00,000	0	0			Do. Mr. Gregory his salary for Jan. and Feb.	800	0	0		
Hondeaun 5½ per Ct.	27,500	0	0			Travelling charges - - -	1,200	0	0		
	5,27,500	0	0						2,000	0	0
Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per Ct.	27,869	15	9			Do. Mr. Hill his salary, Dec. to Feb. -	900	0	0		
			4,99,630	0	3	Travelling charges - - -	1,200	0	0		
									2,100	0	0
Received from Almas Ally Cawn - Lw. Sa. Rs.	8,00,000	0	0			Do. Mr. S. Middleton's salary, Dec. to Feb.	900	0	0		
Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per Ct.	42,267	4	5			Travelling charges - - -	1,200	0	0		
			7,57,732	11	7				2,100	0	0
					28,72,894	2 2	Do. Mr. Neave's salary, Jan. and Feb. -	600	0	0		
						Travelling charges - - -	1,200	0	0		
									1,800	0	0
						Do. Mr. Holt's salary, Feb. - - -	300	0	0		
						Travelling charges - - -	1,200	0	0		
									1,500	0	0
									30,250	0	0
						Add Batta 5 per Ct.			1,512	8	0
										31,762	8 0
						By the Nabob Vizier.					
						Paid Abdul Rheman Cawn - - - - - -				75,000	0 0
						Paid the Rohellas, Maug, Faugun, Cheyte. and Byfaac - -				20,526	0 0
											95,526 0 0
						By balance remaining in the treasury the 30th April 1784, or 11 Byfaac Suddie 1191. - - - - - - - -				—	—
											13,22,435 12 2
											15,50,458 6 0
Fyzd. 16 Sun Sicca Rupees	—	—			28,72,894	2 2	Fyzd. 16 Sun Sicca Rupees				— — 28,72,894 2 2

Lucknow, 1st June 1784, or 13 Jeyte Sud, 1191.
Errors excepted. J. WOMBWELL, Acct.

A true Copy.

(139)

NABOB VIZER in account with the Hon. Governor General & Council, from the 1 to the 30 of April 1784, or from the 11 of Cheyte Suddie to 11 of Byſack Sud, 1191.

Dr

To balance due the 31ſt March 1784, or 10 Cheyte Suddie 1191 -		— —	71,85,589 3 11
To Army Subſidy.			
For one brigade, according to the old eſtabliſhmt -	2,60,000 0 0		
For one regiment ſtationed at Lucknow, according to the new eſtabliſhment - -	25,000 0 0		
For five regiments of ſepoys, and one company of artillery, under Col. Sir J. Cumming -	1,45,000 0 0	4,30,000 0 0	
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.			
For the month of Apl, at 3,00,000 per annum - - -		25,000 0 0	
To Rohilla Stipends.			
Paid them for Maug, Phaugun, Cheyte, and Byſack - -		20,526 0 0	
To amount paid Abdul Rheman Cawn - - - - -		75,000 0 0	
To intereſt on Mr. Frazer's bond.			
One month on 1,78,924, the balance due on the bond the 31ſt March, at 8 per Ct per annum - - - - -		1,192 14 10	
			5,51,718 14 10
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees - -		— —	77,37,308 2 9
Balance due on Mr. Fraſer's Bond the 31ſt March - - -		1,78,924 0 0	
Deduct.			
The proportion of receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the amount due by the Nabob the 31ſt March - -		71,536 0 0	
Remains due on account of the bond the 30 Apl - -		— —	1,07,388 0 0
Balance due on account the army donation the 31ſt March -		9,78,822 0 0	
Deduct.			
The proportion of the receipts that the balance on acct the donation bears to the amount due by the Nabob 31 Mar. - -		3,91,346 0 0	
Remains due acct the donation the 30th Apl -		— —	5,87,476 0 0

Cr.

By amount received as per the accountant's treaſury account - -	28,72,894 2 2
By balance due the 30 Apl 84, or 11 Byſaak Sud, 1191. - -	48,64,414 0 7
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees -	77,37,308 2 9

When the ſum received for the ſale of the horſes lately belonging to the 1 regiment of cavalry can be aſcertained, his Excellency will receive credit for the ſame.

Lucknow, 1ſt June 1784, or 13 Jeite Suddie 1191.
Errors excepted.
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Acct.
A true Copy.
E. Hay, Secy.

142

TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1ſt to the 31ſt May 1784, from the 12 Byſaak Suddie to 12th Jate Suddie 1191.

Dr | Cr

To balance remaining in the treaſury the 30th April 1784, or 11th of Byſaak Suddie 1191 - -	—		15,50,458	6	—	By Fort William Preſidency.			
						Paid the Paymaſter General - - -		4,05,000	0 0
						Remitted Lieutt Prole, Depy Paymaſter late Bombay Dett - - -		2,66,849	4 6
To the Nabob Vizier.						Paid Mr. Scott, in part of the Honourable Boards orders in his favour Lw Sa Rs	1,70,000 0 0		
						Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per C.	8,981, 12 9	1,61,018	3 3
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn, by Major Sands, Paymaſter Governor General's detatchment - -	1,05,136	6 —				Paid the Governor General's order, in favor of Major Sands, for Durbar charges - - Lw Sa Rs	1,00,000 0 0		
For the Batta of 5. 9. 3 per cent. on the ſum of Fyzabad, of 6 Sa Sa Rs 4,70,296. 3. 3. the balance remaining in the treaſury the 31ſt May 1784; the Lucknow Sicca 1 Caube rupee being, by the orders of the Governor General, to be received at the ſame rate as the Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca rupees - -	26,233	11 3				Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per C -	5,283 6 6	94,716	9 6
			1,31,370	1 3		Paid Major Sands, Paymaſter Governor General's detatchment, by Hyder Beg Cawn - - -			
						Paid ditto, per the Governor General's Order - - Lw Sa Rs	1,00,000 0 0		
						Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per C.	5,283 6 6		
							94,716 9 6	1,99,852	15 6
						Paid Mr. Wombwell his ſalary, as Acct for May, Ca Sa Rs - -	2,600 0 0		
						Add. Batta 5 per Cent. -	130 0 0	2,730	0 0
						By the Nabob Vizier.			11,30,167 0 9
						Paid Abdul Rehman Cawn - - -		50,000	0 0
						Paid the Rohillas for Jeite - - -		5,131	8 0
									55,131 8 0
						By balance remaining in the treaſury 31 May 1784, or 12 Jeite Suddie 1191 - - -		4,70,296 3 3	11,85,298 8 9
						By ditto, for Batta of 5. 9. 3 per Contra -		26,233 11 3	
									4,96,529 14 6
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rupees -	—	—	16,81,828	7 3		Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rs - -		— —	16,81,828 7 3

Lucknow 1ſt June 1784, or 13th Jeite Sud. 1191.

(Errors excepted)

A true Copy.

E. HAY, Sec.

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GSL

D

To balance due the 30th April 1784, or 12 Byſaak Sud 1191 —				48,64,414	0 0
To Army Subſidy.					
For 1 brigade, according to the old eſtabliſh[t] —	2,60,000	0 0			
For 1 regiment ſtationed at Lucknow, according to the new eſtabliſhment — —	25,000	0 0			
For 5 regiments and 1 company of artillery under Colonel Sir John Cumming — — — — —	1,45,000	0 0			
			4,30,000	0 0	
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.					
For May, at the rate of 3,00,000 per annum — — —			25,000	0 0	
To Rohilla Stipends.					
Paid them for Jeite — — — — — —			5,131	8 0	
To amount paid Abdul Rheman Cawn — — —			50,000	0 0	
To Intereſt on Mr. Fraſer's Bond.					
One month on 1,07,388, the balance due on the bond the 30th April, at 8 per c. per a. — — — — —			715	14 8	
				5,10,847	6 8
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rupees — —			—	—	53,75,261 7 0
Balance due on Mr. Fraſer's bond the 30th April — —			1,07,388	0 0	
Deduct.					
The proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the amount due by the Nabob the 30th April — —			2,900	0 0	
Remains due on account Mr. Fraſer's bond the 31 May 1784			—	—	1,04,488 0 0
Balance due on account the army donation the 30 April —			5,87,476	0 0	
Deduct.					
The proportion of the receipts that the balance due on account the donation bears to the amount due by the Vizier the 30 April —			15,865	0 0	5,71,611 0 0

C

By amount received as per the Accountant's treaſury account — —	1,31,370	1 3
By balance due the 31 May 1784 or 12 Jeite Suddie 1191 — —	52,43,891	6 0
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rupees —	53,75,261	7 3

When the ſum received on account the ſale of the horſes lately belonging to the 1ſt regiment of cavalry can be aſcertained, his Excellency will receive credit for the ſame.

Lucknow, 1ſt June 1784, or 13th Jeite Suddie 1191.
Errors excepted.
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Acc[t].

A true Copy.
E Hay,
Secr.

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MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

STRACT of the Nabob Vizier's amended ACCOUNT of June, 1784,
from the 1st of February to the 31st of May 1784, or from the 10th of Maug Suddie to the 12th of Jette Suddie 1191.

												Cr
balance due the 31st of January 1784, or 9th Maug Sud. 1191, as per Mr. ristow's account	—	—	54,02,165	13	11	By amount received.						
amount of sundry articles not carried to his Excellency's debit	19,00,441	11	5			From Hyder Beg Cawn - Lw. Sa. Rs.	16,28,250	0	0			
						Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3. per ct.	86,027	0	10			
										15,42,222	15	2
To Army Subsidy.						20 Sun Cort. Rs.	1,48,750	0	0			
						Deduct Batta 18. 3. 5 per ct.	22,918	0	0			
										1,25,831	9	8
n 1st February to 31 May 1784, 4 months, at Rs. 4,30,000 per month	17,20,000	0	0									
										16,68,054	8	10
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.						From ditto, by Major Sands, Paym. Gov. General's Det.				1,05,136	6	0
						Ditto ditto ditto Lw. Rs.	99,750	0	0			
						Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per C.	5,270	3	3			
										94,479	12	9
n 1st March to 31st May 1784, 3 months, at 3,00,0000 per annum	75,000	9	0									
										1,99,616	2	9
To Rohilla Stipends.						From Almass Ally Cawn, by Col. Charles Morgan, - - - Ferd. Rs.	24,600	0	0			
						Deduct 1. 8. 6 per Ct.	371	0	0			
										24,229	0	0
them from 1st Maug to the end of Jeite 1191, 5 months, at 5. 131. 8 per	25,657	8	0			Etawa Rupees	75,400	0	0			
						Deduct Batta 4. 1. 3 per C.	2,954	6	9			
										72,445	9	3
										96,674	9	3
Amount paid Abdul Rheman Cawn	1,25,000	0	0			From Almass Ally Cawn - - - Lw. Sa. Rs.				8,00,000	0	0
						Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per C.				42,267	4	5
										7,57,732	11	7
nterest on Mr. Fraser's bond, to 31st May	3,188	6	6			From Lolla Butchrauje - - Lw. Sa. Rs.				3,00,000	0	0
						Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per C.				15,850	3	6
										2,84,149	12	6
						Bills of exchange on Calcutta Ca. Sa. Rs.	5,00,000	0	0			
						Hoondiaun 5½ per C.	27,500	0	0			
										5,27,500	0	0
						Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per C.				27,869	15	9
										4,99,630	0	3
						From Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, through Gopaul Doss - -				4,50,000	0	0
						From the Nabob Vizier's Treasury - - - -				50,000	0	0
						Lw. Sa. Rs. -				5,00,000	0	0
						Deduct Batta 5. 9. 3 per C. -				26,417	0	9
										4,73,582	15	3
						Short credited by Mr. Bristow in the month of January, on account a Tuncaw on the Sezawel of Ferookabad, sent to Mr. Melvell, Paymaster Col. Cumming's detachment - - - - - - - - -				1,887	10	2
						Batta of 5. 9. 3 per cent. on the sum of Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees, remaining in the Treasury the 31st May 1784, the Honourable the Governor General having ordered the Lucknow Sicca Haulee Rupee to be received as of equal value with the Fyzd. 16 Sun Sicca Rupee - - - - -				26,233	0	0
												40,07,562	1	10
						By balance remaining due the 31st of May 1784, or 12 Jeite Sud. 1191 - - - - - - - -				—	—	52,43,891	6	0
Fyzd. 16 Sun Sicca Rupees			92,51,453	7	0	Fyzd. 16 Sun Sicca Rupees						92,51,453	7	10

Lucknow, 20th June 1784, or 3d Assar Sud, 1191.
Errors excepted. J. WOMBWELL, Acct.

A true Copy.
E. Hay, Sec.

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COPY of a Letter from the Honourable the Governor General to Mr. John Wombwell, Accountant at Lucknow; dated 20th June 1784.

The Nabob Vizier having finally agreed to the adjuſtments in the account current betwixt him and the Honourable Company, as ſtated by Mr. Larkins, the Accountant General, I have now the pleaſure to ſend you an amended account current, brought up to the 31ſt May, under the ſeal of his Excellency, which I deſire you will depoſit amongſt the records of your department. I have alſo affixed my ſignature to a ſimilar account, which will be depoſited amongſt the records of the Vizier's government.

I muſt particularly recommend to you to prevent, as far as may be in your power, any differences ariſing betwixt the accounts of the Company and thoſe of his Excellency in future; for this purpoſe I deſire that you will monthly adjuſt your accounts with thoſe kept by the Vizier's officers, mutually interchanging them, with your ſignature affixed to that delivered by you, and the ſeal of the acting miniſter to the other.

A true Copy.
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Acc.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 13th July 1784.

The following report having been delivered by the Accountant General, on the accounts lately received from Lucknow, it was circulated, and the opinions of the members of the Board, as entered after it, was delivered on the queſtions, and ſubmitted in the report.

The Accountant General having lately received from the ſecretary the Lucknow accounts, with the order to inveſtigate and report on them, delivers in the following report accordingly.

The Accomptant General having lately received from the ſecretary the Lucknow accounts, with orders to inveſtigate and report on them, delivers in the following report accordingly.

ACCOMPTANT GENERAL's REPORT upon the Lucknow Accounts, from 31ſt January to 1ſt June 1784.

	Owde Siccas.
When the Governor General left the Preſidency, the accounts current of the Nabob's debt had been received from the late Reſident at his court to 1ſt February 1784. By theſe the Nabob was indebted to the Company in the ſum of - - - - -	54,02,165 13 11
But the Reſident not having adjuſted the Nabob's account current with the Accomptant General from the 30th April 1782, had not brought to account ſeveral ſums for which the Nabob ſhould have been charged, which have been ſince admitted by him, amounting to - -	19,00,441 11 5
Corrected amount of the Nabob's debt on 1ſt February 1784 -	73,02,607 9 4
The growing claims upon the Nabob between the 31ſt January, and 1ſt June 1784, amounted to - - - -	19,48,845 14 6
	92,51,453 7 10
The Governor General having received from the Nabob, between 31ſt January and 1ſt June 1784 - - -	40,07,562 1 10
The balance due from his Excellency to the Honourable Company on 1ſt June 1784, was - -	52,43,891 6 0

The

The Governor General having received from the Nabob between 31ſt January and 1ſt June 1784 - - - -		40,07,562 1 10
And having diſburſed the following ſums on the under-mentioned accounts:		
Advances to the army - -	24,99,479 15 2	
Remittances to the Preſidency -	4,99,630 0 3	
Charges at Lucknow - -	34,492 8 0	
Advances on account of the inveſtment to Mr. Scott	2,32,055 10 5	
Advances on account of the Nabob -	1,50,657 8 0	
Advances on account of durbar charges -	94,716 9 6	
		35,11,032 3 4
Remains balance in the Lucknow treaſury on the 1ſt June 1784		4,96,529 14 6

Fort William,
Accomptant General's Office, Errors excepted.
6th July 1784. (Signed) WM LARKINS,
Acct Genl.

The Accomptant General begs leave to obſerve to the Board, that the Accomptant to the Lucknow ſtation has adjuſted his account current of the Nabob's debt to the Company with the utmoſt circumſpection, which has led him to diſcover ſome errors that had intruded themſelves into the ſtatement which the Accomptant General had the honour to lay before the Board on the 9th of March, of theſe the Accomptant General will take proper notice; he has however to obſerve, that no ſum appears yet to have been charged to the Nabob's debit for the expence of the two riſſallahs of horſe, which returned with the Bombay detachment, one of which is ſtationed at Cawnpore, the other at Futty Ghur; this, it may be preſumed, has not taken place, from the Governor General's not having, at that time, agreed with the Nabob upon the monthly ſum with which his Excellency ſhould be charged for the expence of theſe troops, which are ſtationed for the defence of his dominions, from their croſſing the Jumma. It may be neceſſary to ſuggeſt this circumſtance to the Honourable the Governor General, leſt it ſhould eſcape his attention. The Accomptant General has alſo to requeſt the Honourable Board's determination on the following queſtion, which ſhould be communicated to the Honourable the Governor General, that his Excellency may be informed of the ſame; and to the Accomptant at Lucknow, that he may make the entry required thereof in the Vizier's account current.

Whether, as the Honourable Board were pleaſed to reſolve, on 24th June 1782, that the Vizier ſhould be credited for half the amount of the coſt of the horſes withdrawn from his ſervice, he may credit the Vizier at the ſame rate for the 524 horſes which were charged for as preſent by the account of the diſburſements of the Paymaſter to the late Bombay detachment, for the firſt month after that detachment was formed, which it may be preſumed was the number that were detached from the temporary brigade on this ſervice, theſe horſes then being the property of the Nabob?

(Signed) WM LARKINS,
Acct Genl.

Fort William,
Accomptant General's Office,
8th July 1784.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations 13th July 1784.

In circulation.

The ſecretary having this day received from the Accomptant General his promiſed report on the Nabob Vizier's account lately tranſmitted by Mr. Wombwell, the orders of the Members

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of the Board are requeſted on the queſtion ſubmitted by the Accomptant General in the laſt part of it.

Secret Department,
9th July 1784.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Secretary.

I am of opinion that the Vizier may be credited for half the amount of the coſt of horſes withdrawn from his ſervice, viz. 524 horſes.

(Signed) E. W.

I do not perfectly underſtand the queſtion, in the manner in which it is ſtated by the Accomptant General. The former reſolutions or orders of the Board on the ſubject of theſe horſes ſhould be brought before us, and then the whole might be tranſmitted to the Governor General, to ſettle with the Vizier, after hearing the arguments or objections of his miniſters.

(Signed) J M^cP.

I ſhould ſuppoſe this ſubject does not preſs, and I very much diſlike any thing being ſent in circulation. I deſire the papers relating to the ſubject may be laid before the Board at the next meeting, and will then give my opinion.

Chinſura,
10th July 1784.

(Signed) J. S.

The Board referring to the proceedings in the public department on the 24th of June 1782, obſerve that it was then agreed to give the Vizier credit for half the amount of the original coſt of the horſes belonging to the regiments of cavalry which were formerly ſtationed in his Excellency's dominions, beyond the line of guarantee, but which were lately returned within the provinces. It is therefore now agreed that the Vizier ſhall have credit at the ſame rate, for the horſes belonging to the firſt regiment of cavalry detached on ſervice to the Weſt of India.

Lucknow, 20th June 1784.

To Edward Wheler, Eſquire, &c. Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

The Nabob Vizier having finally agreed to the adjuſtments in the account current betwixt him and the Honourable Company, as ſtated by Mr. Larkins, the Accomptant General, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the acting miniſter this day preſented to me an amended account, under the ſeal of the Vizier, brought up to the 31ſt of May, which I have delivered to Mr. Wombwell, the Accomptant at this place, to be depoſited amidſt the records of his department. I have alſo affixed my ſignature to a ſimilar account, which will be depoſited amongſt the records of the Vizier's government.

The accounts thus ſettled and interchanged were drawn out in the Perſian language; but Mr. Wombwell will forward with his official monthly account an Engliſh abſtract of the Vizier's account with the Company from the 1ſt February to 31ſt May laſt, which correſponds with the Perſian account interchanged betwixt the Company and me.

I beg leave to apologize to you for the delay which has been made by Mr. Wombwell in tranſmitting to you the monthly accounts, as they were detained from time to time in expectation of this adjuſtment being completed.

It

It is neceſſary that I ſhould obſerve, that this adjuſtment is independent of the claims which the Vizier has ſubmitted to you on account of his loſs by batta, and of unauthorized appropriations of his payments to the late Reſident. The former of theſe has been fully repreſented to you in my letter of the 14th inſtant; the latter was mentioned in my letter of the 5th April, and being now under inveſtigation will be more particularly ſtated to you hereafter. His Excellency will ſubmit to your deciſion on both theſe claims; but it is neceſſary that I ſhould here expreſs to you his deſire that this adjuſtment may not be conſidered as precluding his right to any redreſs, to which, from the caſes themſelves, you may think him entitled.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

P. S. As the differences which are thus adjuſted have been accumulating for ſeveral years, they have of courſe become involved in a conſiderable degree of intricacy, inſomuch that I believe the Vizier and his miniſters have acquieſced in admitting our claims, more from a ſpirit of accommodation, and a reliance on our accuracy, proved in a clear comprehenſion of each article, than from their own conviction of their propriety. I have long made theſe claims a particular object of my attention; and as I have not the ſmalleſt doubt of their propriety, I ſtrongly recommended this adjuſtment to the Vizier and his miniſters; they have acquieſced, but their acquieſcence may perhaps be entirely aſcribed to my being on the ſpot, ſince all the endeavours which we have uſed to effect this adjuſtment for ſome years paſt through the Reſident have failed. I conſider this therefore as an important point gained, both becauſe it ſubſtantiates claims of the Company to ſo conſiderable an amount, and becauſe it obviates all future diſputes on the ſubject betwixt us and the Vizier.

That no ſimilar ſource of diſpute may hereafter ariſe, I have directed Mr. Wombwell to adjuſt and ſettle his accounts at the end of every month with the acting miniſter of the Vizier, and to interchange them under their reſpective ſeals and ſignatures.

A true Copy.
E. HAY,
Secy.

Lucknow, June 20th 1784.

Edward Wheler, Eſquire. &c. Council, at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with your directions, I have enquired into the nature of the charges preferred againſt Almaſs Ally Khan, in Mr. Briſtow's letter to the Board of the 4th October laſt.

And conceiving that the faireſt and beſt way of coming at the truth of theſe matters was, to take the evidence of ſuch gentlemen as were capable, from ſituation, of giving me the moſt authentic information, I applied to Colonel Ironſide, Colonel Sir John Cumming, and Lieutenant James Anderſon; copies of whoſe letters, together with mine to them, I have the honour to enclose you.

You will doubtleſs ſee the propriety of calling upon Colonel Morgan for his information, by putting the ſame queſtions to him as I have done to Colonel Ironſide and Colonel Sir John Cumming.

I ſhall avoid giving an opinion myſelf, as, on the ſuppoſition of your calling upon Colonel Morgan, the ſubject would not be completely before me; but whatever may be the reſult of your ſentiments upon the whole ſubject taken together, I deſire to be favoured with them as early as poſſible, as well as with the reſolution which you may paſs in conſequence.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
and moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

COPY

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COPY of a Letter from the Governor General to Colonel Ironſide, commanding the Troops in the Field.

Lucknow, 16th May 1784.

Sir,

The Board having referred to me for my enquiry a charge preferred by Mr. Briſtow againſt Almaſs Ally Cawn, of having entertained a deſign of rebelling againſt the Nabob Vizier his maſter, and of ſeizing the artillery at Caunpore during the interval of the relief of the brigade about the cloſe of the laſt year, I requeſt that you will inform me whether any thing paſſed within your knowledge or obſervation which appeared to have a relation to ſuch a deſign, or to prove it.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

The ſame letter was written to Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Cummings, commanding at Futty Ghur.

COPY of a Letter to Mr. James Anderſon, Reſident with Scindia.

Lucknow, 16th May 1784.

Dear Sir,

It appears from the letters which Mr. David Anderſon wrote to Mr. Briſtow, under date the that he entertained ſome ſuſpicions of an improper correſpondence being carried on at that time betwixt Scindia, or Cheyt Sing, and Almaſs Ally Cawn. I deſire you will inform me if any further facts have come to your knowledge tending to corroborate theſe ſuſpicions, or to ſhew that this correſpondence, if it then exiſted, was afterwards continued; and I muſt particularly require you to give your opinion, formed on your own obſervation, whether any ſuch correſpondence or improper connection ſubſiſted in or about the month of December laſt, when the brigade at Cawnpore was relieved.

I am, dear Sir, &c. &c.

A true Copy. (Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General.

Lucknow, 27th May 1784.

Honourable Sir,

I have received your commands of the 16th inſtant, directing me to inform you "whether any "thing paſſed within my knowledge or obſervation which appeared to have relation to a deſign "ſaid to have been entertained by Almaſs Ally Cawn, of rebelling againſt the Nawab Vizier his "maſter, and of ſeizing the artillery at Cawnpore during the interval of the relief of the brigades "(about the cloſe of the laſt year) or to prove the ſame."

To theſe orders I ſhould have paid immediate obedience, but that I was obliged to ſend for the public letters on this ſubject to Cawnpore, and ſince then to get them tranſcribed.

The copies of them are finiſhed, and I now proceed to the communication of what came to my knowledge relative to that deſign.

While I was at Benares, on the march to Cawnpore, I received a letter from the Engliſh Reſident at the Vizier's court, dated the 21ſt of December laſt marked in the Appendix No. 1.) and encloſing the ſeveral papers, marked in the ſame Appendix No. 2.

In conſequence of the Reſident's apprehenſions, thus conveyed to me, I repaired to Chunar Gur to procure a ſupply of ammunition; and obtained from Colonel Blair eighty thouſand ball cartridges,

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tridges, which I diſpatched to meet the brigade at Allahabad, as will be ſeen in the letters No. 3 and 4 of the Appendix.

No 5 contains my anſwer to Mr. Briſtow's notification to me of the ſuppoſed defection, and of the meaſures I had taken in conſequence.

The contents of No. 6 and 7 comprize advice from Colonel James Morgan to the eldeſt officers preſent with the third brigade, of the intelligence communicated to him by the Reſident at Lucknow concerning Almaſs; and information from the officer then commanding at Cawnpore to Colonel Morgan, of the meaſures taken for the ſecurity of that ſtation.

An addreſs from me to General Stibbert, in the next No. 8, delivers my opinion reſpecting Almaſs's diſaffection, according to the appearances at that time.

No. 9 comprehends the reaſon for Colonel Morgan not giving earlier notice of the intelligence he had received regarding Almaſs.

A letter from the Reſident, in reply to my anſwer of the 28th of December, marked No. 10, declares his apprehenſions of Almaſs's ill intentions being then at an end.

In No. 11 is contained the advice of Iſhmael Beg, Aumil of Allahabad, to the commanding officer then preſent with the brigade, not to move towards Cawnpore without a reinforcement.

Conſonant to this advice followed the order from me to Captain Dennis, marked No. 12.

No. 13. is a letter from Major M'Clary, commanding at Cawnpore, dated the 3d of January, expreſſing that no diſturbances then exiſted, and his opinion of Almaſs's intentions.

In conformity to this opinion, I addreſſed the two letters, No. 14, to the General and Major M'Clary, directing the latter to proceed to join his own corps on the arrival of the third brigade at Cawnpore.

Immediately, Sir, on receipt of your orders of the 16th inſtant, I requeſted Major Dunn, to whom the command at Cawnpore immediately devolved, on the removal of the ſecond brigade from thence, to acquaint me with what he knew concerning the revolt of Almaſs. No. 15 is his anſwer to that requiſition.

The laſt number, 16, compriſes the orders iſſued at Cawnpore, from the 17th of December 1783 to the 28th of the ſame month.

With the utmoſt conſideration and reſpect,
I am,
Honourable Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) G. IRONSIDE,
Colonel.

APPENDIX to the Letter of the Colonel of the Third Brigade, in anſwer to the Enquiries concerning the Defection of Almaſs Ally Cawn.

(Copy) No. 1.

To Colonel Gilbert Ironſide, commanding the 3d Brigade.

Sir,

In conſequence of a letter I addreſſed to Colonel James Morgan on the 10th inſtant, he ordered Major M'Clary to return to Cawnpore with his regiment to reinforce the troops at that ſtation. The conduct of Almaſs Ally Cawn ſince that period has given us further reaſon to conſider our ſuſpicions of his diſaffection well-founded; after the meaſures which have been adopted, I entertain litttle apprehenſion of any immediate bad conſequences. Indeed I never conceived that Almaſs

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Ally Cawn would raſhly make an attack upon either Cawnpore or Futty Ghur, while the troops at thoſe ſtations were collected in force. But the ſuſpicious conduct of this Aumil rendered it a meaſure of abſolute neceſſity to reinforce the weak guard at Cawnpore as well for the protection of the magazine, artillery, &c. as to enable Colonel Sir John Cumming to act with vigour, and without dividing his force. Should Almaſs Ally Cawn withdraw his allegiance, and, as was the caſe laſt year only, recall his Naibs from the diſtricts under his charge, leaving the country in a ſtate of anarchy, he could not, in my opinion, make any ſtand againſt the Company's forces now in the Doab; but were he to quit the Vizier's dominions, it would, in the event, be neceſſary to have a conſiderable body of troops on the ſpot, to preſerve the peace of the countries he might evacuate, and to eſtabliſh the authority of the new Aumils: Theſe are additional reaſons for ſtrengthening the Cawnpore ſtation. I muſt beg leave to recommend to your conſideration the probable good effect that your ſpeedy arrival at that place would produce.

I have the honour to be

Your very obedient humble Servant,

Lucknow,
21ſt December 1783.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) R. E. Roberts,
Secy.

No. 2.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to Colonel James Morgan; dated Lucknow, 10th December 1783.

As I have ſtrong reaſons to doubt the loyalty of Almaſs Ally Cawn, I am very apprehenſive that he may ſeize the opportunity which the departure of the brigade from Cawnpore preſents to him, of throwing off his allegiance, and poſſibly make ſome attempt to poſſeſs himſelf of the artillery and ſtores left at that ſtation. I therefore requeſt you will favour me with your opinion, whether you think the force now left at Cawnpore, under the command of Major Dunn, is ſufficient to enable that officer, ſhould Almaſs actually harbour any ſuch deſign, to defend himſelf till reinforcements may arrive from the ſtations of Lucknow, Kyrabad, and Salone, or from Colonel Sir John Cumming's detachment? And, ſuppoſing Almaſs might bring with him to the attack, as I believe he readily might, a body of troops, artillery, &c. agreeable to the incloſed ſtatement, if you are of opinion that Major Dunn's force is inſufficient: I am further to requeſt you will direct ſuch an augmentation to be made to it from your brigade, as may effectually ſecure him againſt any hoſtile attempt from the quarter above-mentioned till the arrival of Colonel Ironſide.

I ſhould have addreſſed you earlier on this ſubject, but it was only to-day the intelligence reached me; from which I am led particularly to think the defection of Almaſs probable. I hope, indeed, the beſt; but it is nevertheleſs in common prudence neceſſary to guard againſt every poſſible contingency, at the ſame time that the appearance of ſuſpicion or diſtruſt on the part of government with reſpect to his good faith, might tend to confirm Almaſs in his evil deſigns, and accelerate a meaſure which is at preſent perhaps only in contemplation. I dare ſay you will agree with me in opinion, that in recommending the utmoſt vigilance to the commanding officer at Cawnpore, &c. it is highly proper the motives inducing theſe precautions ſhould be kept as ſecret as poſſible.

Statement

Statement of Almaſs Ally Cawn's Troops.

With whom.	Horſe.	Foot.	Artillery.
Toberam, and Tewaram, Foujdars of Etya —	800	1,600	5
Shaick Azim o' Deen, Do. Ackberabad Sevendſa —	200	400	
Taukoor Doſs — Do. Shorah —	500	1,000	4
Seetul Perraud, — Do. Coreh —	500	1,000	5
Jeſſing Roy, Aumil of Piphoond — —	200	1,000	2
Huſſen Cawn, Jugdenpoor, Aſſarah, &c. —	200	1,000	4
Huſſen Buxſh Chele, Foujdar Futtepoor —	400	100	2
At Meha Gunge — — — —	650		
At Talgong — — —	1,400	1,700	18–4 large.
	4,850	8,700	40
With Almaſs at Lucknow — —	150	300	
Total —	5,000	9,000	40

N. B. 20 pieces of the above artillery belonging to the Nabob.
20 Do. — Do. — to Almaſs

This ſtatement was tranſmitted to Colonel Morgan by the Reſident, under date the 27th Auguſt 1783, and no particular account of any changes has been ſince received. But the Reſident underſtands Almaſs has called in ſome of the out ſtations. Since he went himſelf to his diſtricts, nine hundred Turkſowars have joined him, in addition, from Lucknow, and he has alſo raiſed, by his own authority, two troops of the Company's diſbanded cavalry.

No. 2.

Mr. Briſtow to Colonel Sir John Cumming, dated 11th December 1783.

I encloſe, for your information, a copy of a letter I have addreſſed to Colonel Morgan.

No. 2.

Colonel Sir John Cumming in Reply, dated Futtegur, 13th December 1783.

I am favoured with your letter of the 11th current, incloſing a copy of your letter to Colonel Morgan, together with a ſtatement of Almaſs's forces.

If you think there be immediate danger to the magazine, &c. at Cawnpore, and in caſe Colonel Morgan have not, in conſequence of your information, either left a reinforcement, or halted himſelf near Cawnpore, in my opinion, the moſt eligible mode would be to order the regiment at Kyrabad thither immediately. Half the regiment at Lucknow might march thither alſo, and as ſoon as Colonel Ironſide arrives the people might return to their ſtations.

For my own part, I will hold the troops here in readineſs to march the moment I receive certain intelligence that Almaſs is drawing his troops together with a hoſtile intention. I will alſo in that event order Colonel Knudſon to join me by forced marches.

No. 2.

Major M'Clary to Mr. Briſtow; dated Cawnpore, 19th December 1783.

I know not yet what the Aumil's intentions are, but this is certain, that he is collecting his forces from every quarter, under the ſpecious plea of muſtering them. As I ſhould highly experience the want of artillerymen, in caſe of any attack on this place, I have wrote to Sir John Cumming,

Cumming, requeſting that a detachment may be ſent down with all expedition, having at preſent only a few laſcars to work the guns.

Should it appear to you the Aumil has hoſtile intentions, I think that the two companies of Major Scott's regiment, now on their march to Lucknow, might be ordered to join me, as alſo three or four from the Kyrabad or Lucknow ſtations, as Major Dunn has above two companies detached, and I have nearly one. Should the Aumil draw this way apparently hoſtile, I mean to quit the cantonments, carrying with me the park and magazine, and move to a place near the Cawnpore old lines, where I ſhall be enabled to withſtand his attack, and any attempt to preſerve ſo ſtraggling a place as thoſe cantonments would be uſeleſs, impracticable and divide my force.—It is neceſſary that the dawk between this and Lucknow ſhould be more expeditious.

No. 2.

Mr. Briſtow to Major M'Clary; dated Lucknow, 20th December 1783.

I am favoured with your letters of the 17th and 19th inſtant.

In caſe Colonel Morgan ſhould not have furniſhed you with a liſt of the Aumil's troops, I have the pleaſure to incloſe you one. The intelligence you convey to me of his collecting them under the pretence of muſter is very ſuſpicious, as their ſervices at the preſent ſeaſon of the year are required in ſecuring the collections, and the meaſure is unprecedented. As the Reſident's guard has Golahandazes attached to it, I have preferred requeſting Captain M'Leod to proceed to Cawnpore with all expedition, and called upon Lieutenant Wroughton, with the two companies under his command to march along with him. They have my requiſition to obey your orders.

The arms of Captain M'Leod's battalion being in a very bad ſtate, and not fit for ſervice, I requeſt you will order the number requiſite to be ſerved him from the magazine at Cawnpore.

I have, at the recommendation of the Colonels Morgan and Cummings, requeſted Major Cook will reinforce you with one battalion from his regiment.—I have attended to your intimation concerning the dawk, and I beg you will alſo follow proper meaſures with the Munſhee at Cawnpore, to oblige his people to do their duty.

True Copies.
(Signed) J. NEAVE,
Aſſiſtant to the Reſident at
the Vizier's Court.

A true Copy.
(Signed) R. E. Roberts,
Secy.

(Copy) No. 3.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Ironſide to General Stibbert; dated Chunar Gur, December 27th 1783.

My preſence at this place is occaſioned by advices received yeſterday from the Reſident at the Vizier's court, of the apprehended defection of Almaſs Ally Cawn, who, under pretence of muſtering his troops (an unprecedented tranſaction with him) is collecting a conſiderable force within no great diſtance of Cawnpore: At the requiſition of the Vizier, he informs me, parties of our ſepoys are moving from ſeveral ſtations, for the protection of the cantonments and magazine at that place.

The moment I received Mr. Briſtow's letter, I haſtened to Chunar Gur, in order to obtain and expedite a ſupply of ball ammunition, ſufficient for our uſe, in caſe the inſurrection prove real, and in conſequence of my requiſition to that effect, Colonel Blair will diſpatch in a light boat to-morrow forty thouſand ball cartridges; that is about twenty rounds per man, to Allahabad. The officer who has charge of this ammunition is directed to haſten it to the brigade with the utmoſt

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utmoſt expedition. Forty thouſand more are to follow the enſuing day, under charge of a conductor, with ſimilar inſtructions. Thus accelerated, they will meet the brigade much about the time it has croſſed the Ganges; for its further tranſportation by land I have ordered carriages to be prepared.

In caſe any actual ſervice be expected, I ſhall demand the ammunition alſo of the ſecond brigade, who can be ſupplied from hence on their way down; nor ſhall I heſitate to call upon the Kelladar of Allahabad, for any light field cannon he may have in the magazine of that fortreſs.

In the like event, the relief of the troops at Allahabad muſt be for the preſent poſtponed.

A true Extract.

(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS, Secy.

No. 4.

Chunar Gur, 27th December 1783.

Colonel Blair, commanding at Chunar.

Sir,

The Reſident at the Vizier's Court having adviſed me of diſturbances not unlikely to happen, from ſome hoſtile preparations of Almaſs Ally Cawn, who is ſaid to be aſſembling a conſiderable force near Cawnpoor; and as there is no more ammunition with the 3d brigade than five rounds per man, for the mere purpoſe of the march, I am under the neceſſity of requeſting a ſupply of ball muſquet cartridges, to the amount of forty thouſand (or fifty barrels) from the magazine under your command, to proceed immediately in a light boat to Allahabad, under charge of Captain Cow, an officer of the 3d regiment, and with the utmoſt expedition; and alſo of another ſupply of forty thouſand of the ſame, to follow in another light boat, as ſoon as it can be prepared, under care of ſome European, either officer or conductor, in order to accelerate its paſſage. Provided this ammunition be not wanted at Allahabad, it ſhall be immediately returned from thence; but ſhould it come in demand, a proper indent, on emergency, will in that caſe be tranſmitted to you officially, to authorize the delivery.

For your information and guidance, ſuppoſing the intended inſurrection to be real, I ſhall do myſelf the honour to leave with you a tranſcript of the intelligence received from Mr. Briſtow, accompanied by a ſtatement of the forces which Almaſs Ally Cawn has under his command.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. IRONSIDE,
Colonel.

A true Copy.
(Signed) R. E. Roberts, Secy.

No. 5.

Chunar Ghur, December 28, 1783.

To John Briſtow, Eſquire, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

Sir,

I have been favoured by your letters of the 21ſt and 22d inſtant, adviſing me of the apprehended defection of Almaſs Ally Cawn. To me, who am little converſant in the politics of the Durbar, the intelligence conveyed, I muſt confeſs, gave no inconſiderable degree of ſurpriſe; becauſe I cannot reconcile to reaſon the exiſtence of a power, in the ſervant of a Government, ſo immediately and imminently dangerous to that Government itſelf; but for want of that knowledge, I am perhaps no competent judge of ſuch a contingency.

The moment, however, after I was favoured with your letter, I haſtened to this place, in order to obtain and expedite a ſupply of ball ammunition ſufficient for our uſe, in caſe the inſurrection prove more than imaginary; for five rounds per man only were brought with us, for the mere

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mere purpoſe of the march. Accordingly I have this day accelerated from hence forty thouſand ball cartridges to meet the brigade at Allahabad. An additional ſupply of forty thouſand more will be diſpatched by Colonel Blair to-morrow. Provided any ſerious ſervice be actually expected, I ſhall not heſitate to call upon the Kelladar at Allahabad, for any light field cannon, with the ammunition attached to it, which he may have in that fortreſs. This demand will be made on an emergency, juſtified by the occaſion; but I muſt entreat, if you pleaſe, that you will nevertheleſs obtain the ſanction of the Vizier for that requiſition.

The late wet weather having augmented the burthen of our camp equipage, the progreſs of the troops within theſe few days has been ſlow. You may be aſſured, however, that they will proceed to their deſtination with all conſiſtent expedition.

I am, &c.

A true Copy.

(Signed) R. E. Robert, Secry.

(Signed) G. IRONSIDE, Coll.

No. 6.

EXTRACT of a letter from Colonel James Morgan to Major William Watſon, Commanding Officer, Camp. Third Brigade, dated Camp, December 28th, 1783, 8 P. M.

" Some time ago I wrote to Major M'Clary, who commands at Cawnpore, to give Colonel " Ironſide every information neceſſary upon his entering into the Dewab; and I likewiſe recom- " mend it to you to give him the information when you ſhall have croſſed the river, that you " may have every intelligence to enable you to judge of the propriety of marching up on that " ſide, or of re-croſſing at Currah, as Mr. Briſtow, the Reſident at Lucknow, has informed me " that he has ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe that Almaſs, the Aumil of Etayah and Coſah Diſtricts, may " be troubleſome."

A true Extract.

(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS, Secry.

No. 7.

To Colonel James Morgan, &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that in conſequence of my requiſition to Sir John Cumming for a few artillery men, he has thought proper to ſend me 20 Europeans and 40 Laſcars, under the command of a ſubaltern officer.

Mr. Briſtow has alſo, in conſequence of my requeſt to him for a few companies (if he deemed the Aumil hoſtile) ſent me a battalion from Khyrabad, Captain M'Leod's corps, and two companies of the third regiment, under command of Lieutenant Wroughton. This force I conſider to be unneceſſary, as the Aumil does not appear to me to entertain any deſign dangerous to our government.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. M'CLARY, Com[e] at Cawnpore.

A true Copy.

Cawnpore, 27th Dec. 1783.

(Signed) H. Lloyd, Secry. to Col. Morgan.

(Signed) R. E. Roberts, Secry.

No. 8.

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No. 8.

Mirzapore, 29th December, 1783.

To General Stibbert, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

I adviſed you on the 27th inſtant of the intelligence I had received from the Reſident at the Vizier's Court, concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn, and of the meaſures I had in conſequence purſued.

After ſeeing all the ammunition diſpatched from Chunar Ghur, I quitted that place myſelf, and ſhall rejoin the troops at Allahabad.

I do not conceive the apprehenſions regarding Almaſs Ally Cawn are become realized. An officer who left Allahabad yeſterday has informed me, that no notice of diſturbances at Cawnpore had reached Allahabad when he left it.

The return of Major M'Clary's regiment to Cawnpore, by order of Colonel Morgan, together with a battalion from Kyrabad, a few companies from Lucknow, and ſome artillery from Futty Ghur, diſpatched to the ſame place, at the deſire of the Reſident, will probably keep every thing quiet, and defeat any intention of Almaſs Ally Cawn, admitting that he has really formed any, to poſſeſs himſelf of the magazine and ſtores there, during the relief of the brigades.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. IRONSIDE,
Col.

A true Copy.
(Signed) R. E. Roberts,
Secry.

No. 9.

To Major William Watſon, commanding in Camp, Third Brigade.

Sir,

I am favoured with your letter of the 29th inſtant, and beg leave to refer you to my former letters, in reſpect to the boats, and the ground I thought beſt for you to encamp on.

Incloſed I have ſent for your ſatisfaction, a copy of a letter I have received from Major M'Clary, relative to Almaſs Ally Cawn's diſpoſition. My reaſons for not mentioning to you any thing of the matter were, that I did not give credit to the reports I have heard of it, and did not chooſe to give alarm.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MORGAN,
Col.

December 30th 1783.
Camp, Muti Ranca Talone.

A true Copy.
(Signed) R. E. Roberts, Secry.

No. 10.

To Colonel Gilbert Ironſide, commanding the Third Brigade.

Lucknow, 2d January, 1784.

Sir,

I am honoured with your letters of the 22d and 28th ult. I beg leave to offer my thanks for your attention to the intelligence I communicated to you concerning Almaſs Ally Cawn.

The meaſures I recommended for the defence of the Cawnpore ſtation have been attended with the deſired effect; and I am aſſured by Major M'Clary, that he is under no apprehenſion of an attack. In conſequence of his advices, I have requeſted him to order back the Reſident's guard; and

and at the requiſition of Colonel Morgan, I have alſo deſired he would direct the two companies of the third regiment to proceed to their ſtation. The ſituation of affairs between Almaſs and this Government is ſtill the ſame; but I am under no apprehenſion of your meeting with any oppoſition on your march.

I am, &c.

A true Copy. (Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
(Signed) R. E. Roberts, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.
Secry.

No. 11.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Major William Watſon to Major Roberts; dated at Allahabad, January 2d, 1784.

"Iſhmael Beg recommends my writing to Major M'Clary, to ſend a regiment and ſix guns "to meet us about 20 coſs from Cawnpore."

EXTRACT of a Letter from Major William Watſon to Colonel Ironſide; dated at Allahabad, January 3d, 1784.

"As I heard Major Lucas's regiment was (ſome days ago) at Benares, I have wrote to him to "join with all convenient expedition; for Iſhmael Beg recommended it to me not to march with "only one regiment, but rather to ſend for a regiment to meet us from Cawnpore, with ſome "artillery; but that does not ſeem to me at all neceſſary, nor, I believe, in reality, does he."

EXTRACT of a Letter from Major William Watſon to Major Roberts; dated Cawnpore, January 23d, 1784.

"One battalion of the ninth regiment (Major Cook's) came here when the alarm was about "Almaſs, and has remained here ever ſince. Captain Douglas commands the battalion."

True Extract.
(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS,
Secy.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Ironſide to General Stibbert; dated Allahabad, 3d January, 1784.

"Encloſed I tranſmit copy of a letter from Major M'Clary to Colonel Morgan, in conſequence "of which I ſhall order the ammunition brought from Chunar to be returned thither."

A true Extract.
(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS,
Secy.

No. 12.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Major Roberts to Captain Robert Dennis, commanding at Parroſſu; dated Allahabad, January 4th, 1784.

Colonel Ironſide directs me to acquaint you, that it is his deſire you do remain with your battalion at your preſent ſtation until you receive further inſtructions; for he thinks it proper to carry the regiment he intended to leave here half way, or as far as Currah, with him, until the arrival of

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of the brigade at Cawnpore, when that regiment will be returned to this ſtation, and your battalion be relieved, in conformity to whatever orders you have received from the commanding officer of your own brigade.

A true Copy.
(Signed) R. E. ROBERTS,
Secy.

No. 13.

(Copy) To Major William Watſon, commanding the Third Brigade.

Sir,

I have the honour to receive your letter of the 30th ultimo, and in reply, to inform you, that at preſent not any real diſturbance exiſts. The Aumil of the Doab, Almaſs Ally Cawn, is ſuppoſed, from his conduct, to have refractory intentions to the Vizier's government; but in my opinion, only ſo far as to lead him to quit the country. At any rate, ſhould he have hoſtile intentions, and draw near this ſtation, my force is ſufficient to repel any attack he may make. At preſent his chief force is twenty-five coſs to the northward of this ſtation, and there is not any of conſequence between Allahabad and this place. Should any particular tranſaction take place, notice will be given you with all expedition.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. M'CLARY.

Cawnpore,
January 3d, 1784.

A true Copy.
R. E. Roberts.

(Copy) No, 14.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Ironſide to General Stibbert; dated Allahabad, 5th January, 1784.

In my letter of the 3d inſtant, I adviſed you, that in conſequence of an addreſs from Major M'Clary to Colonel Morgan, of which I encloſed a copy, adviſing of there not being the ſmalleſt appearance of diſturbances likely to be raiſed by Almaſs Ally Cawn, it was my intention to return the ammunition I had * near diſpatched from Chunar Gur to that place; but being now informed by Iſhmael Beg, and papers of intelligence, that the Aumil ſtill keeps his force collected together in the neighbourhood of Rampoor; and that he has been diſtributing ammunition to his troops, I have altered that intention, and ſhall take one half of the cartridges with me, and leave the other half here for the uſe of the 14th regiment of ſepoys, which I have directed, conformably to your inſtructions, to relieve the battalions of the 2d brigade at this place, and at Salone. The leaving ammunition here is the more neceſſary, as the guard in the fort of Choumdee is continually threatened by a conſiderable armed force of banditti in the neighbourhood of it.

A true Extract.
R. E. ROBERTS, Secy.

(Copy) No. 14.

To Major M'Clary, commanding at Cawnpore.

Sir,

Colonel Morgan having made known to me that the regiment under your command was ſent back to Cawnpore for the purpoſe of protecting that cantonment during the abſence of a brigade;

* Dubious.

and as that security will, I apprehend, be effected when the third brigade reaches within the distance of one march of that ſtation; you will pleaſe, therefore, as ſoon as the third brigade does arrive within that diſtance, to proceed to join the ſecond brigade, in conformity to the orders of your own immediate commanding officer to that effect, unleſs you are of opinion, that your ſtay at Cawnpore, till the actual arrival of the third brigade there, be abſolutely expedient.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. IRONSIDE, Col.

(Copy) No. 15.

To Colonel Gilbert Ironſide, commanding in the Field.

Sir,

I had the honour of receiving your letter of yeſterday's date.

When the diſaffection of Almaſs Ally Cawn was ſuſpected, Mr. Briſtow communicated his fears to Colonel Morgan, who was then near Allahabad, and to Sir John Cummings at Futta Ghur; but the firſt intimation I had of it at Cawnpore, was the return of Major M'Clary's regiment to that ſtation.

After I had given up the command of the cantonments at Cawnpore to Major M'Clary, I received a letter from Colonel Morgan, directing me to keep the troops together, for that the infidelity of Almaſs Ally Cawn was evident, and that his intentions to ſeize on the magazine and park of artillery would be his grand object. In conſequence of this information, I employed ſome truſty people, and from the intelligence which they brought me, I found there was nothing to fear from that quarter, and that the few troops that Almaſs had with him were employed in the collections.

I am, &c.

Lucknow,
18th May, 1784.

(Signed) JAMES DUNN,
Major 9th regiment.

(A true Copy.)
R. E. Roberts. Secy.

No. 16.

EXTRACT from the Orderly Book of the 29th regiment, commanded by Major James Dunn, from December the 17th to December the 28th, 1783.

Orders iſſued by Major M'Lary, commanding at Cawnpore.

December 17th, 1783. R. O. The regiment to furniſh two complete companies for picquet this evening.

Detachment Orders by Major M'Lary.

December 17th, 1783. The four eldeſt ſubalterns to do duty as captains, and act as captain of the day. All picquets and guards to report to the captain of the day, who will pleaſe to be attentive in going the grand round himſelf every night, and order viſiting rounds every hour. All rounds to be particularly careful in viſiting the magazine. The captain of the day will be pleaſed to detach from the picquet, every night, two Jemmidar's parties, and four Havildar's parties, to take poſt in the different roads and avenues leading to the cantonments; the advanced centries to be always ready loaded, and in caſe of the approach of any body of troops, to give the alarm by diſcharging their firelocks: The commanding officers of theſe parties to be particularly careful that no falſe alarm may be given. The magazine guard to conſiſt of two companies, with two guns, under the command of a ſubaltern officer, who will pleaſe to be particularly diligent for the preſervation of the magazine under his charge. The picquet to mount every evening half an hour before ſun-ſet, and to conſiſt of two ſubaltern officers, four companies, and two ſix pounders, and to be under the immediate direction of the captain of the day. In caſe of an alarm, and the drums

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drums beating to arms, all detached guards, the magazine guard excepted, to join their corps with the utmoſt expedition. The commanding officer will be pleaſed to order the drums to beat to arms in caſe of the approach of any body of troops, or on any alarm. A company from the 34th regiment to march in the evening in order to reinforce the preſent guard over the magazine. The officer on duty at the magazine to be relieved every evening. All reports to be made to the captain of the day, who will report to, and receive his orders from the commanding officer. Lieutenant Burnett will be pleaſed to order a proper proportion of ammunition with each gun, and alſo as many Laſcars as can be ſpared from the magazine and ſtores, for the purpoſe of working the guns.

December 18th. In caſe of an alarm, Lieutenant Burnett will be pleaſed to take charge of the two guns ſtationed at the magazine; and Lieutenant Fleming will be pleaſed to take charge of the ſix pounders ſtationed with the 23d and 34th regiments, and whatever ſtores may be neceſſary, he will be pleaſed to ſend to Lieutenant Burnett, who will ſupply.

20th. Lieutenant Turton will pleaſe to do duty with Lieutenant Fleming, as an artillery officer, with thoſe guns attached to the regiment.

22d. Captain McClode's battalion, and two companies of the 3d regiment, being arrived in camp, the officers and men are directed to be put on the roſter of duty.

23d. The picquet in future to conſiſt of three companies and two guns, one company from each regiment, one from Captain McClode's battalion, one company from Lieut. Wroughton's to relieve, this evening, the company of 23d regiment, now on the magazine guard.

25th. The detachment of artillery having arrived, Lieutenant Spark will be pleaſed to take charge of the ſix ſix-pounders, attached with the regiments.

28th. A company from Captain Douglaſs's battalion to mount picquet this evening, and for the future to take all turns of duty in roſter with the other corps.

JAMES DUNN,
Major 29th regt.

(A true Extract.)
John Aſtworth,
Adjutant 29th regiment.

To Colonel Sir John Cumming, commanding a Detachment on the Frontier Station.

Sir,

I encloſe for your information a copy of a letter I have addreſſed to Colonel Morgan.

I have the honour, Sir, to be
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſid^{t} at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
21 December 1783.

To Colonel Morgan, commanding the Troops in the Field.

Sir,

As I have ſtrong reaſons to doubt the loyalty of Ulmaſs Ally Cawn, I am very apprehenſive he may ſeize the opportunity which the departure of the brigade from Cawnpore preſents to him of throwing off his allegiance, and poſſibly make ſome attempt to poſſeſs himſelf of the artillery and ſtores left at that ſtation: I therefore requeſt you will favour me with your opinion, whether you think the force now left at Cawnpore, under the command of Major Dunn, is ſufficient to enable that officer, ſhould Ulmaſs actually harbour any ſuch deſign, to defend himſelf till reinforcements may arrive from the ſtations at Lucknow, Kyrabad, and Salone, or from Sir John Cumming's detachment, and ſuppoſing Ulmaſs to bring with him to the attack, as I believe he readily might, a body of troops, artillery, &c. agreeably to the encloſed ſtatement—if you are of opinion that Major Dunn's preſent force is inſufficient, I am further to requeſt you will direct ſuch an augmentation

mentation to be made to it from your brigade as may effectually ſecure him againſt any hoſtile attempt from the quarter above-mentioned.

I ſhould have addreſſed you earlier on this ſubject, but it was only to-day that the intelligence reached me, from which I am led particularly to think the defection of Almaſs probable. I hope indeed the beſt; but it is nevertheleſs neceſſary to guard againſt every poſſible contingency. At the ſame time, as the appearance of ſuſpicion or diſtruſt on the part of Government, with reſpect to his good faith, might tend to confirm Almaſs in his evil deſigns, and accelerate a meaſure which perhaps is at preſent only in contemplation, I dare ſay you will agree with me in opinion, that in recommending the utmoſt vigilance to the commanding officer at Cawnpore, &c. it is highly proper the motives inducing theſe precautions ſhould be kept as ſecret as poſſible.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſidt at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
10 December 1783.

A true Copy.
(Signed) T. Hill,
Aſſiſtant to the Reſident.

STATEMENT of Almaſs Ally Khan's Troops.

With whom.	Horſe.	Foot.	Artillery.
Toberan and Tenazam, Fouſdars of Etaya — —	800	1,600	5
Seik Azem Uldin, Do. Akburabad, Sikundee — —	200	400	
Takir Daus, Fouſdar Sholerah — — —	500	1,000	4
Seetul Perſaud, Do. Corah — — — —	500	1,000	5
Seſſing Roy, Aumil Pephoond — — —	200	1,000	2
Huſſan Buckſh Cheeta, Fouſdar Futtypore ——	400	1,000	4
Huſſen Cawn, Judgeſpore, Anoune — —	200	1,000	2
At Meha Gunge — — — —	650		
At Salgong —— — — — —	1,400	1,700	18--4 large
	4,850	8,700	40
With Ulmaſs at Lucknow — — — —	150	300	
Total —	5,000	9,000	40

N. B. 20 pieces of the above belonging to the Nabob.
20 ditto ditto to Ulmaſs.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

This Statement was tranſmitted to Col. Morgan by the Reſident, under date 27th Auguſt, 1783, and no particular account has ſince been received of the changes; but the Reſident underſtands Ulmaſs has called in ſome of the out ſtations: Since he went himſelf into the out diſtricts nine hundred Turkſowars have joined him in addition from Lucknow; and he has alſo raiſed, by his own authority, two troops of the Company's diſbanded cavalry.

True Copies.

(Signed) RALPH BROOM,
Secretary to Col. Sir John Cumming.

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COPY of a Letter from Colonel Sir John Cummings to the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter of the 17th current, deſiring to know whether any thing paſſed within my knowledge or obſervation which indicated a deſign in Ulmaſs Ally Cawn to rebel againſt his Excellency the Vizier, and to ſeize on the magazine at Cawnpore.

In my letter to the Honourable Board, dated December 24th, 1783, I informed them of the cautionary ſteps I had taken in conſequence of the information I had received from the Reſident upon this head; at the ſame time I obſerved, that I did not give entire credit to the report. I had not obſerved any part of Ulmaſs's conduct which could raiſe an apprehenſion of his having formed a deſign to throw off his allegiance—neither could I think him ſo chimerical and weak as to flatter himſelf with hope of ſucceſs in an attempt to oppoſe the arms of the Honourable Company, or to ſeize on the magazine at Cawnpore. The only thing in his power was to withdraw himſelf from his Excellency's dominions, and even that muſt have proved very prejudicial to his intereſt: He would have experienced a humiliating change in ſituation, had he relinquiſhed the rank and authority he holds in this country to become a dependant on the few, or of Sindia, or any other chief in the neighbourhood. Theſe reaſons for diſcrediting the information were ſtrengthened by the report made of the force then with him, by ſome hircarrahs whom I had occaſion to ſend into his camp: it did not appear to be greater than what uſually attended him when he went on the buſineſs of the collections. It ſtruck me at that time, that ſome intereſted perſons might have miſrepreſented Ulmaſs's conduct to the Reſident: but though I gave very little credit to the information, yet, as it comes from the repreſentative of the Honourable Board, I thought it my duty to pay attention thereto, and to take every cautionary meaſure to prevent or defeat any attempt that might poſſibly be formed, or even ſuſpected. The incloſed is a copy of Mr. Briſtow's letter to Colonel Morgan, which was the principal ground on which I acted.

I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Futty Ghur,
20th May 1784.

(Signed) JOHN CUMMING, Col.

Sindia's Camp, 22d May 1784.

Honourable Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 16th inſtant.

In obedience to your commands, I beg leave to inform you, that ſince the period of Mr. David Anderſon's letters to Mr. Briſtow of the 29th of October and 12th of November, no facts have come to my knowledge tending to corroborate the ſuſpicion mentioned in them of the exiſtence of any improper correſpondence betwixt Almaſs Ally Cawn and Mahajee Sindia, or Cheyt Sing; and that as far as I am enabled to form a judgment from circumſtances that have fallen under my obſervation in this camp, I am of opinion, that no improper correſpondence or intrigue was maintained directly or indirectly by Mahajee Sindia with Almaſs Ally Cawn, in or about the month of December laſt. Permit me to lay before you ſome circumſtances, which having taken place at that period, will explain to you the grounds on which I have been led to form this opinion.

Early in the month of December laſt I received private intelligence from Cawnpore and Lucknow, intimating a ſtrong ſuſpicion that Almaſs was then carrying on ſome dangerous intrigue with Mahajee Sindia, and that he intended ſpeedily to quit the Vizier's dominions, and ſeek protection from him. From other ſources of information, I had at the ſame time reaſon to believe that this intelligence, and chiefly the latter part of it, had gained a very general belief amongſt the natives of the Vizier's dominions. But as no rumours or reports of this nature prevailed in this camp, and as my information was merely private, I did not think I had ſufficient grounds to warrant my taking any public notice of it. I confined myſelf therefore to ſeveral private enquiries, and the reſult of theſe tended to confirm me in a belief that there was no juſt foundation for the opinion of any improper connection or intrigue at that time ſubſiſting between Mahajee

Sindia and Almaſs. I afterwards, however, received a letter from Mr. Briſtow, which as it marked his belief in the intelligence I had received, ſeemed to require that I ſhould loſe no time in obtaining ſuch an explanation on this ſubject as might one way or other remove all doubts with reſpect to it. Accordingly I repreſented this matter to Mahajee Sindia, through his miniſter Bow Buckſey, and the anſwer I obtained was ſuch as to confirm me in the opinion I had before entertained. I beg leave to refer you, for a knowledge of particulars, to the extracts of Mr. Briſtow's letter, and my reply, which I have herewith the honour to tranſmit to you.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt reſpect,
Honourable Sir, &c. &c.

A true Copy. (Signed) JAs. ANDERSON.
Signed) J. Palmer.

EXTRACT from Mr. Briſtow's Letter, dated 10th January, 1784.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your letters of the 25th November, and 20th ultimo, and 3d inſtant. Conſidering the ſubject of the latter as a matter of much importance, I ſhall communicate its contents to the Honourable Board; and when I receive their commands, will addreſs the Vizier in conformity. I have informed the acting miniſter that the number of 50,000 Mahrattas will viſit Ellahabad this year, and requeſted he ſhould furniſh me with his opinion on the moſt eligible means of preventing undue exactions, and alſo obviate commotions natural on the aſſembling of ſo numerous a body.

Other circumſtances induce my caution; ſuch as, the great power of Almaſs, the reputed accounts of his connection with Sindia, confirmed by the intelligence formerly conveyed to me by Mr. David Anderſon, of meſſengers continually paſſing between them through Cheyte Sing; and by letters I have intercepted, it is certain Almaſs has withdrawn his family and effects from Lucknow, and that Zime Ulabdeen, one of his principal Naibs, has ſecured a retreat at Colpey for his family.

You will oblige me with your ſentiments on theſe matters, and a communication of ſuch facts as may have come to your knowledge.

EXTRACT from Lieut. James Anderſon's Letter, dated January 18th, 1784.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 10th inſtant; although I am no ſtranger to the public reports which have ſo generally prevailed of late concerning Almaſs's intention of quitting the Vizier's dominions, and ſeeking refuge in this camp, yet the whole tenor of Sindia's conduct in his political connection with the Engliſh, having been ſuch as to warrant the moſt perfect confidence in his good faith, I have never ſuppoſed that he would yield him protection, in virtual breach of a ſpecific article of the treaty. The circumſtances, however, mentioned in your letter, without ſhaking my confidence in Mahajee Sindia, were, I conceived, ſufficient grounds for my taking ſome ſteps to remove appearances of ſo pernicious a tendency. I hinted, therefore, privately to Bow Buckſey, the univerſal prevalence of theſe reports; and though I aſſured him, from a thorough conviction of the ſtability of Sindia's friendſhip, I had never ſuffered them to make any impreſſion on me, yet I ſuggeſted to him the propriety of giving me ſome aſſurances to prevent the bad effects of the general belief. Bow Buckſey gave me the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that Sindia had never offered him protection, and moſt aſſuredly would not afford it to him in violation of his friendſhip to the Engliſh, and their ally the Vizier, in caſe he ſhould attempt to come here. Theſe aſſurances he has ſince repeated to me in the name of Sindia, adding, that it was Sindia's intention to write immediately to Gungader Baba, prohibiting him to receive Almaſs or his family under his protection.

True Extracts.
(Signed) JAs. ANDERSON.

True Copies of the Enclosure in the Governor General's Letter to the Board, dated 20 June, 1784.
E. Hay, Sec.

164 Agreed,

Agreed, That the following lettter be written to Colonel James Morgan.

Colonel James Morgan, commanding the 2d Brigade.

Sir,

Almaſs Ally Cawn having been charged with having entertained a deſign of rebelling againſt the Nabob Vizier, and of ſeizing the artillery at Cawnpore during the interval of the relief of the brigades, about the cloſe of laſt year, we deſire that you will inform us whether any thing paſſed within your knowledge and obſervation, which appeared to have a relation to ſuch a deſign, or to prove it.

Fort William,
Secret Department,
13th July 1784.

We are, &c.

Agreed, That the following letter be written to the Honourable the Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

We have been honoured with your two letters of the 20th June, and one dated the 27th of the ſame month.

The Accountant at Lucknow has tranſmitted to us the accounts between the Vizier and the Company, adjuſted to the 31ſt of May: we ſent them to the Accountant General, and deſired him to deliver his report on them; he has done ſo in conſequence, and we have the honour to encloſe a copy of it. We beg leave to ſubmit to you what the Accountant General ſuggeſts in it, with reſpect to charging to the Vizier's debit the expence of the two Ruſſalahs of cavalry which returned with the Bombay detachment, and are now ſtationed at Cawnpore and Futtyghur, and to requeſt, that when you have agreed with the Nabob upon the monthly ſum at which his Excellency ſhould be charged for theſe troops, from the time they croſſed the Jumna, you will be pleaſed to inform us of it.

A reſolution having been paſſed by Government, on the 24th June 1782, that his Excellency the Vizier ſhould receive credit for half the original coſt of the horſes belonging to the regiments of cavalry, which were formerly ſtationed in his dominions, beyond the line of guarantee, but were lately returned within the provinces, we have agreed to credit the Vizier at the ſame rate for 524 horſes belonging to the 1ſt regiment of cavalry, detached on the ſervice to the weſt of India, ſuppoſing, from the accounts of the Paymaſter to the late Bombay detachment, that the regiment conſiſted of that number when it was ſent on ſervice; and we requeſt that you will do us the honour of acquainting his Excellency the Vizier with this intention, and giving the neceſſary directions on this ſubject to the Accountant at Lucknow.

We beg leave to ſubmit to you, whether it would not be proper to alter the directions which you have given to Mr. Wombwell, to adjuſt and ſettle his accounts at the end of every month, with the acting miniſter of the Vizier, and to interchange them under their reſpective ſeals and ſignatures, by ordering that ſuch interchange ſhould not be final, until the accounts have been examined and reported on by the Accountant General at the Preſidency, to whom they are tranſmitted monthly, and received the approbation of the Board; as ſuch examination and approval may have the good effect of correcting any errors that may accidentally be committed in the accounts, and prevent references to Government, on occaſions which may be diſputed by the Vizier's miniſter, after the accounts have been interchanged, in ſo formal a manner as is intended between him and the Accountant at Lucknow.

In conformity to the deſire expreſſed in the ſecond letter which you have favoured us with, under date the 20th ultimo, we have called upon Colonel Morgan for his information in reſpect to the deſign of Almaſs Ally Cawn, by ſtating to him the ſame queſtion that you have ſtated to Colonel Ironſide and Colonel Sir John Cumming.

We have the honour to be, with great reſpect,

Agreed. Signed E. W.
J. M^cP.
J. S.

EXTRACT

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EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, 27th July, 1784.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from the Accountant at Lucknow.

Sir,

I requeſt you will do me the favour of laying before the Board the accompanying Treaſury and Nabob Vizier's accounts for the month of June 1784. I have alſo the pleaſure to enclose Mr. Lepercet's draft on Mr. J. Prinſep of 8 June, in favour of the Governor General and Council,

for Ca Sa Rupees	-	-	15,000
Do. Do. Do.	-	Do. 1ſt July	15,000

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
15 July, 1784.

(Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Acct.

NABOB

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GSL

NABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 30th of June, 1784, or from the 13th Jeite Suddir to the 12th Affar Sud. 1191.

Dr				Cr		
To balance due the 30th May 1784 or 12 Jeite Suddir 1191	—	—	52,43,891 0 0	By amount received. as per the Accountant's treasury account	3,02,057 3 0	
				By balance due 30th June 1784, or 12 Affar Sud.	54,02,662 4 4	
To Army Subsidy.						
For one brigade, according to the old establishment for June	2,60,000 0 0					
For one regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the new establishment	25,000 0 0					
For five regiments of sepoys and one company of artillery, under Col. Sir John Cumming	1,45,000 0 0					
		4,30,000 0 0				
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.						
For one month, at the rate of 3,00,000 per annum		25,000 0 0				
To Rohilla Stipends.						
Paid them for Affar		5,131 8 0				
To Interest on Mr. Fraser's Bond.						
One month on 1,04,488, the balance due on the bond the 31st May, at 8 per cent.		696 9 4				
			4,60,828 1 4			
Fyz[d] 16 Sun Sicca Rupees		— —	57,04,719 7 4	Fyz[d] 16 Sun Sicca Rupees		57,04,719 7 4
Balance due on Mr. Fraser's bond, 31st May 1784	1,04,488 0 0					
Deduct the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the amount due by the Vizier on the 31st May	6,018 0 0					
Remains due account the bond 30th June 1784		0 0		When the sum received for the sale of the horses lately belonging to the 1st regiment of cavalry can be ascertained, his Excellency will receive credit for the same.		
Balance due on account the army donation 31st May	5,71,611 0 0					
Deduct the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the amount due by the Vizier the 31st May 1784	32,925 0 0					
Remains due account the donation 30th June		5,38,686 0 0				

Lucknow, 1st July 1784, or 13 Affar Sud. 1191.
Errors excepted.
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Accountt.

TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 30th June 1784, or from the 13 Jeite Sud. to the 12 Assar Suddie 1191.

Dr. Cr.

To balance remaining in the treasury the 31st of May 1784 or 12 Jeite Suddie 1191 - - -	—	—	4,96,529	14	6	By Fort William Presidency.			
						Paid the Honourable the Governor General's order in favour of Dooraker Dos Mooty Chund, on account of bills of exchange drawn by them in favour of the Chief of Surat on account of the Honourable Company, for			
						Sa Rs	5,00,000 — —		
						Exchange of 4 per Ct	20,000 — —		
								5,20,000 — —	
To the Nabob Vizier.									
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn Luc. Sic. rupees - -	—	—	3,02,057	3	—				
						Paid by the Governor General's order to Mr. Perieret for his bill on Mr. J. Princep, in favour of the Honourable the Governor General and council, of 8th June 1784 - Calcutta Sa rupees	15,000 —		
						Exchange 5½ per Cent.	825 — —		
								15,825 — —	
						Paid the Accomptant his salary for June, Calcutta Sicca rupees	2,600 — —		
						Additional Batta 5 per Cent.	130 — —		
								2,730 — —	
									5,58,555 — —
						By the Nabob Vizier.			
						Paid the Rohillas for Assar - - -		— —	5,131 8 —
									5,43,686 8 —
						By balance remaining in the treasury the 30th June 1784, or 12 Assar Suddie 1191 - - -		— —	2,54,900 9 6
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rupees -	—	—	7,98,587	1	6	Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rupees		— —	7,98,587 1 6

Lucknow, 1st July 1784, or 13 Assar Sud. 1911.

Errors excepted,
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Accr.

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Ordered, That copies of the foregoing accounts be ſent to the Accomptant General for his information.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 27th July 1784.

Read the following letter from Colonel James Morgan.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am now honoured, by your letter of the 13th current, and in reply to it I beg leave to refer you to my letter of the 16th December laſt, addreſſed to your Honourable Board, on the ſubject of Almaſs Ally Cawn, and to my letter to Mr. Briſtow, copy of which was encloſed to you in my letter above-mentioned; and I beg leave to refer you likewiſe to a letter of the ſame date, which I ſent to the commander in chief relating to the ſame ſubject, and which, as he informed me, was laid before you.

As my ſentiments regarding Almaſs's diſpoſition and intentions are contained and expreſſed fully in the above-cited letters, I have nothing to add now upon the ſubject.

But permit me to obſerve to your Honourable Board, that had I entertained the ſlighteſt ſuſpicions of Almaſs's being diſaffected, or having ſiniſter deſigns, I ſhould not have left any thing to chance, but ſhould have remained at Cawnpore till the third brigade arrived there.

Calcutta,
15th July 1784.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MORGAN,
Col[l] commanding 2d brigade.

Ordered, That Mr. Briſtow be directed to inform the Board whether, during his Reſidence at Lucknow, he had any other reaſons than thoſe which he communicated to the Board, for ſuſpecting the fidelity of Almaſs Ally Cawn to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

1. As the Honourable Board ſeemed unable to reconcile the propriety or neceſſity of the queſtion which on the 13th inſtant I had the honour to propoſe to them, with the annotation which the Accomptant at Lucknow has ſubfixed to the Vizier's monthly account current, in obedience to the 3d article of the inſtructions, which on the 9th March laſt I recommended ſhould be tranſmitted to him, it becomes neceſſary for me to explain thoſe circumſtances which have been ſince made known to me, which rendered that deviation from the original propoſition which I made to the Board on this ſubject, which may be obſerved on comparing the queſtion ſubmitted to them on the 13th inſtant, with the inſtructoins tranſmitted to the Accomptant at Lucknow.

2. Colonel Charles Morgan having, in his general orders of the 13th December 1782, of which a copy accompanied my letter to the Board of the 24th February 1784, intimated that the Candahar chief, Abdul Rehman Cawn, was permitted to draught ſuch horſes as he might require for the ſervice of the corps under his command, after the Reſſallahs were compleated at the rate allowed by the Nabob Vizier, of 250 rupees for each horſe. I therefore concluded, that as there had not been any credit given by the Paymaſter to the Bombay detachment for the ſale of thoſe horſes, in any account which I had then received from him, that it might have been intended by Colonel Morgan to have been paſſed in account with the Vizier; in which caſe it is obvious, that a ſuitable deduction would have been requiſite from the whole amount of the credit due to his Excellency for the horſes taken from him with the Bombay detachment, for what would have been in fact virtually returned to him; but having received from the military Paymaſter General a copy of a letter which had been written to him on this ſubject by Mr. Bayard, almoſt immediately after his return to Calcutta, which proving that the horſes taken by the Candahars had not been draughted by them in the manner preſcribed by Colonel Morgan's orders of the 13th December 1782, but that 151 of them had been purchaſed by theſe at public outcry, to the amount of ſonaut rupees 21,155, with which the Paymaſter had charged himſelf in his account for the month of Auguſt 83 (but lately received). I therefore concluded, that if any credit was to be given to his Excellency for the horſes taken with the Bombay detachment, it ſhould be for the whole amount of the value of theſe; and as I was not poſſeſſed of any ſpecific order or directions from the Honourable

Honourable Board, which could enable me to appreciate these, I requested to know whether I might extend the rule adopted by them on the 24th June 1782, for valuing the horses with the 2d and 3d regiments of cavalry, when these were withdrawn from his service, to those with the 1st, when the latter were taken with the Bombay detachment.

3. I trust that this explanation will obviate any incongruity which may appear between the spirit of the question submitted by me to the Board on the 13th instant, and the obedience which has been paid to the 3d article of the instructions which were, in consequence of my recommendation, transmitted to the Accomptant at Lucknow.

4. In my letter to the Board of the 1st April, I suggested the apprehensions which I then entertained of not being able to obtain any precise or accurate information respecting the number of these horse, for which his Excellency should be credited; and although the military secretary, in obedience to the Honourable Board's order, submitted to me many of the monthly returns that had been transmitted by the officers commanding the detachment, and the acting Adjutant General furnished me with an extract from others, I perceived so many contradictions between the numbers stated by some of these, and those which, from a comparison of the casualties and new purchases made, it should seem that they ought to have stated, that I was necessitated to infer, that the number for which his Excellency should have credit, might be stated agreeably to what was charged for, as the pay of those with the detachment, in the first month after its departure from the Owde province; and although I cannot conceive that the military Paymaster General, who will have to adjust the account of these horses on the books of his department, will not effect this with the utmost circumspection, a circumstance which should seem to preclude the necessity of my adverting minutely to matters that may hereafter be more immediately within his official concern than mine, yet there are some circumstances which occurred to me on an examination of these returns, which it might be deemed incumbent on me to point out to the Honourable Board for their immediate information, these I shall now state.

5. It appears, from the accounts of the Paymaster to the Bombay detachment, for the month of May 1778 that there were 524 horses with this detachment when it marched from Futty Ghur: The Paymaster, in a letter to the military Paymaster General, dated 11th May 1784, acquaints him that no purchases were made to supply the casualties in the first regiment of cavalry, until the year 1782, when Major Hawkins, by General Goddard's order, provided three hundred horses, for which, at five hundred rupees each, he received one lack and fifty thousand rupees; and that in December 1782 the regiment was reduced by Colonel Morgan, and part of it formed into two ressullahs; that the remaining horses were sold at outcry in the camp at Surat to the Candahar corps, and the officers and followers of the army; one hundred and fifty one of these horses were sold to the former, for Surat rupees 21,155, and sixty-six to the latter for 9,032, and that for both of these sums credit had been given in his account current for the month of August 1783.

6. It appears by the return for the month of November 1782, that there were 473 horses mustered on the last of that month, and upon the extract of Colonel Morgan's general orders of the 13th December 1782, that Lieutenants Welsh and Ramsey were permitted to draught the number of horses necessary for forming their respective ressullahs (which I conclude, from the returns of the ressullahs, to be 232) for which, by those orders, they were to be held responsible to the Honourable Company in the average purchase of 300 rupees (of what specie not mentioned) for each horse, until the approbation of the Honourable the Supreme Council should be obtained: Whether this matter was referred to the Honourable Board and received their sanction, or any other determination passed thereon, is a matter which I must leave to their secretaries to point out; it may however be thought proper that I shall observe to the Honourable Board, that I understand that these horses have not yet been paid for.

7. Had Colonel Morgan submitted to the Honourable Board the account promised them in his letter dated 23d March 84, it might have afforded some information respecting the difference between the number of horses disposed of and those borne upon the return on the last day of November 1782; but as he has left Bengal without transmitting this account, I would recommend to the Honourable Board to direct application to be made to Captains Welsh and Ramsey, who now command the two ressullahs formed from the late 1st regiment of cavalry, for an explanation of this difference.

Fort William,
Accomptant General's Office,
the 20th July 1784.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W. LARKINS,
Acct Genl.

A true Copy. E. Hay, Secy.

EXTRACT

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EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal; dated 20th Auguſt 1784.

2. On this day our Secretary laid before us a letter which he had received from the Accomptant at Lucknow, with ſundry accounts, by which it appeared that his Excellency the Vizier was indebted to the Company, on the 31ſt of May, in the ſum of fyzabad 16 ſun ſicca rupees 52,43,891. 6.

4. A letter is recorded from the Accomptant General, in which he delivers his report upon the accounts received from Lucknow—it attends you a number in this diſpatch. We have alſo the honour to encloſe a copy of a letter which we received from the Governor General under date the 20th June, in reſpect to theſe accounts; and a copy of our reply to it. The Governor General informed us, under the ſame date, that he had inquired into the charges preferred by Mr. Briſtow, your late Reſident at Lucknow, againſt Almaſs Ally Cawn; and conceiving that the faireſt and beſt way of coming at the truth of theſe matters, was to take the evidence of ſuch gentlemen as were capable, from ſituation, of giving him the moſt authentic information, he applied to Colonel Ironſide, Colonel Sir John Cumming, and Lieutenant James Anderſon, copies of whoſe letters, together with the Governor General's to them, he tranſmitted to us. The Governor General at the ſame time ſubmitted to us the propriety of calling upon Colonel James Morgan, who lately commanded your troops in the field, and was now at the preſidency, for his information, by putting the ſame queſtion to him that had been put to Colonel Ironſide and Colonel Sir John Cumming:—We acceded to the Governor General's deſire, and ſent the following queſtion to Colonel Morgan for his reply to it:

" 5. Almaſs Ally Cawn having been charged, with having entertained a deſign of rebelling " againſt the Nabob Vizier his maſter, and of ſeizing the artillery at Cawnpore, during the in- " terval of the relief of the brigades, about the cloſe of laſt year, we deſire that you will inform " us, whether any thing paſſed within your knowledge or obſervation which appeared to have a " relation to ſuch a deſign, or to prove it."

18. A letter is received from the Accomptant General explanatory of the queſtions which he propoſed for the Board's deciſion on them, on the 13th inſtant, in reſpect to the accounts with his Excellency the Vizier. The enquiry recommended by the Accomptant General to be made of Captains Welch and Ramſay, in reſpect to the ſale of the horſes belonging to the cavalry of your detachment which lately returned from the Weſt of India, was immediately ordered.

22. By the Nabob Vizier's account with the Honourable Company, recorded alſo on this day's proceedings, it appears that his Excellency's debt to the Company amounted to the ſum of fyzabad ſun ſicca rupees 54,02,662. 4. 4, on the 30th of laſt June.

24. Colonel James Morgan has acquainted us, in reply to our letter to him on the 13th, that he entertained no ſuſpicions of the deſigns of Almaſs Ally Cawn to ſeize on the cantonments at Cawnpore about Chriſtmas laſt, and to throw off his allegiance to the Vizier; and having referred us to his letter of the 16th December 1783 for his ſentiments of the rumour which then prevailed that ſuch were Almaſs's intentions, we afterwards called on Mr. Briſtow, to inform us whether, during his reſidence at Lucknow, he had any other reaſons than thoſe which he communicated to us for ſuſpecting the fidelity of Almaſs Ally Cawn to the Nabob Vizier.

66. In reply to our orders of the 27th ultimo to Mr. Briſtow, that gentleman acquainted us, that he had no other reaſons for ſuſpecting the fidelity of Almaſs Ally Cawn, than thoſe communicated to us in his letters of Auguſt 30, 1783, October 4, November 9 and 11, December 13 20 and 22, and January 6 and 11, 1784, which are already before your Honourable Court: Tranſcripts of theſe letters, and of Colonel Morgan's letter recorded on our proceedings of the 27th ultimo, have been tranſmitted to the Governor General.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 17th Auguſt 1784.

Read the following letter from Mr. Briſtow,

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your commands of the 27th ultimo, and in reply beg leave to inform you, that I had no other reaſons for ſuſpecting the fidelity of Almaſs

Ally Cawn during my reſidence at Owde, than thoſe I have already communicated to your Honourable Board.—I take the liberty to refer to my correſpondence at large on this ſubject, and in particular to my letters of the following dates:

5th November 1782,
30th Auguſt 1783,
4th October Do.
9th November Do.
11th Do. Do.
13th December Do.
20th Do. Do.
22d Do. Do.
6th January 1784,
11th Do. Do.

I have the Honour to be, with
the higheſt Reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW.

Fort William,
5th Auguſt 1784.

Agreed, That a copy of the foregoing letter, and of that from Colonel James Morgan on the ſame ſubject recorded on the proceedings of the 27th ultimo, be tranſmitted to the Governor General.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 24th Auguſt 1784.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from the Accomptant at Lucknow, and the accounts enclofed in it.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I requeſt you will do me the favour of laying before the Honourable Board the accompanying Treaſury and Nabob Vizier's accounts for the month of July.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accountant.

Accomptant's Office,
Lucknow, 7th Auguſt 1784.

NABOB

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NABOB VIZER in account with the Hon. Governor General & Council, from the 1 to the 31 of July 1784, or from the 13 of Affar Suddie to 14 of Sawon Suddie 1191.

Dr | Cr.

To balance due the 30th June 1784, or 12 Affar Suddie 1191 -				—	—	54,02,662	4	4	By balance due the 31ſt July 1784, or 14 Sawon Suddie 1191 - -	58,63.450 3 10
To Army Subſidy.										
For one brigade, according to the old eſtabliſhment	2,60,000	0	0							
For one regiment ſtationed at Lucknow, according to the new eſtabliſhment - -	25,000	0	0							
For five regiments of ſepoys, and one company of artillery, under Col. Sir J. Cumming -	1,45,000	0	0							
				4,30,000	0	0				
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.										
For one month, at 3,00,000 per annum - - - -				25,000	0	0				
To Rohilla Stipends.										
Paid them for Sawon - - - - - -				5,131	8	0				
To intereſt on Mr. Frazer's bond.										
One month on 98,470, the balance due on the bond the 30th June, at 8 per Ct per annum - - - - - -				656	7	6				
						4,60,787	15	6		
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees - -				—	—	58,63,450	3	10	Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees -	58,63,450 3 10
Balance due on Mr. Fraſer's Bond the 31ſt July, 1784 - - -				98,470	0	0			When the ſum received for the ſale of the horſes lately belonging to the 1 regiment of cavalry can be aſcertained, his Excellency will receive credit for them.	
Balance due on account of the army donation 31ſt July - -				5,38,686	0	0				

Lucknow, 1ſt Auguſt 1784, or 15 Sawon Suddie 1191.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Acct.

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TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 31st July, or from the 13 Assar Suddie to the 14 Sawon Suddie 1191.

D$_r$ C$_r$

To balance remaining in the treasury the 30th June 1784, or 12 Assar Suddie 1191 - -		2,54,900	9	6	By Fort William Presidency.				
					Remitted the Honourable Board the 5th July, Mr. Perieret's Draft of the 1st July on Mr. Prinseps, for C Rs	15,000	0	0	
					Exce 5½ per Cent.	825	0	0	
								15,825	0 0
					Paid Mr. Thomas his salary as Surgeon, for May, June, and July, at 1,250 Ca Sa Rs per mth. -	3,750	0	0	
					add Batta 5 per Cent.	187	8	0	
								3,937	8 0
					Paid Mr. Wombwell his salary as Accountant for July - - - Ca Sa Rs	2,600	0	0	
					add Batta 5 per Cent.	130	0	0	
								2,730	0 0
									22,492 8 0
					By the Nabob Vizier.				
					Paid the Rohillas for Sawon - - -	-	-	-	- 5,131 8 0
									27,624 0 0
					By balance remaining in the treasury, 31st July 1784, or 14 Sawon Suddie 1191 - - - -	-	-	-	- 2,27,276 9 6
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees		2,54,900	9	6	Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees -				2,54,900 9 6

Lucknow, 1st of August, 1784, or 15th Sawon Suddie, 1191.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accountant.

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Ordered, That copies of the foregoing account be ſent to the Accountant General.

Extract of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 26th Auguſt 1784.

READ the following letter from the Honourable the Governor General.

Lucknow, 13th Auguſt 1784.

To Edward Wheler, Eſquire, &c. Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 13th Ult°, accompanying a report from the Accountant General.

I have communicated to the Nabob Vizier the method propoſed by the Accountant General for ſettling the amount to be brought to his credit on account of the horſes withdrawn from the temporary brigade, and ſent on ſervice with the late Bombay detachment, and I have directed the Accountant at this ſtation to conform to it, in adjuſting the account betwixt the Honourable Company and the Vizier for the preſent month.

It appears, from a letter which I have received from the Nabob Vizier in anſwer to the one which I wrote to him by the late Reſident of your deſire of keeping up the two Roſſallahs of cavalry, lately returned from the Weſt of India, at the ſtations of Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, and conſequently that his approbation of the matter was neither aſked nor obtained; under theſe circumſtances, Gentlemen. I feel a reluctance in propoſing to the Vizier to admit the charge of theſe Roſſallahs in his accounts. The expence with which his Excellency is already charged has accumulated to ſo large a ſum, that it is only from the greateſt and moſt hearty exertions of his miniſters that I expect it can poſſibly be liquidated within the term which has been preſcribed. In fact the reſources of this count ry are inadequate even to the incumbrance which is now upon them—to increaſe it by charging his Excellency with the expence of two additional corps, which were never required or conſented to, and which we ourſelves muſt be ſenſible are not neceſſary for the protection of his dominions, would in my opinion be equally inconſiſtent with policy and juſtice. By increaſing the difficulties we may leſſen the zeal of his miniſters; by advancing claims which at beſt are liable to diſpute, we may prejudice the recovery of thoſe to which our right has been admitted; and by over-ſtraining our exactions from this country, we may reduce it to a ſtate of poverty, and render its dependence on us a burthen, inſtead of a ſource of relief to the Company. If this claim is to be made, it muſt be on the plea of conveniency to the Company alone, and not on the grounds of any treaty, or even of mutual expediency, or even of cuſtom. And if this plea ſhould be admitted, what ſecurity will the Vizier poſſeſs againſt the extenſion of ſuch uncertain claims ?—he may apprehend that at a future period we may find it equally convenient to charge him with the expence of an additional brigade, or of our whole military eſtabliſhment.

I think it neceſſary to explain to you, Gentlemen, that the method which I have directed Mr. Wombwell to adopt, in adjuſting the accounts betwixt the Company and the Nabob Vizier, at the end of every month, is not intended to preclude any corrections which may afterwards be made by the Board, or the Accountant General at Calcutta; it is intended to be an adjuſtment only with the Accountant at this ſtation, in order that the Vizier and his miniſters may know from time to time, ſo far as depends on him, the ſtate of their account with the Company; the neceſſity of this meaſure cannot be more ſtrongly pointed out than by referring your attention to the irregularity ſo ſtrongly exemplified in the ſtate in which I found the accounts at the time of my arrival, when the Vizier knowing that about 33 lacks had been collected by the late Reſident during the ſix months preceding his recall, imagined that ſo much ſhould have been brought to his credit with the Company, but on enquiry found that only 19 lacks had been inſerted in his accounts.

Lucknow,
13th Auguſt 1784.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing letter be ſent to Mr. Briſtow, and that he be deſired to acquaint the Board why he did not intimate to his Excellency the Vizier the Board's wiſh, that the two Roſſallahs of cavalry which returned with the detachment from the Weſt of India might be kept up at the ſtations of Cawnpore and Futty Ghur.

Ordered

Ordered alſo, That Mr. Briſtow be required to ſend an immediate reply to the papers tranſmitted to him under date the 1ſt of laſt month, and with it a full explanation of the charges which remain to be accounted for as mentioned in the Governor General's letter of the 14th June, and its enclоſures, reciting the authorities on which ſuch explanation is founded.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 2d October 1784.

The following letter from the Accountant at Lucknow was received on the 15th Ultimo, and the bill which came incloſed in it was immediately ſent to the ſub-treaſurer:

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to tranſmit his Excellency the Nabob Vizier's account with the Honourable the Governor General and council, and my treaſury account for the month of Auguſt 1784.

You will alſo pleaſe to receive the encloſed draught of Mr. Percuet on Mr. John Prinſep of 5th Auguſt, for Calcutta Sa Rs 15,000

Accomptant's Office, I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
Lucknow, 4th Septr 1784. (Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Acct.

Ordered, That the Accounts encloſed in the above letter be entered in the Appendix.

Read the following letter from the Accomptant at Lucknow:

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I requeſt you will do me the favour of laying before the Honourable Board the accompanying abſtracts of my treaſury account from the 1ſt of February to the 31 of Auguſt 1784, and of the Nabob Vizier's account from the 1ſt June to 31 Auguſt 1784.

Acct's Office, I have the Honour, &c.
Lucknow, 17th Septr 1784. (Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Acct.

Ordered, That copies of the accounts encloſed in the foregoing letter be ſent to the Accomptant General, and that the originals be entered in the appendix.

Nabob

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NABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 31st Auguſt 1784, or from the 15th Sawn Suddie to the 15th Raudon Suddie, or laſt Day of the Fuſſelly Year 1191.

D^r

C^r

To balance, due the 31ſt July 1784, or 14th of Sawn Suddie 1191			58,63,450	3	10	By amount received, as per the Accomptant's treaſury account — —	23,48,308	2	7
To Army Subſidy.						By Horſes.			
For one brigade, according to the old eſtabliſhment	2,60,000	0 0				For half of the original coſt of 524 horſes lately belonging to the 1ſt regiment of cavalry, detached on ſervice to the Weſt of India, at Sa Rs 250 per horſe —	1,31,000	0	0
For one regiment, according to the new eſtabliſhment, ſtationed at Lucknow — —	25,000	0 0							
For five regiments of ſepoys, and one company of artillery, under Col. Sir John Cumming —	1,45,000	0 0							
	4,30,000	0 0				By balance due the 31ſt Auguſt 1784, or 15th Bhaudoon Sud. the laſt day of Fuſſelly year 1191 — —	24,79,308	2	7
To Mirza Sawdit Ally's Stipend.							38,44,950	0	0
For one month, at 3,00,000 per annum —	25,000	0 0							
To Rohilla Stipends.									
For the month of Bhaudoon — —	5,131	8 0							
To Intereſt on Mr. Frazer's Bond.									
One month on 98,470, the batta due on the bond the 31ſt July, at 8 per cent. per annum —	656	7 6							
			4,60,787	15	6				
Fyzd 16 ſun ſicca rupees — —			63,24,238	3	4	Fyzd 16 ſun ſicca rupees —	63,24,238	3	4
Balance due on Mr. Frazer's bond the 31ſt July 1784 —	98,470	0 0							
Deduct the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the amount due by the Vizier the 31ſt July —	41,637	0 0							
Remains due on account the bond, 31ſt Auguſt		56,833	0 0						
Balance due on account the army donation, 31ſt July —	5,38,686	0 0							
Deduct the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on account the donation bears to the amount due by the Vizier, the 31ſt July — —	2,27,778	0 0							
Remains due on account the donation, 31ſt Auguſt		3,10,908	0 0						

Lucknow, 1ſt Septr 1784, or the 1ſt of Koar Buddie 1192.

(Errors excepted.) (Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Accomptant.

TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 31st August 1784, or from the 15th of Sawn Suddie to the 15th of Bahdno Suddie, the last Day of Fussully Year 1191.

Dr. | Cr

To balance remaining in the treasury 31st July 1784, or the 14th Sawn Suddie 1191			2,27,276	9	6		
To the Nabob Vizier.							
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn	9,000,00	0 0					
Ditto, a bill of Exchange on Calcutta, Ca S. Rs 10,00,000 0 0							
Exe 5½ per Cent. 55,000 0 0							
	10,55,000	0 0					
Ditto from ditto by Major Sands, Paymaster Governor General's detachment, and Durbar charges	3,93,308	2 7					
			23,48,308	2	7		
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rupees			25,75,584	12	1		
1784.							
August 31st, balance due the Shroffs on account the money borrowed from them in June 1783	Sa Rs 13,61,055	7 0					
						By Fort William Presidency.	
						Remitted to the Honourable Board, a bill of exchange on Catchmerry Mhull and Coffinaut, at 91 D. S. Ca S Rs 10,00,000 0 0	
						Exe 5½ per Cent. 55,000 0 0	
							10,55,000 0 0
						Ditto ditto, Mr. Perceret's draft on Mr. Prinsep, of 5th August, at 5 days sight Calcutta Sa Rs 15,000 0 0	
						Exe 5½ per Cent 825 0 0	
							15,825 0 0
						Paid the Paymaster General, as per his receipt of 31st August, for Cr rupees 2,22,000	2,00,000 0 0
						Paid Major Sands, Paymaster Governor General's detachment, as per his letter of the 26th August	1,90,000 0 0
						Paid Major Sands, Paymaster Governor General's Durbar charges, as per his letter of the 26th August	2,03,308 2 7
						Paid Mr. Wombwell his pay as accountant for August C. Sa Rs 2,600 0 0	
						Batta 5 per Ct. 130 0 0	
							2,730 0 0
						Paid Mr. T. Wheler his pay as assistant to the Accountant, from the 25th August 1783 to the 25th August 1784, 12 months, at Rs 1,001 per month	12,000 0 0
							16,78,863 2 7
						By the Nabob Vizier.	
						Paid the Rohillas, per Bhaudoon	5,131 8 0
							16,83,994 10 7
						By balance remaining in the treasury the 31st August 1784, or 15th Bhaudoon Suddie, the last day of the Fussully year 1191	8,91,590 1 6
						Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rupees	25,75,584 12 1

Lucknow, 1st September 1784, or 1st of Koar Buddie 1192.
Errors excepted,
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Acct.

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GSL

ABSTRACT Nabob Vizier's Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st June to the 31st August, 1784, or from the 13th Jeite Suddee to the 15th Bhaudon Suddee, the last day of the Fussully Year 1191, 1

Dr					Cr			
To balance remaining due the 31st May, 1784, or 12th Jeite Sud. 1191, as per the adjusted account signed and interchanged between his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, and the Honourable the Governor General the 20th June, 1784				52,43,891 6 0	By amount received from Hyder Beg Cawn by the Accountant	12,02,057 3 0		
					From ditto by bill of exchange on Calcutta	10,55,000 0 0		
					From ditto, by Major Sands	3,93,308 2 7		
							26,50,365 5 7	
To Army Subsidy.					By Horses.			
For the months of June, July, and August, at 4,30,000 per month		12,90,000	0 0		For half cost of 524 horses lately belonging to the 1st regiment of cavalry sent on service to the West of India, at Sicca rupees 250 per horse		1,31,000 0 0	
								27,81,365 5 7
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.								
For 3 months, at the rate of 3,00,000 per annum		75,000	0 0		By balance due the 31st August 1784, or 15th Bhaudoon Sud. the last day of the Fussully year 1191			38,44,930 0 9
To Rohilla Stipends.								
Paid them for Assar, Sawon, Bhaudon		15,394	8 0					
To interest on Mr. Frazer's Bond		2,009	8 4					
				13,82,404 0 4				
Fyzd, 16 Sun Sicca Rupees				66,26,295 6 4	Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees			66,26,295 6 4

Lucknow, the 1st Sept. 1784, or 11 of Koar Bud. 1192.

Errors excepted,

(Signed) J. WOMBELL, Accountant.

ABSTRACT TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st February to the 31st Auguſt 1784, or from the 10th Maug Suddie to the 15th of Bhaudon Sud, the laſt Day of the Fuſſully Year 1191.

Dr | Cr

To the Nabob Vizier.

ecd from Hyder Beg Cawn, in caſh	28,70,111	11	10	
1 bills on Calcutta, Ca Sa Rs 15,00,000	15,54,630	0	3	
	44,24,741	12	1	
Ditto from Ditto by Major Sands	5,92,924	5	4	
Ditto from Ditto, Almaſs Ally Cawn	7,57,732	11	7	
Ditto from Ditto, by Col. Chas Morgan	96,674	9	3	
	8,54,407	4	10	
Ditto from Lolla Butchrauje	2,84,149	12	6	
Ditto from the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn's and the Nabob's Treaſury	4,73,582	15	3	
n account the Tuncaw on the Sezawul of Ferockabad, ſent by Mr. Briſtow to Mr. Melvill, Paymaſter Colonel Cumming's Detachment	1,887	10	2	
itta of 5. 9. 3 per cent. on 4,70,296 3 3, the balance remaining in the treaſury, May 31, 1784	26,233	11	3	
				66,57,927 7 5
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rups				66,57,927 7 5

By Fort William Preſidency.

Remitted the Honourable Board bills of exchange on Calcutta, for C. S. Rs 15,00,000	15,54,630	0	3		
Ditto - Ditto	45,000	47,475	0	0	
				16,02,105	0 3
Paid for bills of exchange, in favour of the Chief of Surat - Sa Rs	5,00,000	0	0		
				5,20,000	0 0
Paid the Paymaſter General -	20,41,623	5	2		
Paid Major Sands, Paymaſter Governor General's Detachment -	4,84,332	12	3		
Paid Coll Cha Morgan, commanding the Bombay detachment -	96,674	9	3		
Paid Lieut. Prole, Deputy Paymaſter Bombay Detachment -	2,66,849	4	6		
				28,89,479	15 2
Paid Major Sands, Paymaſter Governor General's Durbar charges				2,98,024	12 1
Paid Mr. T. P. Scott				2,32,055	10 5
Paid allowances to the Aſſiſtants of the late Reſident, the Surgeon, the Accountant, and his Aſſiſtant -				58,620	0 0
					56,00,285 5 11
By the Nabob Vizier.					
Paid Abdul Rheman Cawn				1,25,000	0 0
Paid the Rohillas				41,052	0 0
					1,66,052 0 0
					57,66,337 5 11
By balance remaining in the treaſury the 31ſt Auguſt 1784, or 15th Bahdoon Suddie, the laſt day of the Fuſſullee year 1191					8,91,590 1 6
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees					66,57,927 7 5

Lucknow,
1ſt Septr 1784, or 1ſt Koar Buddie 1192.

(Errors excepted.)

(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accompt.

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EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 2d October, 1784.

Read the following Letter from the Governor General, dated Lucknow, 26th Auguſt, 1784.

Extract.

Having accompliſhed, to my own ſatisfaction, the objects for which I viſited this capital by your authority, I ſhall depart from hence on my return to-morrow; of which intention I judge it proper to give you this notice, and with the firſt leiſure that I may have after my departure, will tranſmit to you a detail of the arrangements which have been adopted for the ſecurity and regular diſcharge of the Vizier's debt to the Company.

Conſultation, 8th October, 1784.

Benares, 20th Sept. 1784.

To Edward Wheler, Eſquire, &c. Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I avail myſelf of the firſt leiſure which has been afforded me ſince my departure from Lucknow, to adviſe you of the progreſs and cloſe of my proceedings at that capital, and the ſtate of your claims on the Nabob Vizier.

You will be pleaſed to recollect, that on the 27th December laſt the Board agreed to the removal of Mr. Briſtow, and to the ſuſpenſion of his office, upon the expreſs conditions that the Nabob Vizier would engage to diſcharge the whole amount of his arrears and growing debt to the Company in the courſe of that and the enſuing Fuſſullee year, ending on the 20th Auguſt 1785; that he would produce the ſecurity of creditable ſhroffs for the ſame; and that I would bear the whole reſponſibility for the rectitude of the meaſure. That theſe conditions having been performed, and the Nabob having further ſolicited the aid of my preſence at Lucknow, for the confirmation of his authority, and for the conſtruction of ſuch arrangements as might be neceſſary to enſure the complete execution of his engagements, I, with the authority of the Board, departed from the Preſidency on the 17th of February, and arrived at Lucknow on the 27th of the month enſuing.

I found the ſeaſon of collection already paſt, and a long interval approaching of total inertion: This was a circumſtance which I ſhould have much regretted, had I ſought only to gain an oſtenſible credit from the inſtant acquiſition of large payments on my firſt outſet. But my objects were of a more permanent kind, and, if I may be allowed to apply ſuch a term to acts reflective on my own credit, of a more liberal principle. Thoſe objects were threefold; firſt, to obtain the complete diſcharge of the arrears and growing debt of the Nabob Vizier to the Company, within the ſtipulated period of the enſuing year; ſecondly, to aſſiſt in putting his finances in ſuch a ſtate as ſhould enable him, with eaſe, to acquit himſelf of the fixed monthly engagements as they became due, and to poſſeſs a ſufficiency in reſerve for the neceſſary claims of his own adminiſtration; and the third, and not leaſt eſſential to the intereſts and honour of our Government, to fix him in the independent poſſeſſion of his own dominion, by precluding, as the conſequence of the two former, every plea for the exerciſe of a double authority in the interference of a Britiſh agent.

Upon the ſame principle I applied the ſums which the laſt ſcanty payments of the collections, and the voluntary contribution of Almaſs Ally Cawn, enabled the acting miniſter to pay into your treaſury at Lucknow, to the diſcharge of the heavy arrears due, and running on, with the hazard of the moſt licentious conſequences to the brigade, and other diviſions of the army ſtationed within theſe provinces, in remittances to Bombay, made with your expreſs concurrence, and in official diſburſements, not unaware of the diſtreſſes which the commerce of the Preſidency ſuſtained from the ſcarcity of current ſpecie, nor of the eclat which I might have perſonally derived from a tranſportation of the whole or a large portion of the amount in treaſure to Calcutta. I ſhould have ſuppreſſed this intimation, which is foreign from the immediate purpoſe of this letter, had it not been privately ſuggeſted to me, that I had diſappointed the popular expectation by not adopting the policy which I had, on the conception of better grounds, rejected.

The points which ſolicited my earlieſt attention, were the formation of the ſettlement of the approaching year, and the retrenchment of expences. The latter, a work in itſelf of great delicacy and obſtruction, depended eſſentially on the former; and that on contingencies which impoſed on

on me the mortification of ſuffering a long and indefinite term to paſs in ſuſpence and inaction, before it could poſſibly be undertaken. The public revenue had declined, with the failure of the cultivation, in three ſucceſſive years, and all the ſtores of grain which the providence of the huſbandmen had, as I am informed it is their cuſtom, in defiance of the vigilance of their Aumils, clandeſtinely reſerved for their own uſe, were of courſe exhauſted; and another year of dearth, which the habit of repeated diſappointment had taught the people to expect, would have proved no leſs fatal to the population than to the actual collections. In this ſtate of apprehenſion no man of credit would accept of a charge of the collections on poſitive engagement. It was therefore neceſſary to wait the commencement of the ſeaſon in which the rains uſually fall, before any ſteps could be taken in the enſuing ſettlement—nor was it till the 10th of July that the rain began to fall. From that date to the cloſe of the laſt month, it has been almoſt inceſſant, and the expectations of all men are raiſed to the production of a more abundant harveſt than any that has been known in the courſe of many paſt years. The miniſter, aided by this providential bleſſing, has concluded a ſettlement with men whom he has reported to me to have been ſelected from ſuperior knowledge and reſponſibility, and whom I believe generally to merit his report of them, for a period of five and ſome of ſix years, on an encreaſing Jumma, viz.

Jumma 1192	—	—	2,20,65,639	13	0
1193	—	—	2,44,50,504	6	3
1194	—	—	2,66,05,326	6	3
1195	—	—	2,87,11,326	6	3
1196	—	—	3,06,93,035	10	9

The encloſure, No. 1, contains an eſtimate, taken at a large allowance, of the whole of the Nabob's debt for the year 1192; and, No. 2, the proviſion made and agreed for the complete diſcharge of it by monthly kiſtbundy or inſtalments.

Though it is unneceſſary to enter into a detail of my tranſactions, ſince theſe have no other relation to the intereſts of the Company than in their final effect, yet there is one condition of the ſettlement of which you ought to be apprized, as it eſſentially connects the confirmation of the ſettlement itſelf with the intereſts of the Company:—The Aumils demanded that a clauſe ſhould be inſerted in their engagements, that they were to be in full force for the complete term of their leaſes, provided that no foreign authority was exerciſed over them; or, in other words, that their engagements were to ceaſe whenever they ſhould be interrupted in their functions by the interference of an Engliſh agent. This requiſition was officially notified to me by the acting miniſter, and referred to me in form by the Nabob Vizier for my previous conſent to it: I encouraged it, and I gave my aſſent to it. For the particulars of this tranſaction I refer you to my correſpondence with the Nabob Vizier upon the ſubject in the encloſure, No. 3.

The account, No. 4, compriſes the ſtate of the Nabob Vizier's debt at the cloſe of the laſt year, and completes the information which I have profeſſed to communicate of the ſtate of this concern. From this account you will obſerve that the Vizier has fulfilled his engagement down to the time of my departure from Lucknow; and that the balance due from him to the Company, which at the end of January laſt ſtood, in the books of the Accountant General of Fort William, at current rupees 72,95,656. 4. 7, was reduced, at the end of Auguſt, to Sa Rs 38,44,930. 9, including the ſum of Sa Rs 19,00,441. 11. 5, charged to the Nabob's debit, in conformity to the books of the Accountant General.

In the eſtimate, No. 1, I have ſtruck out the charge of the detachment commanded by Colonel Sir John Cummings, from the 1ſt January 1785, the Nabob having a ſecond time remonſtrated againſt its continuance, both as being unneceſſary, and a burthen which the impoveriſhed ſtate of his revenue could not bear, and therefore required that it ſhould be wholly withdrawn; I have for theſe reaſons given my aſſent to it, and have left a written order to that effect in the hands of Major Palmer, to be tranſmitted to Colonel Cummings as ſoon as an adequate force ſhall have been provided for the defence of that frontier by detachments from the Nabob's own battalions. The relief, whenever it takes place, may lead to a ſaving in our own expences, by the further reduction of the army; for I muſt revert on this occaſion to the opinion which I have had occaſion more than once before to declare, that the Company will gain nothing by the continuance of the detachment at the Nabob's charge, in its preſent ſtation, ſince he has not the means of defraying it; and whether it remains on account of the Company, or be continued to ſwell the Nabob's with an accumulating debt which he cannot pay, its effects on the Company's funds will prove the ſame, while it holds out a deception to the public, and furniſhes a plea for the future uſurpation of the ſovereignty of the country, and the private embezzlement of its treaſures.

In the other diſburſements of the Nabob Vizier, both perſonal and public, conſiderable ſavings have been made: but theſe would have proved inſufficient to fulfil the Nabob's engagements, without

out other expedients. The Begums, and the Nabob Sâlâ Jung, to whom their jagheers have been reſtored, conformably to the Company's orders, and more ſo to the inclinations of the Nabob Vizier, (who went to Fyzabad for the expreſs purpoſe of making a reſpectful tender of them in perſon to the Begums) have made a voluntary conceſſion of a large portion of their reſpective ſhares; and the Nabob Saadut Ally Cawn has been required to ſubmit, but I will not ſay voluntarily, to a tax of one lack of his allotted income, not ſo much for the increaſe which ſo ſmall a ſum would make to the public treaſury, as to preclude the juſt cauſe of offence which might have been taken at his being partially exempted. The miniſters have in like manner contributed their ſhare of relief, by the reſignation of three-fourths of their ruſſoom or commiſſion of office. The like conceſſion was made by them in the adjuſtment of the laſt year's accounts, to the amount of ſeven lacks, deducted from the full ſum of their commiſſion, which was 9,98,519 rupees. In both inſtances the ſacrifice was entirely ſpontaneous, and even unſolicited. The difference which yet remained to complete the payments of the year, has been provided for by an accommodation with the ſhroffs, and may be conſidered as an anticipation of the next year's income, which, if the ſyſtem which has been thus far happily eſtabliſhed remains unmoleſted, it will eaſily bear.

I have a ſingular pleaſure in adding, that I have received the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from the Nabob himſelf of his determination to abide by the late arrangement; and have equal ground to expect every degree of ſupport which can be given to it by the influence of the firſt characters of his family, who are all warmly and zealouſly intereſted in the event of it.

To conclude; I have thus far attained the objects of my miſſion, and provided, in the means and courſe of one year, for the complete diſcharge of a debt which has been the accumulation of many, notwithſtanding the difficulties which I have had to ſurmount, in the laſting effects of the failure of the natural rains in the three preceding years, and in ſtill worſe, from a cauſe which created a total ſuſpenſion of all the ſprings of Government during the courſe of the laſt.

I reſerve my final report, and other obſervations upon it, to the period of my departure from this place.

I have already adviſed you of my departure from Lucknow on the 27th ultimo. The Nabob Vizier accompanied me ſome ſtages of my journey by land, and was with difficulty diſſuaded from proceeding with me to Benaris, having provided boats for his conveyance. The Prince is here, and will, I fear, prove a cauſe of my detention beyond the term required by the ſettlement of this province, which you have been pleaſed to entruſt to my charge, and of which little remains to complete it; nor will this delay be wholly unſerviceable to my late tranſactions at Lucknow, as I am ſtill near enough to attend to the firſt effects of their execution, and to interpoſe my influence for the removal of any obſtructions to which they are or may be liable; but I do not apprehend that my ſtay will exceed the middle of next month.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. HASTINGS.

A true Copy.
E. Hay, Secry.

ESTIMATE of the Company's Demand againſt the Vizier, from the 1ſt July 1784 to the End of Auguſt 1785.

			Lucknow Rupees.
Balance due 30th June 1784 — — — —			54,02,662 4 3
July.			
Army Subſidy — — —	4,30,000 0 0		
Mirza Saudit Ally — —	25,000 0 0		
Rohilla Stipend — — —	5,131 8 0		
	4,60,131 8 0		
Auguſt — — — —	4,60,131 8 0		
		9,20,263 0 0	
		63,22,925 4 3	
Deduct Amount paid in July and Auguſt — —		4,00,000 0 0	
		59,22,925 4 3	
Demand againſt the Vizier, calculated to the end of Auguſt, September, October, November, and December.			
Army Subſidy, for 4 months, at 4,30,000 per month -	17,20,000 0 0		
Mirza Saudet Ally, for 4 ditto, at 16,666 per month -	66,664 0 0		
Rohilla ſtipend, 4 months, at 5,131. 8 per month - -	20,526 0 0		
		18,07,292 0 0	
		77,30,217 4 3	
Demand againſt the Vizier, calculated to the end of December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and Auguſt 1785, viz.			
Cawnpore Brigade, at 2,85,000, for 8 months - -	22,80,000 0 0		
Mirza Saudet Ally, at 16,666, for 8 ditto - -	1,33,333 0 0		
Rohilla ſtipend, at 5,131. 8 ditto ditto - - -	41,052 0 0		
		24,54,385 0 0	
Pay due to Abdul Rheman's corps, to 30th Auguſt 1784, the intereſt on Mr. Frazer's bonds, from 1ſt July 1784 to 30th Auguſt 1785, and intereſt on Gopaul Doſs's debt, &c. calculated at - - -		3,15,397 11 9	
Total demand againſt the Vizier, calculated to the end of Auguſt 1785 - - - -		1,05,00,000 0 0	

A true Copy.

E. HAY,
Secy.

KISTBUNDEE,

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KITSBUNDEE, ſettled on the 26th of Bhaudon, anſwering to the 26th of Auguſt, for payment of the debt due from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, within the year 1192 Fuſſullee.

* In ready money — —	9,00,000 o o	
In bills — — —	10,00,000 o o	
		19,00,000 o o
To be paid to the end of Coar — — —		5,00,000 o o
Cautic — — —		5,00,000 o o
Augun — — —		5,00,000 o o
To be paid to the end of Poos; viz.		
In money — —	5,00,000 o o	
In bills on Surat and Calcutta —	15,00,000 o o	
		20,00,000 o o
To be paid to the end of Maug — — — —		3,25,000 o o
Phaugon — — — —		3,25,000 o o
Cheyt — — — —		3,25,000 o o
Byſaac — — — —		3,25,000 o o
To be paid to the end of Jeyt; viz.		
In money — — —	3,25,000 o o	
Bills on Surat and Calcutta — —	10,00,000 o o	
		13,25,000 o o
Aſſar — — — — — —		3,25,000 o o
Sawun — — — — — —		3,25,000 o o
Bhaudon.		
In money — — —	3,25,000 o o	
In bills on Surat or Calcutta — —	15,00,000 o o	
		18,25,000 o o
Lucknow rupees —		1,05,00,000 o o

* N. B. This is excluſive of the ſum of 4,00,000 rupees which had been paid in July and Auguſt, and was deducted from the Company's demand at the time when this Kiſtbundee was ſettled.

A true Copy. E. Hay, Secy.

Received 25th Auguſt 1784.

From his Highneſs the Nabob Vizier to the Honourable Governor General.

Uſual introduction.

The former circumſtances of my loſs of authority, the power of the Engliſh gentlemen over the Aumils of my government, the derangement of my country, and the diſorders which on theſe accounts had pervaded the whole of my affairs, have been fully evident. No one had an opportunity of regulating my country, and my officers endured various injuries and falſe accuſations, under conſtant dread for their honour. You have now, from your bounty and kindneſs, reſtored to me my authority over my country, and in this ſhort period of time the eaſe and ſecurity of the public and the Aumils, and the order which has taken place in my country, are fully evident; you have yourſelf beheld, and from your own bounty, every one paſſing his time in honour, reputation, and ſatisfaction, each day as a feſtival, and each night as a rejoicing. The revenues have been paid with that exactneſs, that not an inſtant of delay has occurred. Now that a plan of ſettlement for the country, and the arrangement of affairs for five years, has taken place, the Aumils, from remembrance of former injuries, requeſt from me ſatisfactory aſſurances; obſerving, that if there ſhall be no interference of the gentlemen, and the authority and power of the Sirkar

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Sirkar remain fixed, they will with ſatisfaction of mind engage in the buſineſs of the Sirkar, the arrangement of the country, and making good the revenues of government; but if, as formerly, they ſhall be troubled by the interference of gentlemen, the conduct of affairs and arrangement of the country cannot be effected by them; accordingly I have ſent you a copy of the requeſt written by all the Aumils, and the aſſurances of ſatisfaction they demand from me—it will arrive encloſed in this letter. Order in my affairs has, by the divine bleſſing and your kindneſs, taken place, and I hope in future further favours from you. I am every way ready to pay the money of the Company in the manner which has been ſettled: By God's help it ſhall be paid, and no deviation occur. For the ſatisfaction of the Aumils, I will do as you may direct. You will from your kindneſs have in view, that if any uſurpation of my authority ſhall happen, the plan which has in your own preſence been eſtabliſhed for the regulation of my country will be ruined, and the Aumils will one and all retire from employment. In ſuch a caſe I ſhall be helpleſs, and muſt come with my family to Calcutta.

Concludes as uſual.

A true Copy. E. HAY, Secy.

Sowal of Almaſs Ally Cawn, and the other Aumils of the Government of the Nabob Vizier ul Mamalek Aſoph ul Dowlah, Behadur, as encloſed in his letter of the 7th of Showal, or 25th Auguſt 1784.

Formerly the Engliſh gentlemen behaved to us in ſuch a manner, without cauſe or fault on our ſides, that there was no leiſure for us to manage the country with ſatisfaction. Such ſeverities and falſe accuſations were uſed towards us, that we were in conſtant dread for our honour and lives. From your Highneſs, our Sovereign's loſs of authority being helpleſs, we had reſolved, in order to ſave our lives and honour, on retiring from employment.

Now that by the divine bleſſing, and the bounty of the Governor General, Mr. Haſtings, the authority of your Highneſs in the country is re-eſtabliſhed, we have agreed, according to your Highneſs's orders, to an arrangement of the country for five years; by the divine bleſſing, and your Highneſs's auſpices, the country will be ſettled in a proper manner, and flouriſh, and the revenues of the Sirkar be fixed. We dread leſt hurt ſhould again happen to your Highneſs's, and that of the gentlemen take place; in ſuch caſe the management of the country cannot be undertaken by us; we will then retire from employment, and attend in menial ſervices, as becomes our duty, on your Highneſs. We hope, from your Highneſs's goodneſs and benevolence, that ſatisfactory aſſurances on this point will be ſuperſcribed by your Highneſs.

A true Copy. E. HAY, Secy.

Diſpatched Auguſt 16th 1784.

From the Honourable the Governor General to his Highneſs the Nabob Vizier.

Your gracious letter, intimating the "correction of paſt diſorders, and the reſtoration of the "affairs of your government in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, owing to the eſtabliſhment of your "Highneſs's authority, the eaſe of the public, and the ſatisfaction of the Aumils, confirmed in "ſuch a manner that the revenues have been paid without trouble; alſo, that now, as a plan for "the regulation of the country, and ſettlement of affairs for five years, has taken place, the Au-"mils, looking back to former injuries, want aſſurances from your Highneſs, ſo that if the in-"fluence of Engliſh gentlemen ſhall not prevail, and the authority of your Highneſs remain fixed, "they may with ſatisfaction of heart engage in managing their countries, and making good the re-"venues of the Sirkar; with a copy of the requeſt of all the Aumils to one effect; which they have "preſented to your Highneſs," having made its gracious arrival, informed me fully on every point.

I regard the welfare of his Highneſs's houſe, and the payment of the Company's debt, prior to every other object. As your Excellency has given a written agreement and kiſtbundee for the payment of the Company's money, uſe your endeavours to pay it accordingly; ſet your mind at eaſe on every point, and give aſſurances ſatisfactory to your Aumils, that in caſe of the payment of the Company's debt agreeable to the ſtipulated engagements, there never can happen the moſt trifling innovation on this plan and ſettlement, or on your Highneſs's authority, no difference can in any way happen—which I have already written to you before.

Uſual concluſion.

A true Copy. E. HAY, Secy.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT of the Nabob Vizier's Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 11th of September 1783 to the 31ſt of Auguſt 1784, or from the 1ſt of Koar Buddie to the 15th Bhaudoon Suddie, the laſt Day of the Fuſſullee Year 1191.

Dr					Cr			
To balance due the 10th of Sept. 1783, or 15 Bhaudoon Sud. the laſt day of the Fuſſully year 1190 - -			48,12,842	11 8	By amount received by Mr. Briſtow, from the 11th of Sept. 1783 to 31ſt January 1784.			
To the following charges, from the 11th September 1783 to the 31ſt of Jan. 1784, when the Reſidency was withdrawn.					On account of the balances of the year 1190 - -		1,30,934 0 3	
To Army Subſidy.					On account of the aſſignments granted for the year 1191		14,69,495 15 8	16,00,429 15 11
From 1ſt Sept. 1783 to 31ſt Jan. 1784, 5 months, at 4,30,000 per month -	21,50,000	0 0			By amount received by the Accountant, from the 1ſt February to 31ſt Auguſt 1784.			
To Rohilla Stipends.					From Hyder Beg Cawn.			
From 1ſt Koar to the end of Poos, four months, at 5,131. 8 per month -	20,526	0 0			In caſh - - - -	28,70,111 11 10		
To Intereſt.					In bills on Calcutta, Ca Sa Rs 15,00,000	15,54,630 0 3		
Paid Hurpurſhaud and Mr. Day, on money borrowed - - -	19,227	2 2			By Major Sands - - - -	5,92,924 5 4		
			21,89,753	2 2			50,17,666 1 5*	
				70,02,595 13 10	From Almaſs Ally Cawn - -	7,57,732 11 7		
To the following charges, from the 1ſt Feb. to the 31ſt Auguſt, 1784.					Ditto, by Col. Charles Morgan - -	96,674 9 3		
To Army Subſidy.							8,54,407 4 10	
From 1ſt Feb. to 31ſt Aug. 1784, 7 months, at 4,30,000 per month - - - - - - -			30,10,000	0 0	From Lolla Butchrauje - - - - - -		2,84,149 12 6	
To amount of ſundry articles carried to his Excellency's debit, upon the adjuſtment of his account - -			19,00,441	11 5	From the Nabob Fyzoola Cawn, and his Excellency's Treaſury - - - - - - - -		4,73,582 15 3	
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.					On account of the Tuncaw on the Sezawal of Ferockabad, ſent by Mr. Briſtow to Mr. Melvill, Paymaſter to Col. Cumming's detachment - - -		1,887 10 2	
From 1ſt Feb. to 31 Auguſt, 6 months, at 3,00,000 per annum - - - - - -			1,50,000	0 0	For Batta of 5. 9. 3 per cent. on 4,70,296. 3. 3. the balance remaining in the Treaſury the 31ſt May 1784 -		26,233 11 3	
To Rohilla Stipends.							66,57,927 7 5	
Paid them from 1 Maug to the laſt day of Bhaudoon -			41,052	0 0	By Horſes.			
To amount paid Abdul Rehman Cawn - - -			1,25,000	0 0	For half coſt of 524 horſes, lately belonging to the 1ſt regiment of cavalry ſent on ſervice to the Weſt of India, at 250 rupees per horſe - - - - -		1,31,000 0 0	
To intereſt on Mr. Fraſer's bond - - - -			5,197	14 10			67,88,927 7 5	
				52,31,691 10 3				83,89,357 7 4
					By balance remaining due 31ſt of Auguſt 1784, or 15 Bhaudoon Suddie, the laſt day of the Fuſſully year 1191 - - - - - - - - -		— —	38,44,930 0 9
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees - -			—	—	Fyzd Sun Sicca Rupees -		— —	1,22,34,287 8 1

* N. B. Under this Sum is included the Amount of the Kiſts ſtipulated to be paid in Money and Bills, to the End of Bhaudoon.

A true Copy of the Account delivered in by Mr. Wombwell.
D. A.

A true Copy.
E. HAY,
Secy.

Lucknow, the 20th of September, 1784.
Errors excepted.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 8th October 1784.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow.

YOUR ſecretary's letter, of the 26th of Auguſt, covering the copy of one from the Honourable the Governor General, directs me to acquaint you "why I did not intimate to the Vizier "your wiſh that the two Roſſallahs of cavalry, which returned with the detachment from the "Weſt of India, might be kept up at the ſtations of Cawnpore and Futty Ghur."

I have the honour to inform you, that no wiſh or reſolution of your Honourable Board to the above effect was ever communicated to me. As I was apprehenſive that your commands on this ſubject might by ſome accident have miſcarried, I applied to your ſecretaries Meſſrs. Bruere and Hay, by whom I am informed that they had no order to communicate any ſuch reſolution to me, and that it paſſed ſubſequent to my recall.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 1ſt November 1784.

READ the following letter from the Governor General.

Benares, 1ſt October 1784.

To Edward Wheler, Eſq. &c. Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

Whilſt I was employed in ſettling the accounts betwixt the Company and the Vizier, one circumſtance eſcaped my attention which I think worthy of conſideration; I mean the hardſhip which the Vizier ſuſtains from the army ſubſidy being kept up as its original rate, although the number of troops employed by us for the defence of his dominions has been greatly reduced—That you may have the ſubject fully before you, I will beg leave to recite the progreſſive arrangements which have been made relative to the ſubſidy.

In the treaty concluded betwixt the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah and myſelf at Benares, in September 1773, it was ſettled that when the Vizier had occaſion to demand the aid of our troops, he ſhould pay for the expence of a brigade 2,10,000 rupees of the Oude currency per month; this was grounded on an accurate eſtimate of the actual expence, and it was particularly ſpecified that a brigade ſhould conſiſt of 2 battallions of Europians, 6 battallions of ſepoys, and 1 Company of artillery. The number of ſepoys which, according to our eſtabliſhment at that time, formed a battalion, was 640; ſo that the whole number of ſepoys, of which a brigade ought to have conſiſted, was 3,840.

The rate of the ſubſidy was afterwards raiſed, by a ſubſequent treaty with Aſoph ul Dowlah, from 2,10,000 to 2,60,000 rupees per month, but without any alteration being made reſpecting the number of troops.

In September 1781, when I met the Vizier at Chunar, an alteration had taken place in our eſtabliſhment; and, inſtead of battalions of 640 men, our brigades were compoſed of regiments of 1,000. It was then ſtipulated between the Vizier and me, that he ſhould pay for no more troops than the number of European infantry, artillery, and ſepoys agreed for, under the title of one brigade, with the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, with one additional regiment at Lucknow, for the protection of the office of the Reſident,, for which a ſeparate payment was to be made, of rupees 25,000.—According to this agreement, which continues in force, the number of ſepoys ſtationed in the Vizier's provinces ought to be as follows:

Number ſtipulated for on account of the old ſubſidy - -	3,840
Additional regiment - - - -	1,000
	4,840 ſepoys.

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The

The force actually maintained for some time after the execution of the above agreement consisted of 5 regiments at Cawnpore, and 1 at Lucknow, composed of 1,000 men each; so that the Vizier had in fact a greater number of men during that period than the quota stipulated.

But when a general reduction of our army took place, on the conclusion of peace, each regiment was reduced from 1,000 to 700 men; and the force in native troops, which has since been, and still continues in Owde, is only as follows:

5 Regiments at Cawnpore, of 700 each - - -	3,500
1 Regiment at Lucknow - - - -	700
	4,200 sepoys

So that the Nabob has only 4,200 of our sepoys, instead of 4,840; the deficiency, being 640, is exactly equal to the number which composed a battalion on the former establishment, and only 60 less than one of our present regiments.

Neither the Vizier nor any of his ministers have ever mentioned to me this deficiency: But it is not the less our duty to take it into consideration. In all our adjustments of accounts with the Vizier for many years back, we have been regulated by the strictest regard to justice; and the Vizier, on his part, has on every occasion relied most implicitly on our justice, as well as on the accuracy of our Accountant General. Let us then confirm that confidence which is so happily reposed in us, by pointing out mistakes, even although we must be losers by correcting them.

It will perhaps be alledged, that although the number of sepoys is less, the expence incurred by us for our troops at Cawnpore is greater than it was at the time when the treaty was made with Sujah ul Dowlah, which has continued the Basis of all subsequent agreements: And farther that although the number of sepoys is less, the number of staff and officers is greater. It may also be alledged, that although the force at Cawnpore, since the reduction, has been less than what is prescribed by treaty, yet before that, for a considerable time, it was greater: But these arguments are in fact groundless; for the Nabob might with truth reply, that he has no concern with our arrangements; that it is the number, and not the expence, of our troops, which is specified in the treaty; and that it is the number of sepoys, not of officers and staff, which forms their effective strength: That if the number of our sepoys was greater before the reduction than was prescribed by the treaty, it was occasioned by an act of our own, and not in consequence of his request; and that if we were to proceed on such rigid principles with him, he might with equal justice swell his pleas, by pointing out the deficiences in our corps of European infantry and artillery, the former of which has never at any time consisted of half its proper complement. In speaking of the troops stationed with the Vizier, I confined myself to the brigade at Cawnpore, and regiment at Lucknow, without taking notice of the force under Sir John Cumming at Futty Ghur, because it forms rather a temporary detachment than a regular standing army; although I must observe, that as a similar reduction has taken place in the regiment of which it was composed, without any diminution being admitted of the subsidy which was settled for defraying the expence of it, an additional argument may be deduced from it, to shew that the Vizier has a right to some redress from our Government.

As the easiest and most equitable method of reconciling our present arrangemente to strict justice, I would recommend that the regiment at Lucknow should be again included under the troops for which the original subsidy was settled; that credit should be given to the Vizier in our accounts for the amount of the subsidy with which he has been separately charged for that regiment from the time of reduction; and that, to entitle us to receive this separate subsidy in future, an additional regiment should be sent up to Cawnpore, which will restore matters as nearly as our present establishment will admit to the footing of the treaty, and will render the force at Cawnpore a respectable army fully adequate to the defence of the Western frontier.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Ordered, That the foregoing letter lie for the consideration of a fuller Board.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 1ſt November.

Read the following letter from the Accountant at Lucknow.

Sir,

I have the pleaſure to encloſe my treaſury, and the Nabob Vizier's account for the month of September, which I requeſt the favour of your laying before the Honourable Board.

Lucknow,
5th October 1784.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accountant

Conſ. 23 *Nov.* 1784.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I have the pleaſure to encloſe your draughts of Mr. Perceret on Mr. Prinſep, in favour of the Honourable Governor General and council, for Calcutta Sicca rupees fifteen thouſand each; alſo my treaſury and the Nabob Vizier's accounts for the month of October 1784, which I requeſt the favour of your laying before the Honourable Board.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
and humble Servant,
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accountant.

Accountant's Office,
Lucknow, 4th November 1784.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

TREASURY

TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 30th September 1784, or from the 1st of Koar Suddie to the 1st of Cautick Sud. 1192.

Dr. Cr.

To balance remaining in the treasury the 31st August 1784, or 15 Bhaudre Sud, the last Fussula year 1191 -	—	—	8,91,590	1	6	By Fort William Presidency.				
						Paid the Paymaster General, as per his receipt of the 30th September, CRs 7,21,500 - - -			6,50,000	0 0
To the Nabob Vizier.						Paid Mr. Thomas his allowance as Surgeon, for the months of August and Septr 1784, at CRs 1,250 per Ct - - -	2,500	0 0		
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn -	—	—	3,14,000	0	0	Ditto, Mr. Wombwell, Accountant, his pay, &c. September - - -	2,600	0 0		
						Ca Sa Rs	5,100	0 0		
						Add Batta 5 per Cent.	255	0 0		
									5,355	0 0
						Paid Mr. T. Wheler his allowance as assistant to the Accountant for September - - - -			1,000	0 0
										6,56,355 0 0
						By the Nabob Vizier.				
						Paid Abdul Rehman Cawn - - -			2,52,600	0 0
						Paid the Rohillas for Koar - - -			5,131	8 0
										2,57,731 8 0
										9,14,086 8 0
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rupees -	—	—	12,05,590	1	6	By balance remaining in the treasury the 30th September 1784, or 1 Cautick Sud. 1192. - -			—	—
										2,91,513 9 6
1784. Sept. 30. Balance due the Shroffs, on account the money borrowed from them in the year 1783 - - - L. Sa Rupees	13,61,055	7	6			Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rs - -			—	—
										12,05,590 1 6

Lucknow, 1st October 1784, or the 2d Cautick Sud. 1192.
(Errors excepted)

(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accountant.

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GSL

NABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 30th of Sept. 1784, or from the 1st of Koar Suddie to the 1st Cautick Suddie 1192.

Dr

Cr

To balance due the 31st Auguſt 1784, or 15 Bhaudoon Sud. the laſt of the Fuſſullee year 1191				—	—	38,44,930	0	9	By amount received, as per the Accountant's treaſury account	3,14,000	0	0
									By balance due 30th Sept. 1784, or 1st Cautick Sud. 1192	42,44,040	7	0
To Army Subſidy.												
For one brigade, according to the old eſtabliſhment	2,60,000	0	0									
For one regiment ſtationed at Lucknow, according to the new eſtabliſhment	25,000	0										
For five regiments of ſepoys and one company of artillery, under Col. Sir John Cumming	1,45,000	0	0									
				4,30,000	0	0						
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.												
For one month, at 30,000 per annum				25,000	0	0						
To Rohilla Stipends.												
Paid them for Koar				5,131	8	0						
To amount paid Abdul Rheman Cawn				2,52,600	0	0						
To Intereſt on Mr. Fraſer's Bond, one month on 56,833, the batta due on the bond the 31ſt Auguſt, at 8 per cent. per annum				378	14	3						
						7,13,110	6	3				
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees				—	—	45,58,040	7	0	Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees	45,58,040	7	0
Balance due on account Mr. Fraſer's bond, 31ſt Aug.	56,833	0	0									
Deduct the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the whole amount due by the Nabob the 31ſt Auguſt	4,641	0	0									
Balance due on the bond 30th Sept.				52,192	0	0						
Balance due on account the army donation 31ſt Aug. 1784	3,10,908	0	0									
Deduct the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on account the donation bears to the whole amount due by the Nabob the 31ſt Aug. 1784	25,390	0	0									
Balance due account the donation 30th Sept.				2,85,518	0	0						

Lucknow, 30th Sept. 1784, or 1 Cautick Suddie 1191.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Accomptt.

HABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 31st of October, or from the 2d of Cautic Bud. to the 3d of Augun Bud. 1192.

Dr.				Cr.	
To balance due the 30th of September 1784, or 1st of Cautic Bud. 1192 — — —		— —	42,44,040 7 0	By amount received, as per the Accomptant's treasury account — — — —	5,00,000 0 0
To Army Subsidy.				By balance due the 31st of October 1784, or the 3d of Augun Bud. 1192 — — —	41,87,853 3 5
For one brigade, according to the old establishment — —	2,60,000 0 0				
For one regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the new establishment	25,000 0 0				
For five regiments of sepoys, and one company of artillery, under Col. Sir J. Cumming — —	1,45,000 0 0	4,30,000 0 0			
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.					
For 2 months, at the rate of 2 lacks per ann.	33,333 5 4				
Deduct, One month's stipend charged in the month of September, at 3 lacks per annum — —	25,000 0 0	8,333 5 4			
To Rohilla Stipends.					
Paid them for Cautic — — — —		5,131 8 0			
To Interest on Mr. Frazer's Bond.					
One month on 52,192 the balance due on the bond the 30th September, at 8 per cent. — —		347 15 1	4,43,812 12 5		
Fyzabad 16 sun sicca rupees		— —	46,87,853 3 5	Fyzabad 16 sun sicca rupees —	46,87,853 3 5
Balance due on Mr. Frazer's bond the 30th September —	52,192 0 0				
Deduct, the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the amount due by the Vizier the 30th September —	6,149 0 0				
Balance due on the bond the 31st October 1784		46,043 0 0			
Balance due on account the army donation 30th September —	2,85,518 0 0				
Deduct, the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on account the donation bears to the amount due by the Vizier the 30th September	33,637 0 0				
Balance due on account the donation 31st October		2,51,881 0 0			

Lucknow, 1st of November 1784, or 4th of Augun Bud. 1192. Errors excepted. (Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Acct. A true Copy. E. Hay, Secy.

TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 31st of October 1784, or from the 2d. Cautic Bud. to the 3d of Augun Bud. 1192.

Dr

To balance remaining in the treasury the 30th of September 1784, or 1st of Cautic Buddie 1192				2,91,503	9	6			
To the Nabob Vizier.									
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn the Kist for Cautic.				5,00,000	—	—			
							By Fort William Presidency.		
							Paid the Paymaster General, as per his receipt of the 31st Oct^{r}, for Curr^{e} Rs 1,44,300	1,30,000	— —
							Paid Mr. J. P. Scott, as per his receipt of 4th Oct^{r}	1,00,000	— —
							Remitted to the Honourable Board Mr. Perceret's draft on Mr. Prinsep, of 1st Septr Ca Sa Rs 15,000 — —		
							D^{o} — D^{o} of 1st October 15,000 — —		
							Ca Sa Rs 30,000 — —		
							Exchange at 5½ per Cent. 1,650 — —	31,650	— —
							Paid Mr. Blain his salary, as surgeon, for October C Sa Rs 1,250 — —		
							D^{o} Mr. Wombwell, D^{o} as Accomptant, for October 2,600 — —		
							Ca Sa R 3,850 — —		
							Batta 5 per Cent. 192 8 —	4,042	8 —
							Ditto Mr. T. Wheler, his salary, as assistant to the Accomptant, for October	1,000	— —
									2,66,692 8 —
							By the Nabob Vizier.		
							Paid the Rohillas, for Cautic	—	— 5,131 8 —
									2,71,824 — —
							By balance remaining in the treasury the 31st of October 1784, or the 3d of Augun Buddie 1192	—	— 5,19679 9 6
Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees				7,91,503	9	6	Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees	—	— 7,91,503 9 6
1784. Octr 31. Balance due the Shroffs, on account of the money borrowed from them in June 1783 Lw Sa Rs				12,61,055	7	6			

Lucknow, 1st November 1784, or the 4th of Augun Bud. 1192.
Errors excepted.

A true Copy. (Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Acct.

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EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 13th November 1784.

Par. 7. We have the pleaſure to acquaint you that we have received information from the Honourable Governor General, by a letter dated the 26th of Auguſt, that he had accompliſhed to his own ſatisfaction the objects for which he viſited Lucknow, and meant to leave that place on his return to Calcutta on the 27th; and that he would with the firſt leiſure tranſmit to us a detail of the arrangements which have been adopted for the ſecurity and regular diſcharge of the Vizier's debt to the Company, which was reduced, at the end of laſt month, to the ſum of Fyzabad 16 Sun Sa Rs 41,87,853. 3. 5.

9. On the 13th of Auguſt the Governor General acquainted us, that he had communicated to the Nabob Vizier the method propoſed by the Accountant General for ſettling the amount to be brought to his Excellency's credit on account of the horſes withdrawn from the temporary brigade, and ſent on ſervice with the late Bombay detachment, and had directed the Accountant at Lucknow to anſwer to it. He at the ſame time informed us, that he felt a reluctance in propoſing to the Vizier to admit the charge of two ruſſalahs of cavalry, lately returned from the Weſt of India in his accounts, as the late Reſident at his Excellency's court had neglected to give him any information of our deſire to keep them up, and had neither aſked nor obtained his approbation of the meaſure.

10. Having called on Mr. Briſtow to account for the cauſe of this ſeeming neglect of his duty he has acquainted us that no orders to that effect had ever been communicated to him.

12. Since the arrival of the Governor General at Benares, he has furniſhed us with a detail of his tranſactions at Lucknow, which will be found on our conſultation of the 8th of October. From this account it appears, that the claim of the Company on the Nabob Vizier to the end of Auguſt 1785, will amount to Rs 1,05,00,000, including the preſent balance, for the entire liquidation of which the Nabob Vizier has made a proviſion by monthly inſtalments, viz.

In Ready Money and Bills			19,00,000
To be paid to the end of our September and October			5,00,000
October and November	Cautic		5,00,000
November and December	Aughun		5,00,000
December and January	Poos		20,00,000
January and February	Maug		3,25,000
February and March	Phu Gun		3,25,000
March and April	Cheyte		3,25,000
April and May	Byſaak		3,25,000
May and June	Jeyte		13,25,000
July	Aſſan		3,25,000
July and Auguſt	Sawan		3,25,000
Auguſt and September	Bhadoon		18,25,000
		Fyzabad 16 Sun Sa Rs	1,05,00,000

17. The Governor General arrived at the Preſidency on the 4th, and reſumed his ſeat at this Board on the 11th inſtant.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Governor General, dated 22d November 1784.

In my addreſs of the 20th of March 1783, I took the liberty to requeſt that you would be pleaſed to nominate a ſucceſſor to my office, and declared my reſolution to reſign it after the lapſe of ſuch an interval of time as was neceſſary for the operation of this notice; ſtill, in dutiful ſubmiſſion, leaving to your option the alternative of commanding my ſervices to a more lengthened period, if you ſhould account them of importance equal to the means which I ſtated as requiſite for their effectual application to your intereſts.

Little

Little presuming on the effect of this reservation, I had fixed on the beginning of this year for the term of my departure; but an event soon followed, which compelled me to suspend, and at length totally to forego, the purpose which I had formed. I could not, consistently with the principles of public duty or private honour, abandon the Nabob Vizier, his country, and your interests in it, to the rapacity of an individual.

Though denied the support of my associates in council, I knew the ground on which they stood to be too weak for them to maintain it long, in an unequal conflict against such advantages as I possessed in the justice of the cause itself, and I relied on their final acquiescence; if I could not prevail on them to co-operate with me for the redress of such notorious and complicated wrongs, I yielded to the impulse with a sacrifice, which to those who know the habits of my private life will have appeared the strongest evidence of the purity of my intentions, for they were equally repugnant to my interest and peace of mind, and adopted with a responsibility which exposed my public character to the most desperate contingencies. I did not think it necessary to inform you of this change of my resolution; it told itself, and I assured myself that the declaration which I had made would produce my early relief. But in the reference which I made to you on the occasion, in my letter of the 20th of October 1783, I very pointedly alluded to the certainty of its effect, by apprizing you of the impossibility (for such I considered it) of my remaining to receive your reply.

EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated the 8th December 1784.

Par. 2. We had the honour to acquaint you, in our last address, that the Governor General arrived at the Presidency on the 4th ultimo, and resumed his seat at the Board on the 11th. The same letter conveyed to you the substance of a narrative which the Governor General had transmitted to us, under date the 20th of September, of the progress and close of his proceedings at Lucknow. This narrative includes, with other matters, a state of your claims on the Nabob Vizier from the 1st of July 1784 to the end of August 1785, being Lucknow rupees 1,05,00,000, on account of the provision made for the complete discharge of them within that period, and a report of the settlement concluded by the minister for a period of five, and in some instances of six years, on an increasing jumma. Copies of the Governor General's letter, and of the accounts and papers enclosed in it, attend you numbers in the packet.

3. Your Honourable Court has been advised that in a subsequent letter from the Governor General, bearing date the 1st of October, he stated to us the hardships which the Vizier sustains from the army subsidy's being kept up at its original rate, although the number of your troops employed for the defence of his dominions had been greatly reduced, and that the Governor General had proposed, as the easiest and most equitable method of reconciling our present arrangements with strict justice, that the regiment stationed at Lucknow should be included in the number of troops for which the subsidy was settled; that the Vizier should be allowed credit for the amount of the subsidy with which he had been separately charged for that regiment, from the time of the reduction of your military establishment; and that to entitle you to receive this separate subsidy in future, an additional regiment should be sent to Cawnpore.

4. The proposition thus submitted to us by the Governor General, lay for consideration when we had last the honour of addressing you, but it has since been taken up, and written opinions have been delivered on it by the several members of the Board: copies of these opinions are transmitted to you, and include another subject of discussion, viz. the recall of your troops, under the command of Sir John Cumming from Futty Ghur, as agreed by the Governor General on a representation made to him by his Excellency the Vizier. We beg leave to recommend these minutes to the attentive perusal of your Honourable Court.

10. It appears, by an account which we have lately received from the Accountant at Lucknow, that the sum due from the Vizier on the 31st of October, was reduced to Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees 41,87,853. 3. 5. A copy of Mr. Wombwell's letter, and his account of the state of the treasury at Lucknow, go numbers in the packet.

Conf. 14 *December* 1784.

I have perused with the utmost attention the Governor General's letter of the 1st of October last, on the subject of the Vizier's subsidy, and sent in circulation.

I agree with the Governor General, that the Vizier's implicit reliance in the accuracy and juſtice of the accounts which our Accountant General makes out againſt his government, ſhould encourage us to confirm the Vizier's confidence, by pointing out miſtakes, even although we muſt be loſers by correcting them. Yet the very diſtreſſed ſtate of the Company's finances renders it neceſſary that we ſhould deſire every aid which we can in juſtice from the Vizier's alliance.

I am not clearly informed, whether the amount of the ſubſidy now charged for the brigade ſtationed at Cawnpore, together with the ſubſidy paid for the regiment ſtationed at Lucknow, is ſuperior to the actual charges of that brigade and regiment, on the eſtabliſhments of their preſent ſtrength.

I wiſh the Accountant General would make out an accurate calculation on theſe queſtions, excluſive of the contingent or incidental charges of theſe troops on ſervice, which are, I believe always charged to the Vizier.

Relative to the other conſideration in the Governor General's letter, whether the addition of another regiment to the brigade at Cawnpore, together with the regiment at Lucknow, will render the force at Cawnpore "an army fully adequate to the defence of the Weſtern frontier," it would, I think, be proper to take the opinion of the Commander in chief.

(Signed) J. M'P.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

Encloſed in Mr. Macpherſon's Minute.

Annual Amount of the Cawnpore brigade, and Sir John Cumming's detachment (the regiment at Lucknow being deducted) - - - - - Sa Rs	48,60,000
Annual amount of the Cawnpore brigade, and the Lucknow regiment included, Sa Rs	34,20,000
Annual Amount of Sir John Cumming's Detachment - - Sa Rs	17,40,000

Mr. Stables,

I have read with attention the Governor General's letter, ſent in circulation. In the preſent diſtreſs, I cannot aſſent to any reduction in the ſubſidy from the Nabob Vizier; beſides, when the expence of military ſtores, cattle, camp equipage, and other incidental expences, are conſidered for the brigade at Cawnpore, I believe that the ſubſidy is not more than the real expence to the Company.

In regard to the recall of Sir John Cumming's detachment, I requeſt that the Commander in chief may be called upon to give his opinion on the ſubject before any ſtep is taken. I am the more anxious for this, from the large armies that are ſaid to be collected near Agra, and the general confuſion that prevails among the commanders.

(Signed) J. S.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

30th November 1784.

The Governor General can have no objection to the reference propoſed to be made to the Accountant General, to aſcertain the difference which will remain in the expence to be charged to the

the Vizier for the troops at Cawnpore, and the regiment at Lucknow, by proportioning the demand of ſubſidy to the reduction of ſtrength of the Sepoy corps, in the augmentation of which the charge of each had been raiſed, this being the ſcope of his propoſal.

Reſpecting the repeal of the Governor General's order, for the recal of the detachment under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming from Futtighur, the Governor General takes the liberty to remark, that it is not before the Board, his order for the recal of that detachment, being an Act decidedly paſſed by him in conformity to his inſtructions and powers, and only revocable on proof that he has exceeded or miſapplied thoſe powers; but if the Board have ſuch a deſign in contemplation, as appears by their minutes, he requeſts that it may be ſtated in terms, as alſo the reference which they may propoſe to make to the Commander in chief, to whoſe judgment, in every point of military knowledge, he ſhall always pay as it is due, the utmoſt deference, but cannot yield to him or to any other, the credit of a more competent information of that ſtate of our political affairs, which requires that it be firſt aſcertained as the ground for any queſtion relative to the ſtation or operation of our troops.

That as the interval is ſhort, which remains for the diſpatch of the Surprize, the Governor General thinks this queſtion is of ſo much importance to the intereſts of the Company, that he makes it his earneſt requeſt to the Members of the Board, that they will bring it to an early deciſion before the cloſe of the packet, for the information of the Court of Directors.

A true Copy.
E. HAY,
Secy.

Mr. Macpherſon,

There is certainly no motion before the Board for revoking the orders left by the Governor General, for withdrawing the detachment under the command of Sir John Cumming, at Futty Ghur. The Governor General declares, that the iſſuing of thoſe orders was an Act paſſed decidedly by him, in virtue of the powers which he had received from the Board; the reſponſibility of the act therefore reſts ſo far with the Governor General acting on his credentials.

I was not preſent at the Board when thoſe credentials were granted, yet I am not the leſs diſpoſed to reſpect their authority, that the Member who particularly ſupported them cannot now be preſent. I own a reluctance to recur to ſuch diſcuſſions, and eſpecially as the Governor General's exerciſe of his commiſſion in Owde is ſtated to the Company for their judgment on it, in his own letters tranſmitted to the Board, and through them to the Court of Directors.

In matters on which the members of the Board may entertain different ſentiments, I could for my own part wiſh, that in our preſent reduced numbers every ſubject which did not demand a neceſſary and immediate deciſion, were left in reference to the Company's opinion.

The queſtion, whether the addition of another regiment of ſepoys to the Cawnpore brigade, together with the regiment at Lucknow, would form a ſufficient force for the defence of the Weſtern frontiers, ariſes from the Governor General's letter of the 1ſt of October, ſent in circulation; and is certainly a proper field for the opinion of the Commander in chief.

The Governor General's agreement with his Excellency the Vizier, to withdraw from his pay and dominions the detachment commanded by Sir John Cumming at Futty Ghur, was announced in his letter to the Board of the 20th of September, which arrived when Mr. Wheler was ill at Ganetty: there was no full Board to diſcuſs the ſubject till lately. A ſimilar agreement was made with the Vizier in 1781. The object of the Board's preſent conſideration is, in my opinion, whether, from the actual ſituation of the country powers on the frontier, it would be *now expedient* to carry the order for withdrawing thoſe troops into execution. It is not a queſtion, whether the Governor was empowered to make ſuch agreement with the Vizier; for, on the ſuppoſition that he ſaw the agreement a proper meaſure, and had ſtipulated for it, I ſhould be ſorry (even if his powers did not authorize the execution of it without the ſanction of the Board) that we ſhould propoſe to repeal the act by any formal act of ours. Indeed I ſhould be ſorry to repeal the formal act of any agent much inferior to the firſt officer and member of Government.

I wiſh

I wiſh that the ſituation of affairs would admit of our fulfilling the agreement immediately. I have already obſerved that it is ſimilar to that which took place in 1781, and which ſeemed to meet the approbation of the Court of Directors; but the preſent ſtate of the times, or of our finances, may render the immediate execution of it inexpedient--whether it is ſo or not, is a conſideration which I wiſh to ſee diſcuſſed as a queſtion, and the ſooner it is diſcuſſed the better. I am ready to believe, that one powerful army in the Vizier's country would be ſufficient; and that if we could reduce any ſupernumerary or ſuperfluous force we may have at preſent in that country, and without creating a charge of any part of their expence upon the Company, the experiment might be tried; but official and profeſſional lights, together with thoſe we may receive of the ſtate of the powers on the frontier, are neceſſary guides to our reſolutions on ſuch important matters.

It has occurred to me that the Fox packet, by which we have been promiſed final orders relative to the affairs of Owde and this government, may bring us thoſe orders very ſpeedily: and as her arrival may be nearly coincident with the period aſſigned for the removal of Sir John Cumming's detachment, I take the liberty to ſuggeſt, that this meaſure, and every queſtion on the ſubject of it, may be ſuſpended until then. In the mean time we may be carrying on the reduction of our military expences within the provinces as expeditiouſly as poſſible, and as faſt as our treaſury will permit us to diſcharge the arrears of the corps to be reduced.

(Signed) J. M'PHERSON.

A true Copy. E. Hay, Secy.

Conſ. 14 *December* 1784.

I have read the Governor General's minute of the 4th of December, and have conſidered its propoſitions with the utmoſt attention. It opens a proſpect and view of affairs well worthy the conſideration of the Company, and ſhould be recommended to their particular attention.

That the opinion of the Commander in Chief ſhould be taken, and have the weight which the members of the Board may affix to it, on conſidering the political ſtate of affairs on our frontiers, ſeems generally admitted. There may not be time to ſend it by this diſpatch to the Company.

I beg leave to adhere to my former propoſition, of leaving the queſtion relative to the recall of the detachment under Sir John Cumming ſuſpended till the arrival of the Fox packet, and by that time our treaſury and that of the Vizier may be in a ſituation to diſband the detachment, if it is reſolved to reduce it; and we may be better informed relative to Scindia's real views and ſituation.

Should the Seiks invade the Vizier's country, we muſt repel them; and the Shah Zada, with Sindia's ſupport, might be of uſe on the occaſion; but until ſuch invaſion I am, for my part, averſe to commence any hoſtilities againſt them, though I believe they may become in time a formidable power.

I ſhall readily agree to any mode the Governor General may wiſh to adopt in his explanation to the Vizier, that the delay in recalling the detachment is not a repeal of his agreement with him for that purpoſe, but a delay occaſioned by the new turn affairs have taken on our frontiers, and till we receive advices from Europe that are ſoon expected.

(Signed) J. MACPHERSON.

I agree to the opinion delivered by Mr. Macpherſon.

(Signed) J. STABLES.

True Copies.
E. Hay,
Secy.

EXTRACT of Company's Letter to Bengal, dated 10*th December* 1784.

Par. 1. We have received a letter from our Governor General, dated Lucknow, 30th April 1784, with a poſtſcript, dated 13th May.

2. It

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2. It is our intention to give the earlieſt conſideration to the ſeveral important points which form the ſubject of this letter; but as we are anxious not to delay the ſailing of the veſſel which carries theſe diſpatches, we ſhall in the preſent moment content ourſelves with expreſſing to you our fixed and unalterable determination to abide by the juſt and pacific ſyſtem reſpecting the native Princes of India, which the late act of Parliament has pointed out to us; acquainting you, that any deviation from it, in the conduct of our ſervants, will not fail to incur our higheſt diſpleaſure.

3. We find it neceſſary to require you to tranſmit to us a diſtinct account of the proceedings of our Governor General at Lucknow.

5. We cannot cloſe this ſubject without expreſſing the great ſatisfaction we feel at the payment of ſo large a ſhare of the Nabob's debt, ſtated to be made without adding to the diſtreſſes of thoſe provinces; and we truſt that ſuch wiſe and temperate regulations will be adopted by our Governor General as may enſure a proper and ſpeedy liquidation of the whole, with a due attention to the above important conſideration.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 20th December 1784.

Read the following letter from Major Gilpin.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I do myſelf the honour of laying before your Honourable Board the accompanying bills, and alſo the correſpondence between Mr. Middleton, your late Reſident at the Nabob Vizier's court, Mr. Johnſon, acting Reſident, and myſelf, in conſequence of his ſucceſſor in office, Mr. Briſtow, refuſing to diſcharge the amount of them, as I truſt, when you are informed of the circumſtance that occaſioned my preſent claims, that your Honourable Board will find no difficulty in admitting the juſtice of my demands. It were needleſs for me to urge any arguments in ſupport of my claims, as Mr. Middleton's letter will, I hope, fully obviate any that may be made of the propriety of them. Permit me however to obſerve, that Mr. Middleton's agreement with me for any contingent expences incurred in performing the ſervice I was ſent upon in the Nabob Vizier's country, ought to be conſidered as a contract, and was intended to prevent many heavy contingent charges that his Excellency the Nabob would otherwiſe be liable to; and it appears by Mr. Johnſon's letter, that his Excellency ſaw it in this light, from his ready concurrence in paſſing my bills.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) MARTIN GILPIN,
Major Comt 23d Regimt
Sepoys, 1ſt Brigade.

Berhampore,
the 1ſt December 1784.

Ordered, That a copy of Major Gilpin's letter be tranſmitted to the committee of accounts, with the ſeveral papers and bills encloſed in it, which are as follow; and that the committee be acquainted with the Board's pleaſure, that the ſeveral bills be paſſed agreeably to their vouchers; but that the preſentation of them at this late period, or to the Governor General and Council, is irregular, and the Board direct, that their indulgence to Major Gilpin, in paſſing this objection, may not be conſidered to operate as a precedent for the determination on ſuch claims as are ſimilar to his, and may be made in future.

Copy of Major Gilpin's letter to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, dated the 31ſt December 1781.
Mr. Middleton's reply to it, of the ſame date.
Major Gilpin's bills for allowances, in lieu of contingent charges, for October, November, December 1782; and July, Auguſt, and September 1783.
Mr. Johnſon's letter to Major Gilpin, dated 24th July 1782.
Major Gilpin's bills for tent allowance for July, Auguſt, September, October, November, and December 1782.

TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accomptant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 31st of October 1784, or from the 2d Cautick Buddie to the 3d of Aughun Bud. 1192.

Dr | Cr

To balance remaining in the treasury the 30th of September 1784, or 1st of Cautick Buddie 1192 -			2,91,503	9	6	By Fort William Presidency.			
						Paid the Paymaster General, as per his receipt of the 31st of October, for curt rs 1,44,300 - -		1,30,000	0 0
To the Nabob Vizier.						Paid Mr. J. P. Scott, as per his receipt of 4th October -		1,00,000	0 0
						Remitted the Honourable Board Mr. Perceret's draft on Mr. Princep, of 1st Septem. - Ca Sa R	15,000 0 0		
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn the Kist for Cautick			5,00,000	0	0	Ditto Do. Do. Do. 1st October	15,000 0 0		
						Ca Sa	30,000 0 0		
						Exc 5½ per c.	1,650 0 0		
								31,650	0 0
						Paid Mr. Blaine his salary, as surgeon, for October - - Ca Sa R.	1,250 0 0		
						Ditto Mr. Wombwell Do. as accomptant, for October - - -	2,600 0 0		
						Ca Sa R.	3,850 0 0		
						Batta 5 per c.	192 8 0		
								4,042	8 0
						Ditto Mr. T. Wheler his salary as asst to the acct, for Oct.		1,000	0 0
									2,66,692 8 0
						By the Nabob Vizier.			
						Paid the Rohillas for Cautick - - - -		—	— 5,131 8 0
						By balance remaining in the treasury the 31st October 1784, or 3d of Aughun Buddie 1192 - - -		—	— 2,71,824 0 0 5,19,679 9 6
Fyzd 16 sun sicca rupees -			7,91,503	9	6	Fyzd 16 sun sicca rups -		—	— 7,91,503 9 6

1784
Oct. 31st. Balance due to the Shroffs on account of the money borrowed from them in June 1783 Lw Sa R. 13,61,055 7 6

Lucknow, the 1st of November 1784, or the 4th of Aughun Bud. 1192. Errors excepted. (Signed) J. WOMBWELL, Accomptant.
A true Copy. E. Hay, Secy.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable United Eaſt India Company.

Benares, 1ſt October 1784.

Honourable Sirs,

I HAVE the honour to ſend you a duplicate of my laſt addreſs, and a copy of a letter to the Council, dated the 20th of September laſt, containing the report of my proceedings, and of the ſtate of your claims on the Nabob Vizier to that period, being within three days of the cloſe of the Fuſſelee year: this is ſo full as to render any further information on that ſubject unneceſſary. The Nabob Vizier is ſo ſenſible of the juſt and diſintereſted conduct which I have obſerved towards him, and poſſeſſes, if I may credit appearances amounting to the ſtrongeſt evidence of which ſuch a concluſion is capable, ſo entire a confidence in my intentions reſpecting his concerns with the Company, that I have on my part an equal reliance on his ſteady ſupport of the arrangements which have been formed under my inſpection, both for the adminiſtration of his revenue, and the diſcharge of his debt to the Honourable Company depending on it. He has given me the firmeſt aſſurances of this, and I have every reaſon to expect that the influence of the moſt reſpectable perſons of his family will be employed to counteract every other which may tend to warp him from it. I am ſorry to ſay, that ſuch an aſſiſtance was wanting; as the Nabob, though moſt gentle in his manners, and endowed with an underſtanding much above the common level, has been unfortunately bred up to habits that draw his attention too much from the care of his own affairs, and often ſubject him to the guidance of inſidious and unworthy confidants. This is one motive of my intention of making a longer ſtay at Benares than is neceſſary for the ſettlement of this Zemindary, which is already nearly concluded, that I may be at hand to counteract any attempt to defeat the effect of my proceedings at Lucknow: But I believe that the precaution, though dictated by prudence, will prove unneceſſary.

My only remaining fear is, that the members of the Council, ſeeing affairs through a different medium from that through which I view them, may be diſpoſed, if not to counteract the ſyſtem which I have formed, to withhold from it their countenance and active ſupport. While I myſelf remain, it will be ſufficient if they permit it to operate without interruption; and I almoſt hope that in the event of a new adminiſtration of your affairs which ſhall confine itſelf to the ſame forbearance, and manifeſt no ſymptoms of intended interference, the objects of my arrangements will be effectually attained; for I leave them in the charge of agents whoſe intereſts, ambition, and every proſpect of life, are interwoven with their ſucceſs, and the hand of Heaven has viſibly bleſſed the ſoil with every elementary ſource of progreſſive vegetation. But if a different policy ſhall be adopted; if new agents are ſent into the country, and armed with authority for the purpoſes of vengeance or corruption, for to no other will they be applied; if new demands are raiſed on the Nabob Vizier, and accounts overcharged on one ſide, with a wide latitude taken on the other, to ſwell his debt beyond the means of payment; if political dangers are portended, to ground on them the pleas for burthening his country with unneceſſary defences and enormous ſubſidies; or if, even abſtaining from direct encroachment on the Nabob's rights, your government ſhall ſhew but a degree of perſonal kindneſs to the partizans of the late uſurpation, or by any conſtructive indication of partiality and diſaffection furniſh grounds for the expectation of an approaching change of ſyſtem;—I am ſorry to ſay, that all my labours would prove abortive; for the ſlighteſt cauſes will be ſufficient to deject minds ſore with the remembrance of paſt conflicts, and to elevate thoſe whoſe only dependence is placed in the renewal of the confuſion which I have laboured with ſuch zeal to eradicate, and will of courſe debilitate the authority which can alone enſure future ſucceſs. I almoſt fear that this denunciation of effects, from cauſes ſo incompetent as they will appear to thoſe who have not had the experience which I have had of the quick ſenſibility which influences the habits of men placed in a ſtate of polity ſo looſe, and ſubject to the continual variations of capricious and deſpotic authority, will be deemed overcharged, or perhaps void of foundation; nor, if they ſhould come to paſs, will it be eaſy to trace them with any poſitive evidence to their connection; yet it is my duty to apprize you of what I apprehend, on grounds which I deem of abſolute certainty, may come to paſs, and I rely on your candour for a fair interpretation of my intention.

It is not quite foreign from this doctrine, as it will be highly acceptable to your Honourable Court to be informed, that during my reſidence (and I may take the date further back, to the expectation of it at Lucknow) the moſt perfect tranquility prevailed, and it ſtill ſubſiſts in every part of the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, a circumſtance unexampled in the annals of that government, either in any former period, or during that in which our influence has been blended with its own conſtitution; and this I attribute excluſively to the prevalency of opinion, or, to apply the general maxim, to the univerſal conviction of a power and a diſpoſition actually exiſting, the one equal to the ſuppreſſion of any movement of ſedition, and the other determined to the puniſhment of it: Nor has my time been unprofitably beſtowed, even in the long interval in which

I was

I was obliged to wait for the firſt appearance of the rainy ſeaſon, before I could ſee the beginning of the new ſettlement. It afforded leiſure for the conſtitutional adminiſtration of the country to recover its authority; it impreſſed the minds of all men, that the government which I repreſented was determined to render it permanent; and it enabled me to eſtabliſh my own influence and aſcendant over the minds of the Nabob, his miniſters, and his people, on the grounds of their confidence in me. This was an eaſy line, for it required nothing to be done, nothing but forbearance: I daily conferred with the miniſters, I received their reports, I gave my advice; but I left every thing wholly to their management. I aſſumed no appearance of command, I exerciſed none, not even in private; I iſſued not a ſingle warrant, nor ſuffered any individual of my dependants to uſe my name, even in the common Bazar, with any privilege diſtinct from the rights of any other inhabitant. The Nabob met me on the border of his territory, our troops and baggage were intermixed on the road, and our camps often joined: I and my people, who were numerous, with a large ſociety of Engliſh gentlemen, which was unavoidable, lived in the ſame city five months, and of that time within the ſame common enclofure of the Nabob's palace; nor in all that time did a ſingle accident happen from ſuch a mixture of ſociety to diſturb its peace, or to create miſunderſtanding between either the principals or parties of either, but they continued united with the ſame harmony that exiſts between the members of a private family: nor, whether in public or in private, though occaſions of great delicacy often occurred, did a word ever paſs in converſation between the Nabob and myſelf inconſiſtent with the ſtricteſt amity and mutual good humour. I hope this will not have the air of ſelf-commendation.—My behaviour was regulated by a preconcerted policy, the Nabob's by a natural benevolence and pliancy of temper, joined to a perſuaſion that I merited more than an ordinary return of kindneſs from him, which left my part very eaſy, and will, I truſt, ſtill continue to operate for the common benefit of his intereſt, and yours, whatever may be my lot; for I have promiſed that I will not abandon him to the chance of another mode of relation, and moſt confidently given him aſſurances of your ratification and confirmation of that which I have eſtabliſhed between his government and the Company.

I hope I ſhall be pardoned for repeating a remark, which I have already made in my letter to the Council (for it ought to be known and remembered) that I have provided for the complete diſcharge, in one year, of a debt contracted by the accumulation of many, and from a country whoſe reſources have been waſted and diſſipated by three ſucceſſive years of drought, and one of anarchy.

The recovery of ſo large a part of your property will alſo afford a ſeaſonable and ſubſtantial relief to the neceſſities of your government, and enable it, for ſuch is my confidential hope, to begin upon the reduction of your debt at intereſt before the concluſion of this year, I mean the year of our own computation.

Whatever may be the event of this tranſaction, I cannot conclude the report of it without teſtifying my acknowledgment of the very uſeful aſſiſtance which I have received from the official ſkill and abilities of Mr. David Anderſon. His reputation, which has been eſtabliſhed on the merits of much more important ſervices, will receive little addition from this tribute paid to it: yet the circumſtances under which they were yielded on this occaſion would not allow me to ſuppreſs it, as he had formed the reſolution of reſigning the ſervice for the recovery of a very declining health, and had actually beſpoke his paſſage in one of your homeward-bound ſhips, when his friendſhip and public zeal induced him to remain, at my ſolicitation, and to accompany me on this deputation. As I have occaſionally mentioned the number of gentlemen which compoſed my family, I have a pride and pleaſure in adding, that they all contributed, by the correctneſs of their manners, and conciliating behaviour, to maintain that familiar and cordial intercourſe which I have already deſcribed to have ſubſiſted between the Nabob and myſelf, and to leave a laſting and favourable impreſſion of the Britiſh character with his ſubjects.

For the reſt I beg leave to refer to my letter to the Board; and am, with the moſt reſpectful and dutiful attachment,

Honourable Sirs,

Your moſt obedient,

and moſt humble Servant,

WARREN HASTINGS.

READ

READ the following letter from Mr. Briſtow:

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I this day received my audience of leave from his Highneſs the Nabob Vizier.

To anticipate calamity is an invidious and irkſome taſk; yet before I retire from the court of Owde I am ſtrongly called upon by duty, and perhaps not ill qualified by experience, to ſuggeſt to the Honourable Board the probable conſequences of my removal; it is the laſt important obligation of the truſt repoſed in me, and I ſhall acquit myſelf of it with fidelity.

Much as I lament the unproſperous iſſue of an enterprize, which in its ſucceſs would have been ſo honourable to me, my ſenſibility of it is unmixed with any painful conſciouſneſs. I have done my duty; and your applauſe, gentlemen, as it is the beſt teſtimony, is alſo the beſt reward of my laborious endeavours in the public ſervice.

Appointed to the arduous work of reformation, I found in Hyder Beg Cawn an antagoniſt of irreſiſtible ſtrength, over whom it was impoſſible I ſhould ſingly prevail; who in the extenſive influence derived from his wealth, in the univerſal terror inſpired by his authority, in the ſlaviſh ſubſerviency and more than puerile weakneſs of the Prince his maſter, poſſeſſed a power of reſiſtance which I long ſince foreſaw, and long ſince foretold, would render equally vain the continued exerciſe of all my firmneſs, and every exertion of my underſtanding.

To reſtore the Sovereign to his dignity, to curb the ambition of his miniſter, to correct the diſorders and abuſes of his government, were the ſalutary and important objects of my deſignation at the court of Owde. Their accompliſhment would have eſtabliſhed the Engliſh influence over theſe once rich and flouriſhing provinces on a baſis of more ſtability than any we had yet owned, and an intereſt in the hearts of the people, acquired and confirmed through the bleſſings they derived from us.

The triumphant oppoſition of Hyder Beg Cawn has defeated a purpoſe ſo full of wiſdom and humanity, but the attempt, I am well aſſured, has left an indelible impreſſion of fear and hatred upon his mind. Delivered at laſt from the hateful preſence of your repreſentative, and inveſted with the virtual ſovereignty of the Vizier's dominions, all the activity, all the malevolence of his heart and underſtanding, will be called forth and exerted, to confirm his independance, and to gratify his revenge.

In the uniform experience of years, in the conſiſtent iniquity and miſmanagement of the miniſter, we find an elaborate inſtruction directing us with unerring certainty to the future fate of Owde, and our friends.

It is moſt foreign from my intention to arraign the wiſdom, or to diſpute the decrees of government; but I obey the dictates of truth and duty in declaring, that I cannot imagine a conjuncture of more imminent and apparent danger to the intereſt of my employers, or to the honour of my country; the firſt I conſider as inſeparably connected with the proſperity of Owde; the laſt will receive a mortal wound, ſhould thoſe be abandoned by us, who in their ſervices and attachment have a ſacred claim to our protection. From the exerciſe of deſpotic authority by ſuch a character as the miniſter, what indeed is to be hoped but the moſt heinous abuſe of it? From a reliance on the clemency of Hyder Beg Cawn, what milder doom, than death or confiſcation? Suffer me, gentlemen, in the affirmance of the melancholy propriety of theſe reflections, to refer to your own opinions, to your own expreſſive language. I tranſcribe them from the inſtructions I received through the Honourable the Governor General, ſhortly after my appointment; delineating the former conduct of the miniſter with a truth and deciſion that will not be diſputed, they furniſh the moſt undeniable evidence of the peril of confiding in him, and render an appeal equally ſuperfluous and impertinent: I ſhall therefore paſs in ſilence over a thouſand ſuperadded examples, all ſtrongly characteriſtic of the principles and policy of Hyder Beg Cawn, which have occurred during the interval that has ſince elapſed, and which, like thoſe I am now about to lay before you, conſtitute a perpetual record of his contempt for your authority, of his inſolence, ambition, and rapacity.

" Immediately on your arrival, found the diſpoſition of Hyder Beg Cawn; his conduct has for ſome time paſt been highly reproachable. Till within theſe three months, when Mr. Johnſon aſſumed a large portion of his authority, he poſſeſſed, without countroul, both the unparticipated and

and entire adminiſtration, with all the powers annexed to that government; the Nabob himſelf being, as he ever muſt be in the hands of ſome perſon, a mere cypher in his, and the ſanction by which he exerciſed his authority; yet he has dared both to uſe the Nabob's name, and even his ſeal, affixed to letters, either dictated to the Nabob, or written from him without his knowledge, containing very improper demands on our government, and ſuch as evidently tended to promote Hyder Beg's influence and intereſt, and even to make him aſſume a very unbecoming tone of refuſal, reproach, and reſentment, in oppoſition to meaſures recommended by me, and even to acts done by my authority, in literal conformity to the Nabob's own and earneſt ſolicitations; ſuch as the reſumption of the Jaghires, and the ſeizure of his father's treaſures, which had been ſo long ſuffered to remain in the hands of the Begum his mother, and the other conditions of the engagement exacted from me at Chunar. On every occaſion of this kind the late Reſident has been the faithful echo and ſupport of the miniſter's pretenſions. I muſt therefore have recourſe to you for the introduction of a new ſyſtem in that government."—Again, "It may be adviſeable to try him (the miniſter) by the mode of conciliation in your firſt converſation with him; at the ſame time that it will be neceſſary to declare to him, in the plaineſt terms, the footing and conditions on which he ſhall be permitted to retain his place, with the alternative of diſmiſſion, and a ſcrutiny into his paſt conduct, if he refuſes it. In the firſt place, I will not receive from the Nabob, as his, letters dictated by the ſpirit of oppoſition, but ſhall conſider every ſuch attempt as the miniſter's, and as an inſult on our government. In the ſecond place, I ſhall expect that nothing is done in his official character, but with your knowledge and participation."—Again, ſpeaking of Almaſs Ally Cawn, "It is very extraordinary that his detection, his retreat to the frontier, the ſubſequent negociations which paſſed between him and the Nabob, the engagements concluded between them, which reſemble more a treaty between equal ſtates, than a tranſaction between a Sovereign and his vaſſal, have all paſſed without the leaſt communication or report of them made to me by the Reſident, or his aſſiſtant, or the miniſter; and in a letter which I have lately received from the Nabob, the miniſter has had the preſumption to make the Nabob declare the whole to be falſe, and without foundation; and to affirm that every part of his dominions enjoys the moſt perfect peace and tranquility. Upon this ſubject the behaviour of the miniſter is ſo reprehenſible, that I think it incumbent upon me to let him know my ſentiments of it. It will at leaſt ſhew him how thin the veil is by which he covers his own acts; and that ſuch artifices will only tend to make them the more criminal, from the falſehood and duplicity with which they are aſſociated. As for Almaſs Ally Cawn himſelf, the policy which has been obſerved towards him has been ſcandalouſly derogatory from the Nabob's dignity and intereſts, and hurtful to the repreſentation of our government, ſo far as it is connected, or the world will think it connected, with it.—Laſtly, "The Nabob has repeatedly and bitterly complained of the indignity which he ſuffers in his authority, by the uſurpation of the Company's Reſident; and as repeatedly demanded, that whenever the Company's balance ſhall be completely diſcharged he may be freed from this vexation; that he may be permitted to pay the ſubſidy in ready money; and that the aſſignments which have been granted to ſatisfy that demand may be reſtored to him. I confeſs that I did myſelf give encouragement to this propoſition, knowing at the ſame time the quarter from whence it came, I mean from Hyder Beg Cawn; and, willing to exonerate this government from the trouble and reſponſibility, and the Company from the diſgrace of whatever might attend the adminiſtration of the Nabob's government: I thought too that it preſented a ſure proſpect of the regular payment of the current demands, by the penalty which would attend the failure, in the reſumption of the former ſyſtem of aſſignments, and in the perſonal claims which it would bring on the miniſter. But his miſconduct has ſince manifeſted itſelf in ſo many particular inſtances, beſides the univerſal diſorder of the country, and this is ſo alarming in its effects to our own government, that I ſhall heſitate, until I have the ſureſt and moſt ſatisfactory grounds to recommend an acquieſcence in ſuch a meaſure. At preſent, the plea on which it is grounded is probably yet at ſome diſtance; for whilſt I am writing theſe inſtructions, freſh circumſtances occur to my knowledge, which make me much ſuſpect the real payment of the ſums brought to the Nabob's credit for the laſt year's balance. It may not, however, be amiſs to talk with the miniſter on this ſubject, to let him know that it is well underſtood to be a demand for ſubſtituting his authority in the place of the Company's, and to inveſt him with the ſovereignty of the Nabob's dominions; to aſk him, whether he ſhall in ſuch caſe expect the Company's protection? and if he does, by what claim of right? and whether, in the event of his involving our government in a new ſcene of hoſtilities by thoſe which his mal-adminiſtration may produce, whether internally or by invaſion in that country, he ſhall think himſelf in juſtice exempt from the perſonal vengeance which we may be diſpoſed to exact from him? At all events, the propoſition muſt be diſcouraged till a ſafer ſeaſon for its acceptance; but the abſolute rejection of it eluded with the Nabob, if he ſhall himſelf renew it."

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW.

Lucknow,
8th Febry. 1784.

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To

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable United East India Company.

Honourable Sirs, Lucknow, 30th April 1784.

I HAVE judged it incumbent on me to make trial of every practicable chance of conveying to you the earlieſt intelligence of my arrival at the place from which this letter is dated, and of the firſt effects produced by the accommodation which took place by the reſolution of the Governor General and Council, paſſed on the 31ſt of December laſt, and already notified to you by the ſucceſſive diſpatches of your ſhips. I ſhall begin the thread of my report from that date. I ſoon after found that the ſtate of this country was ſo diſordered in its revenue and adminiſtration, and the credit and influence of the Nabob himſelf ſo much ſhaken by the effects of the late uſurpation of his authority, and the conteſt which attended it, as to require the acceſſion of an extraneous aid to reſtore the powers and conſtitution of his government; and I was ſtrongly and repeatedly urged to repair hither in perſon for that purpoſe.

Theſe inſtances, though declared to be conformable to the wiſhes of the Nabob Vizier, his family and miniſters, having been privately conveyed to me, I repreſented them as ſuch to the Board on the 20th of January, and offered my ſervices to go to Lucknow whenever the Nabob Vizier ſhould require it, which I knew, from undoubted authority, he would, with his anſwer to the notification formally made to him of the reſolution of the 31ſt of December.

My reaſons for thus anticipating the occaſion were many—The diſtracted ſtate of affairs, which every ſuſpenſion of a day would aggravate; the ſeaſon of the collections requiring the application of early exertions for their ſecurity; and my own infirm ſtate of health, which was not equal to ſuſtain ſo long a journey, if protracted to the commencement of the hot winds.

My offer was accepted, by a conditional declaration on the part of Mr. Wheler, and I made inſtant preparations for the journey.

On the 14th of February the Nabob's invitation arrived. I repeated my propoſal; the ſame authority decided its acceptance; and on the 17th I took my leave of the Board, and departed from Calcutta with a ſevere indiſpoſition, which had ſeized me ſome time preceding, then hanging on me. Happily the change of air effected my ſpeedy cure; and on the 27th ultimo I arrived at this place, in a ſtate of health ſo confirmed, as to promiſe an unremitted attention to the very important objects of my commiſſion.

On my way, I had the alarming perſpective of a ſoil ſo completely exhauſted of its natural moiſture by the failure of one entire ſeaſon of the periodical rains, that except the fields of grain that had been kept in vegetation by the uncommon labour of the huſbandmen, and were ſtill cloathed with a luxuriant produce, or that retained the ſtubble of the recent harveſt, the plains exhibited an appearance of barrenneſs ſo dreary, that even the roots of its former herbage no longer exiſted, and the deep ravines and beds of rivers, which I paſſed, threw up clouds of duſt from their channels. Theſe are not circumſtances of trival obſervation, nor are they confined to the lands of theſe provinces. Every region of Hindoſtan has felt the ſame angry viſitation, and another year of equal drought (which is not to be expected in the courſe of natural events) would put it out of the reach of human wiſdom to prevent or retrieve the dreadful calamity which muſt attend it.

Yet ſuch is my reliance on the gratitude and unbounded confidence of the Nabob and his miniſters, that I dare promiſe, even at this immature period, under every circumſtance but the dreadful one which I have above ſuppoſed, and which I have ſtated as improbable, a ſucceſsful progreſs and termination of the meaſures which I have begun, equal to any expectations which may have begun, equal to any expectations which may have been formed of it, however ſanguine, if I am not counteracted, and my operations impeded, by orders which I may not reſiſt, and am allowed to remain to the time deſtined for their perfection—nor ſhall it be a common obſtruction which ſhall reſtrain me; for I poſſeſs ſuch inherent advantages as, I truſt, will prove ſuperior to every ſpecies of oppoſition, but the laſt extremity of it. Indeed, if ſuch ſprings as give the common movements to popular opinion could influence my proceedings, I have already experienced ſuch in two inſtances, one of which I believe to have had the ſpecial ſervice in which I am engaged for its object, and the other the general ruin of my authority.

I allude, firſt, to a report fabricated at Fort St. George, of the arrival of a ſhip of war at Bombay, with the authentic intelligence of my diſmiſſion with diſgrace from my office, which I received

ceived at the inſtant that I was ſetting my foot on the ſhore at Nuddeah, for the commencement of my journey; and ſecondly, to a paper tranſmitted to me by a reſpected authority from Calcutta, containing ſtrictures on my former deputation, ſaid to be a part of a report of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons, which unhappily apply to every purpoſe of this, and which declare (with horror I repeat it) a right inveſted in the Commander in Chief of the army to oppoſe the power delegated by the Government itſelf to its firſt executive member, and to aſſert that right by an appeal to the army for its ultimate deciſion upon it. The words of the Report, if it be ſuch, to which I allude, are theſe:

"By theſe inſtructions it appears, that the Governor General was poſitively reſtrained from "the exerciſe of any military power whatſoever beyond the garriſon and fortreſs of Fort Wil- "liam; ſo that the delegation and exerciſe of all military power and authority, beyond the li- "mits ſo deſcribed, was a direct and poſitive diſobedience of the orders of the Court of Directors.

"Diſobedience of orders on a point ſo delicate and important as that of wreſting the military "command from the official military officer, who was inveſted with that authority by the orders "of the Directors, might have been productive of conſequences extremely prejudicial to the "ſervice: if the Commander in Chief had aſſerted the right inveſted in himſelf, a contention "for executive power might have been the conſequence; and the army, which in India is ſo pe- "culiarly conſtituted as to require not only exact diſcipline, but the moſt perfect ſubordination, "in order to enſure obedience, muſt have ultimately decided where that obedience was due."

I dare not examine a doctrine affirmed to be of ſo ſacred an authority; yet I may humb'y ſuggeſt that it never was, nor could have been intended to be applied to the actual Commander in Chief, whoſe command was originally conſtituted by the Governor General and Council themſelves, and therefore could not be rendered ſuperior to, and independent of, the powers veſted in the Governor General and Council by an act of Parliament paſſed before its exiſtence, nor included in any inſtructions of the Court of Directors, alſo framed at a more ancient period, if even at a later; and a ſenſe of national duty ſuperior to every conſideration of perſonal ſafety, or the reverence which is due to high office, impels me to denounce, and to date the fall of the Britiſh empire in India from the inſtant that it ſhall be decided declared or underſtood that any Commander in Chief of the army, be his title or rank what it will, is, or may be, by any conſtructive power, independent of the Government under which the wiſdom of Parliament hath hitherto placed the army ſerving in theſe provinces, and every member of it, in an implicit and abſolute ſubjection to its authority.

God forbid that any future Pizarros and Almagros ſhould diſgrace the annals of your dominion, or mark the traces of its decline with the blood of your ſervants and ſoldiers—but the conteſt will probably be of ſhort duration; and happy will it be for the intereſts of humanity, if ſuch ſhall be the iſſue, though dreadful to our own, whatever period of time may cloſe it!

Let me add, nor let my words be uttered in vain, that whenever the fatal blow ſhall be ſtruck, or from whatever hand it ſhall proceed, its effect will not be a gradual decay, but an inſtantaneous ruin; for your exiſtence hangs on the thread of opinion, which the touch of chance may break; and even that ſource, which ought to flow with the principles of its duration, will, if productive of the ſame deleterious ſtreams which have been lately ſeen to iſſue from it, prove the cauſe of its diſſolution.

I am not myſelf apprehenſive of any evil conſequence from the partial and limited command which I poſſeſs over your army, in its tendency to provoke a competition; for in the firſt place, I will never put it to the iſſue of a trial; and in the ſecond, were the Board to permit the Commander in Chief to come into this quarter, which is not likely, I confidently hope that before he could arrive, this province will have been ſo regulated as not to require any foreign aid for its internal protection, nor of courſe any exerciſe of the powers which I poſſeſs, and which he might deem himſelf warranted to reſiſt.

I proceed to report the effects which have been produced to this time from the late accommodation, and the objects to which I look for the final iſſue of it.

Before my departure from Calcutta, I applied through a private channel to the acting miniſter to advance an immediate ſupply of money to your Paymaſter General at Lucknow for the ſubſiſtence of the troops ſtationed in theſe provinces, who were then many months in arrears, and ſuffered much additional diſtreſs from the ſcarcity and dearneſs of grain. He inſtantly raiſed the ſum of ten lacks of rupees, which proved a critical and effectual relief. Since my arrival he has made

made other payments to a conſiderable amount. Theſe are particularized in the encloſed account*, No. 1, in which I have included, for your early information, all the payments made in liquidation of the Honourable Company's debt in the courſe of the preſent Fuſſullee year, to which all accounts of the revenue are by old cuſtom adjuſted, and commences on the 11th of September, to the preſent time.

To this I have joined another account, No. 2, ſtating the probable claims of the Company upon the Nabob Vizier, from the beginning of the preſent to the end of the next Fuſſullee year, or to the 10th September 1785.

On both theſe accounts I ſhall offer a few neceſſary remarks.—Firſt on No. 1. The firſt ſum of 16 lacks of rupees, ſtated as the account of Mr. Briſtow's receipts, is taken from his own account in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Wombwell, the Accomptant for this ſtation, but differs materially from that which has been drawn by the Nabob's officers; and I have referred it to the Board for adjuſtment with Mr. Briſtow, who alone can explain the difference.

The ſecond article is the regular produce of the current revenue.—I was early careful to guard the miniſter againſt the uſe of violent meaſures, to anticipate the period of collection for the purpoſe of giving an oſtenſible credit to the preſent ſyſtem, by ſwelling the amounts of the payments made in conſequence of it; although the exigencies of your ſtate induced me to preſs him to contribute what he could for your relief, without adding to the diſtreſſes of his own, for the country will not bear it.

The third article was obtained by my own ſuggeſtion from Almaſs Ally Cawn, who complied chearfully and without heſitation, conſidering it as an evidence ſeaſonably offered for the general refutation of the charges of perfidy and diſloyalty, which have been ſo laborioufly urged againſt him, and carried at one time to an exceſs which had nearly driven him to abandon the country for the preſervation of his life and honour, and thus to give a colour to the charges themſelves.

It will ſcarce merit your attention to be informed that I have inveſted a part of this ſupply in bills of exchange, payable to the Governor General and Council in Calcutta, to the amount of 5 lacks of Calcutta ſiccas, but as it is connected with an arrangement which may prove of future advantage to your intereſts in the reduction of the hoondyan or exchange, from 16 per cent. to 5½, at which it is my determination to fix it.

I have recommended to the Board to appropriate the whole of this article as a fund for the payment of the intereſt of your bonds, which had ſuffered ſomething in their credit and current value from the ſuſpenſion of the payment of intereſt, ſome months before I left Calcutta.

The laſt article is the balance of the ſum due from Fyzoola Cawn, by a treaty made between him and the Nabob Vizier, through the agency of Major Palmer, on the 15th February 1783. Two lacks of this amount are now in regular courſe of payment, the remaining three are not due by ſtipulation till the next ſeaſon, called Kherief, which is a period included between the middle of September and the middle of February. Some days after my arrival, I intimated to his vakeel my wiſh to have both payments immediately concluded; and his maſter gave immediate orders for it.

To this inſtance of reſpect to your Government he has added another, in the deputation of his ſon to Lucknow, to confirm the aſſurance of his attachment to the Company and Britiſh nation.

What further ſums may be realized in the courſe of this year, of which the productive part is already paſt, I cannot ſay; but it is my hope that a conſiderable part of the Nabob's debt will be liquidated, and the diſcharge of the remaining enſured by the engagements of creditable bankers, ſo that it may be wholly cleared within the courſe of the enſuing year.

The account, No. 2, is an eſtimate formed on the actual expence, but will be conſiderably reduced if my future proſpects and objects ſhall be anſwerable to my preſent expectations: To them I proceed.

* The accounts alluded to in this and the next paragraph were, in the hurry of the Governor's departure from Lucknow, miſlaid, and no copies of them are to be procured. It is hoped, however, that this accident will be excuſed, as the ſtatements here alluded to have been comprehended in accounts of later date.

1ſt. My firſt wiſh is to realize the amount of your demand on the Nabob of Owde, to the end of the next Fuſſullee year, and to obtain ample ſecurities for it before I depart from hence.

2d. My next care will be to induce the Nabob's miniſters to appoint bodies of regular troops, for the ſupport of his collections, and the internal defence of his country. This will preclude the neceſſity of calling for the aid of our troops, and I hope may prove the means of releaſing him from the extraordinary and undefined ſubſidy, which he now pays for the great detachment employed under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming, in Rohilcund, and the regiments which have been occaſionally demanded and remain ſcattered over other parts of his dominions, and of confining our defence, and the Nabob Vizier's payments, to the brigade ſtationed at Cawnpore, and to the ſubſidy fixed by the treaty for its expence.

3dly. My laſt and ultimate hope is, that when theſe objects are attained, your wiſdom will put a final period to the ruinous and diſreputable ſyſtem of interference, whether avowed or ſecret, in the affairs of the Nabob of Oude, and withdraw for ever the influence by which it was maintained.

This country has no inlets of trade by which it can ſupply the iſſues which are made from it; for excepting the factory at Tonda, which ſubſiſts by a contract making part of your inveſtment, and the produce of opium and ſaltpetre, which is not conſiderable, I do not know any other article of commerce from which it could derive any returns; therefore every rupee which is drawn from its circulation into your treaſury will accelerate the period at which its ability muſt ceaſe to pay even the ſtipulated ſubſidy. By the continuance of this fund, you maintain an acceſſion of more than one half to the military eſtabliſhment required for the defence of your dominions, without any charge on your own income, and you oppoſe a wide and powerful frontier to your eventual enemies.

That force will continue to be an effectual ſafeguard to the country, which will ſuffer nothing by its maintenance, becauſe the ſpecie thus applied will of courſe flow back into its circulation; and it is a tribute which it ought gladly to pay, for its whole wealth would not in any other way yield an adequate mode of protection.

Few are the advocates of the national intereſts, and their voice will be faintly heard amid the numerous and loud exclamations of private rapacity; but I humbly aſſume to rank myſelf with the former, and to aſſure you that if you ſeek for a permanent and profitable ſyſtem of connection with this country, you muſt confine your claims upon it to the line which I have recommended; if you tranſgreſs it, you may extend the diſtribution of patronage, and add, by the fortune of individuals, to the nominal riches of Great Britain; but your own intereſt will ſuffer by it, and the ruin of a great and once-flouriſhing nation will be recorded as the work of your adminiſtration, with an everlaſting reproach on the Britiſh name.

To this reaſoning I ſhall join the obligations of juſtice and good faith, which cut off every pretext for your exerciſing any power or authority in this country, while the Sovereign of it fulfils the engagements which have been contracted with you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Honourable Sirs,

Your's, &c.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Conſ.

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Conf. 14 *Dec.* 1784.

Governor General. December 4th 1784.

THE other members of the Board cannot have such grounds of knowledge as I derive from long intercourse, and almost local inspection in the state of Hindostan, and the strength and probable views of its different rulers; but I have no right to complain if they exercise that which they undoubtedly possess, of judging for themselves. Yet let me observe, that every information from every officer of the army, who either is or may hope to be eventually employed on that service, which I have declared to be an unnecessary incumbrance on the country of which it is professedly the defence, and as unnecessary an expence to the Company, ought to be wholly rejected, unless supported by undeniable evidence; neither can I admit in this case the advice of the Commander in chief—he is most certainly the competent judge of the sufficiency of any given force for any actual service to be performed, or for repelling any expected invasion, provided the strength of the enemy be previously ascertained; but of the necessity or expediency of employing any force in the cases supposed, or of the existence of such cases, the Board itself is at least, equally competent to judge, and alone to determine. I for my own part profess to require no such reference; but if the Board is of opinion that it be made, I do not object, only declaring that my opinion cannot be bound by the result.

In the mean time, as I shall be ready at all times to accommodate my opinion to those of the Board, which may be decidedly against them in cases which will admit of delay, modification, or alternative, with little regard to the injury which my own influence may sustain by the public disavowal or repeal of acts done under my authority, merely as it may affect my own feelings; I am willing on this occasion to suspend the effects of my order, by writing to Major Palmer, to suppress it, or if he shall have already transmitted it, by writing in a like manner to Colonel Cumming, to suspend the execution of it; and will agree to leave the final confirmation or repeal of it to the future judgment of the Board.

The Board will find my grounds for the conviction of the little cause there is to apprehend any treachery from Madajee Sindia fully detailed in my report, now prepared for their inspection of my proceedings with relation to the Prince Mirza Jehander Shah. To these I will add another, which though of no recent impression, escaped my attention at the instant: a solemn peace has been concluded between the Maratta State and the Company, cemented by a separate treaty with Mahdajee Sindia. If he violates these combined obligations, he will not only forfeit the credit of his own faith, but commit an act of the most criminal offence against the general state of which he is a member; unless it be supposed that he acts on a plan concerted with the other members of it, or has been so instructed by them, which is against probability, since it is neither likely that such a design, with so many privy to it, could be secret, nor that the chiefs of so many loose dependencies of a sovereign in his minority, should so easily reconcile their discordant interests as to agree in such a confederacy, and so heartily unite in it as to conceal it from public knowledge. In effect, it is generally understood to be a fact well ascertained, that great misunderstandings have subsisted between them, and that all are jealous of Sindia, both on account of his power and connections.

He is the ruling power in the countries which border on the dominions of the Nabob Vizier or on that quarter of our own. In effect there is no other power. He has committed no act which can be construed as hostile to our Government, or leading to hostility, or indicating the intention of it; and his prefence so near to the borders of the dominion of the Nabob Vizier is so far from being a just cause of suspicion, that it is the effect of my own solicitation to him, and is so far the effect of an act of this government. There is, therefore, no cause for keeping up two armies, in a season of established peace, and no enemy near, to defend the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, who declares the one alone to be sufficient, and that he cannot maintain more; nor has this Government any right to force the defence, with its maintenance, upon him.

I forbear to state this argument in its extent, at which it would not be easy to reply to it; and I fear to aggravate, where I profess a desire to conciliate.

If the other members of the Board see, or think they see, grounds for alarm, which I cannot see, and shall still resolve to retain the detachment in its present state, they have the power of deciding, and I must submit; but hope that they will not insist on loading the Nabob Vizier with the charge, until the Court of Directors shall have been apprized of all the circumstances of the measure, and passed their decision upon it.

I feel

I feel the ſenſe of an obligation impoſed on me, by the ſuppoſition which I have made, to ſtate a mode of rendering the detachment of uſe in its preſcribed ſtation, and affording the appearance of a cauſe for its retention. I moſt reluctantly anticipate the occaſion, to which I can never on any account give my conſent, that the Court of Directors may receive the earlieſt notice both of the reſolution of the Board on the original queſtion, and of the purpoſe to which it is the intention of the Board to apply it; this will lead to a diſcuſſion for which I am unprepared, and had reſerved for a period of leiſure, for the deliberate and wary examination of the ſubject, and for the diſcloſure of ſuch events as might demand an immediate deciſion upon it.

I muſt repeat that the inſtant diſpatch of the Surprize, and the expectation of her ſpeedy arrival in England, probably within the courſe of four months, induce me to make this premature expoſition of a new political ſcene which will merit the early attention of the Court of Directors, with every intermediate circumſtance relating to it, which can eventually depend upon the reſolutions of the Board, that their orders thereon may be received at the commencement of the next fair ſeaſon, or at leaſt that ſuch an option be afforded them to convey them within that period.

I have already ſaid that there is now no power, which can be properly ſo called, in that part of Hindoſtan which borders on the dominions of the Company and their ally the Nabob Vizier; but this affirmation, though ſtrictly true with relation to the queſtion of preſent danger, muſt be taken ſolely in that reſtrictive application of it. A new ſource of ſerious contemplation has ariſen from a nearer quarter, namely, that of the Seiks, a people who, from a mean ſet of religious ſchiſmatics, have rapidly grown into the members of a dominion, extending from the moſt weſtern branch of the Attoch to the walls of Delhy: its preſent ſtate is too contemptible to be an object of apprehenſion to any force that could be oppoſed to it but the King's, who derives as much of his preſent weakneſs from their encroachments, as from the uſurpations of his own ſervants, which have excited them: they are, by their bodily frame and habits of life, eminently ſuited to the military profeſſion, but this propenſity is qualified by a ſpirit of independence, which is a great check to its exertion: every village has its ſeparate and diſtinct ruler, acknowledging no controul, but that of the people of his own immediate community, who in their turn yield him little more than nominal ſubmiſſion. I remember when my enquiries led me to the knowledge of five independent ſovereigns reſiding in the ſame city of Labore; though expoſed from this cauſe to a continual ſtate of internal warfare, they are all prompt at the call of common danger, at which they will, without difficulty, abandon their mutual conteſts, to join in repelling it; returning, when the danger is paſt, with the ſame facility to their former conteſts. A conſtitution ſo framed may ſubſiſt unchanged for a length of time, while it has no powerful neighbours to invade it, and while it remains confined within the limits of its native territory; but when it aims at permanent conqueſts, and carries the principles of its own conſtruction into new eſtabliſhments, it becomes liable to almoſt certain variation, from whatever rules they may adopt for the diſtribution of territory, or appropriation of revenue; becauſe both muſt introduce a new ſpecies of property, and add to the individual power which becomes poſſeſſed of it. In ſuch a change of polity, ſhould it ſo happen that one man of ſuperior capacity and enterprize, aided by the ſpirit of religious enthuſiaſm, of which there are many examples in the modern hiſtory of India, and two even in the infancy of the nation which I am deſcribing, ſhould acquire but a few degrees of power beyond his neareſt competitors, it will be eaſy to trace in the primitive defects of ſuch a government, the gradual and eaſy means by which the whole might be enveloped within his own ſupremacy; ſuch will probably be the effect of the extinction of the preſent empire, which is rapidly approaching to it, and may give birth to a new dominion aſcending from its aſhes.

For ſome years paſt the Seiks, quitting their predatory incurſions, have fixed themſelves in the lands which ſubmitted to them, appointing collectors of their revenues, and officers for their government. No oppoſition was made to them; the only inſtance in which it was attempted, was in the year 1779, when the miniſter Miyed u Dowlah marched from Delhy with an army of 30,000 men to attack them, and without the ſight of an enemy, purchaſed an ignominious retreat. They obtained quiet poſſeſſion of the Purgannah of Sheaumler, one of the King's perſonal domains, lying within 30 coſs of Delhy, while I was at Lucknow, and carried their depredations to the very ſuburbs of Delhy, where two of their officers actually reſide in a quarter called the Subſee Mimdee, which is chiefly occupied by ſhroffs and ſhopkeepers, for the double purpoſe of levying their Rauky (which is the name given to that ſpecies of contribution) and of protecting the inhabitants from the marauders of their own nation.

We are too apt to deſpiſe the danger which we have not experienced, and to conclude that what has not happened in the ordinary courſe of events, never will happen; on ſuch a preſumption, my concluſions may expoſe me to the ridicule of thoſe who may deem them the mere effuſion of a wild imagination. I am willing to ſubmit to this conſequence, if the event which I have

I have foreboded ſhall be prevented by ſeaſonable means of oppoſition; but I truſt to time, and that not diſtant, for verifying my prediction, if this people is permitted to grow into maturity without interruption.

I now proceed to ſhew the preſent means by which this interruption may be effected, and another point of ſome conſequence attained with it.

I have mentioned in my report of the 1ſt inſtant, that it was one part of the Prince's plan to offer his ſervices to the King, to be employed againſt the Seiks. The battalions which the Nabob Vizier has allowed for his eſcort, cannot attend him beyond the Nabob's own frontier. If he carries them further, he muſt provide their pay and ſubſiſtence, as their place muſt of courſe in that caſe be ſupplied with other levies, for which there is no other proviſion than that which is allotted to his actual eſtabliſhment. This condition is in effect an inſuperable bar to their employment, nor would it be prudent to truſt his fortune on the firſt trial of it to the rabble of his father's army, unpaid and accuſtomed to diſregard command. If the ſtation at Futteghur muſt be continued, the detachment cannot be better employed, either in whole or part, than on ſervice with the Prince. It will more effectually keep the Seiks at a diſtance, by advancing with ſuch an influence to attack them, than by waiting within its own ſphere of defence to repel them. I muſt here inform the Board, that the Prince repeatedly and earneſtly ſolicited me to endeavour to obtain their authority, for he knew the extent of my own, for ſuch an employment of the detachment. I diſcouraged the expectation, but promiſed to communicate his requiſition.

I will confeſs, that the apprehenſion of his return upon our protection; the deſire of executing the arduous taſk which the Board were pleaſed to aſſign me; and yet a ſtronger impulſe, ariſing from the hope of blaſting the growth of a generation whoſe ſtrength might become fatal to our own, ſtrongly pleaded in my mind for ſupporting his wiſhes. But to theſe I oppoſed the more urgent conſideration of the Company's diſtreſſes, and their ſolemn call upon us to relieve them; and I had reſolved to report to the Board the Prince's requeſt, but at the ſame time to ſtate my objections to it, which, in my judgment, outweigh the advantages that might ariſe from a compliance with it.

I chuſe in this place to obſerve, that the actual expence of the detachment is 1,88,705 current rupees per month, or 22,64,466 per annum, of which 81,030 current rupees per month, or 9,72,360 per annum, are the extra expences of the ſtaff, field, batta, and contingencies, which belong to it as a detached corps, and which would ceaſe with its reduction; beſides that, it would facilitate the reduction of the ſtrength of the army.

But if the expence is to be continued, it may be ſurely better continued for ſome uſeful purpoſe, than to keep up the parade of a great military corps, deſigned merely to lie inactive in its quarters.

On this ground therefore, and on the ſuppoſition premiſed, I revert to my original ſentiments in favour of the Prince's plan; but as this will require ſome qualification in the execution of it, I will ſtate my recommendation of it in the terms of a propoſition, viz.—That if it ſhall be the reſolution of the Board to continue the detachment now under the command of Colonel Sir John Cumming at Furruckabad, and if the Prince Merza Jehander Shah ſhall apply, with the authority of the King, and the concurrence of Madajee Sindia, for the aſſiſtance of an Engliſh military force to act in conjunction with him, to expel the Seiks from the territories of which they have lately poſſeſſed themſelves in the neighbourhood of Delhy, it may be granted, and ſuch a portion of the ſaid detachment allotted to that ſervice, as ſhall be hereafter judged adequate to it.

(Signed)

WARREN HASTINGS.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

Extract of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 4th January 1785.

THE Secretary having attended the Board at their meeting in the public department, on the 29th ultimo, the following letters were read from the Commander in Chief and Major Lumſdaine; and the reſolution was paſſed that is entered after them.

Gentlemen,

At the requeſt of Major Lumſdaine, I do myſelf the honour to lay before you the accompanying letter, addreſſed to your Honourable Board, ſtating his pretenſions to a ſpecific allowance, which he ſays was granted to officers commanding detachments immediately employed on the Vizier's ſervice, in lieu of all contingent charges.

What the amount of the allowance is to which he alludes, or to whom it has been granted, I am entirely a ſtranger, as Major Lumſdaine does not expreſs either in his letter; and muſt therefore ſuggeſt to the Board the propriety of calling on Mr. Briſtow, the late Reſident at Owde, for an explanation of this matter.

I have only to obſerve to the Board, that Major Lumſdaine was detached with the regiment of ſepoys, at the period he mentions, to ſuppreſs a rebellion raiſed by Bulbudder Sing, which he effectually accompliſhed, by the total defeat and capture of that refractory Rajah, and is the ſervice I ſuppoſe he means to allude to having been brought to a ſucceſsful termination.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Fort William,
27th Decr 1784.

(Signed) G. STIBBERT.

Gentlemen,

When I commanded a detachment in the Vizier's country, in September 1782, I preſented a bill to the Reſident at the Vizier's court, for charges incurred by the detachment, which he readily admitted; but in the following month he informed me, that a fixed allowance was granted by the Vizier to commanding officers employed on ſervice in his country, in lieu of all contingencies; and that he ſuppoſed this mode would be more agreeable to me.

The officer whom I relieved received, for all the time he was employed on the ſame ſervice which I brought to a happy concluſion, the monthly fixed allowance to which I allude; and I am given to underſtand, that your Honourable Board have, within theſe few days, acquieſced in granting him the balance of theſe arrears: As I ſtand exactly in the ſame predicament, and have, I truſt, the ſame claims, I hope to have the ſame allowances, an indulgence which I hope you will not think too great, when my long ſervices are conſidered, and the eſſential benefits accruing to the Vizier, from my having brought the ſervice to a fortunate iſſue.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Fort William,
27th Decr 1784.

(Signed) J. LUMSDAINE, Major.

Sir,

On the 27th inſtant I did myſelf the honour of addreſſing the Honourable Board through the Commander in Chief: My letter, I am informed, will be laid before the Board in your department; on the peruſal of it, ſhould any vouchers be required, I beg you will pleaſe obſerve to the Board, that I was employed on the ſame ſervice againſt the rebel Rajah, Bilbudder Sing, on which Major Gilpin received the allowance I now ſolicit, which I underſtand the Board have alſo allowed him, when at Fyzabad; and as I commanded a much larger detachment, at one time

three

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three battalions, and almoſt the whole time a compleat regiment employed on actual ſervice, I truſt I ſhall receive the ſame indulgence. Should the Board require my bills, they ſhall be immediately ſent to any office they are pleaſed to refer them.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

Fort William,
29th Decr 1784.

(Signed) J. LUMSDAINE, Major.

P. S. As I go in the Vanſittart to Europe, I hope the Board will honour me with their determination, as my ſtay in Bengal cannot exceed two days.

(Signed) J. LUMSDAINE.

Ordered, That copies of Major Lumſdaine's letters be tranſmitted to the committee of accounts, and that they be directed to paſs his bills for the ſame monthly allowance, in lieu of all contingencies, that was charged by Major Gilpin, in conſequence of an authority given to him by Mr, Middleton, and lately communicated to the committee, with the Board's ſanction for its audit; Major Lumſdaine's bills, commencing at the period when he relieved Major Gilpin in the ſervice on which he was employed againſt the rebel Rajah, Bulbudder Sing, and ceaſing at the concluſion of it; but that the committee be careful not on any account to paſs the ſame charges twice for the ſame months of the ſame years, in which the two officers were engaged in that duty.

The following letter having been received from Major Lumſdaine on the 31ſt ultimo, it was circulated, and the opinions delivered that are entered after it.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

As I am juſt embarking for Europe in the Vanſittart, Captain Agnew, and as the military Paymaſter General refuſes payment of my bills paſſed by your order, and audited by the committee of accounts, giving as a reaſon that the bills are charges on his Excellency the Vizier, which he cannot admit in his account with his Excellency without your order, I have therefore, under theſe circumſtances, to requeſt that you will pleaſe favour me with an order on the military Paymaſter General, to give me a treaſury transfer for the amount.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

Fort William.
31ſt Decr 1784.

(Signed) J. LUMSDAINE, Major.

Governor General.

I can give no opinion on the ſubject, not knowing to what it relates.

(Signed) W. H.

If the committee of accounts have audited the bills by order of government, they ſurely know where they are to be paid.

(Signed) J. M.

If Major Lumſdaine's bills ſtand upon the ſame ground as Major Gilpin's, think, in juſtice, they ought to be paid.

(Signed) J. S.

This

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This ſubject being again conſidered, ordered, That the Paymaſter General do pay Major Lumſdaine's bills that have been paſſed by the committee of accounts; and that Mr. Wombwell be applied to, and that he adviſe the Board, if the Vizier has any objection to the amount of theſe bills, and of Major Gilpin's, being charged to his account, informing his Excellency, at the ſame time, of the authorities on which they have been audited.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 13th January, 1784.

The following letter from Captain William Alſton to the Honourable the Governor General, having been circulated on the 12th inſtant, and the opinions delivered that are entered after it, letters were immediately written to the Commander in Chief and Major Lumſdaine, in conformity to the Board's directions.

Honourable Sir,

Underſtanding the Honourable Board have been pleaſed to admit Major Lumſdaine's claim to the allowance of 3000 rupees per month during the time his regiment was on command in the ſervice of the Vizier, from the month of September 1782 to the month of February 1784, being 17 months, and that he has left Calcutta in order to proceed to Europe, on board the Vanſittart, I think it neceſſary to acquaint you, that I commanded the regiment and detachment for the months of July, Auguſt, and October, 1783, during which time, in his abſence, I reduced the forts of Belkar and Singar, and, at the deſire of the Reſident, levelled them with the ground, without having hitherto received one rupee of the contingent charges thereby incurred.

My right to the ſaid contingent allowance for the above months, I humbly preſume, is therefore obvious; and, as government would not probably authorize the payment of it twice, I ſhall be deprived of my juſt right, unleſs you be pleaſed to take ſome immediate meaſure to compel Major Lumſdaine to account to me for my proportion of the ſaid allowance, before the departure of the ſhip Vanſittart.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WILLM ALSTON.

Calcutta,
10th Janry. 1785.

The Governor General recommends the ſubject of the preceding letter to the immediate conſideration of the Board—That it be referred to the Commander in Chief for the verification of the fact alledged in it; and further, that Major Lumſdaine be required, by a letter from the Secretary, to leave directions with his attornies for the payment of Captain Alſton's portion of their common claim, if his right to it ſhall appear to be eſtabliſhed by the anſwer of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) W. HASTINGS.

12th Janry. 1785.

Agreed. J. M'PHERSON,
J. STABLES.

EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal; dated 17th January 1785.

Par. 13. We have the honour to ſubmit to you, in this place, the copy of a minute that was delivered by your Governor General on the 4th of this month; and we ſhall annex to it the anſwer that was given to it by the other members of the Board on the 13th. The great importance of their ſubjects will, we truſt, be admitted as our excuſe for referring to them at large, and not abſtracting their contents.

The Governor General: Recorded 4th January 1785.

The period is now arrived in which I muſt either verify the declaration which I have made and repeated to the Court of Directors, of my intention to relinquiſh the ſervice, or ſuſpend the execution

execution of it, if compelled to it on the ground of ſuperior obligation. Theſe I ſhall now ſtate, and ſubmit my deſtiny to the juſtice and generoſity of my colleagues in the adminiſtration. In making this appeal, I ſhould be ſorry to have it aſcribed to any diſtruſt in the iſſue, having evinced the contrary by making the declaration to which I have above alluded, without any ſuch reſerve or qualification; but I do it in performance of a ſolemn engagement, and with a conviction that the ſecurity of a valuable portion of the Company's immediate and pecuniary intereſts indiſpenſably requires it.

The Board will permit me to remind them, that on the 31ſt December 1783 they paſſed an unanimous reſolution, agreeing and declaring, that "the offer made by the Nabob Vizier and "his miniſter, to give the ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility for the payment "of the balance due to the Company, and for the current demands of that year, ſhould be ac-"cepted, with the condition annexed, of the recall of Mr. Briſtow and Mr. Cowper, the Go-"vernor General conſenting to be ſpecially anſwerable for the propriety of the meaſure;" and that, in conſequence of the Board's having agreed, that "the Governor General ſhould proceed "to Lucknow for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the Nabob Vizier in the means of diſcharging his en-"gagements to the Company, and the regulation of his government," they, on the 17th February laſt, reſolved, that "the Governor General ſhould be, and he was thereby inveſted with "full power and authority to concert and adjuſt with the Nabob Vizier the means of diſcharging "his engagements to the Company, of reſtoring and ſecuring the peace, ſafety, and order of his "government, and of promoting the improvement of his revenue, and to ſupport the Nabob Vi-"zier with the authority of his government, in as full and ample manner as the Board could im-"power him, by any act of Parliament of Great Britain, or by any of the orders of the Honour-"able Court of Directors; and to take all ſuch meaſures as he ſhould think neceſſary for the ac-"compliſhment of theſe ends."

I undertook the ſervice at a time, and under circumſtances, which, to a mind liable to deſpond, would have ſuggeſted inſurmountable difficulties. Theſe I have minutely ſtated in my correſpondence with the Board; and my late report of the 20th of September ſtates in what manner I have executed the truſt which I had undertaken.

The engagements which I have obtained from the Nabob Vizier ceaſe with the cloſe of the next Fuſſellee year, or in September next; but his means of fulfilling them depend upon the unchanged and unmoleſted ſubſiſtence of many internal arrangements, which are mutually connected in a ſeries of five years from their foundation; and in the abſolute forbearance of this government from all preſent interference in his authority, and eſpecially in the controul and adminiſtration of his revenues.

When I was on the eve of parting from him, I deemed it conſiſtent with the ſincerity of my own character, and neceſſary to prevent the conſequences of too abrupt an information, whenever he might receive it, of the apparent deprivation of my ſupport, to acquaint him with the probable approach of my removal from the ſervice; and at the ſame time I promiſed him, that I would on no account make it my own act, without previouſly obtaining from the Board their promiſe of an entire and punctual adherence to the engagements which I had made with him on my own part individually, and on behalf of the Board, in virtue of their exiſting engagements with me, which are contained in the reſolution to which I have appealed in the introduction of this minute: The ſame aſſurance I gave alſo to his miniſters. I ſoon after departed, leaving my Secretary, Major Palmer, as my perſonal repreſentative and agent, with the Nabob Vizier, both for the encouragement of the Nabob and his miniſters, and for the means of urging them to the faithful diſcharge of their ſtipulated payments; and Mr. Wombwell, the proper officer, in charge of the receipts.

In conformity to the above engagements, I now make it my earneſt requeſt to the Board, that they will be pleaſed to record their reſolution to abide by the arrangements which I have made, and to notify the ſame, for the ſatisfaction and aſſurance of the Nabob Vizier and his miniſters, by an official letter to the Nabob Vizier from my eventual ſucceſſor, with a promiſe that no deviation ſhall be made from the ſaid arrangements, nor any perſon deputed to reſide at his court, but at his own ſpontaneous inclination, or any authority exerciſed within the limits of his dominions by the appointment or permiſſion of the Board, except ſuch as ſhall be required by the Nabob himſelf from the military officers ſtationed for his defence and the protection of his country, until the concluſion of the preſent Fuſſellee year, or until the orders of the Court of Directors ſhall be received, in conſequence of the references which have been made to them, if ſuch orders ſhall either enjoin or authorize a different conduct.

I preſume that this requiſition is conſonant with the ſtrictneſs of legal propriety, as the firſt delegation of the truſt made to me in December 1783 extends in its full force as a reciprocal obli-

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gation to the period which I have prescribed; and as the act of a majority of the Board, which followed it, from its legal obligation on the whole, necessarily includes and involves every engagement contracted under it, and conformable to it, with the same force of an equal and permanent obligation.

Before I conclude, I desire to obviate every possible misconception of my object in the requisition which I have made. I do not desire the Board, nor the members of it, individually, to approve what I have done; I only desire them to ratify what I have done under a constitutional and legal authority, by their constitutional and legal acquiescence and confirmation of it; knowing that, without it, the Nabob Vizier and his ministers, who are ignorant of the powers of the Board, and of the principles which give stability to its decided acts, will conclude that all the engagements contracted with them by the only ostensible member of our government, with whom, by the forms of it, they are connected, will be dissolved on his removal from it. I make the proposal with an anxiety natural to the importance of its issue, in the hope that it will prove the last act in my public life, and the last test which I shall exact from the Board of that spirit of mutual conciliation which no difference of opinion has yet been able wholly to extinguish, and which it is my most earnest wish to preserve, whether we are to be still longer united in the same service, or whether we are to part in our public capacities for ever.

Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Stables: Recorded 13th January 1785.

We have considered the very important and solemn proposition which the Governor General has made to the Board. The very earnest manner in which he has called upon us, as his colleagues in the administration, and the great anxiety which he has expressed for the issue of our determination, oblige us to confine our sentiments, on the present occasion, to a clear and explicit answer to the question which he has been pleased to propose.

The question itself, as a propsition for our adoption, is stated in full and clear terms; nor need we repeat the words. It is a proposition founded upon specific acts of this government, which have already taken place; and, as members of the government, we have already committed our sanction in its favour, by those legal obligations which bind every member of the administration to the acts of a decided majority, and that constitutional acquiescence in the arrangements concluded between the Governor General and the Nabob Vizier and his ministers, to which our ratification, is required on the liberal principle which the Governor General has specified.

We are sensible of the just and public grounds upon which it is proper and necessary that the Nabob Vizier should be assured that the arrangements concluded with him for the discharge of his debt to the Company, and the future regulation and increase of his revenues, should remain permanent and binding upon the Company's representatives, independent of the continuance in office of the Governor General for the time, who had the delegated powers of the government to conclude those arrangements. We are, therefore, willing and ready to adopt the mode which the Governor General has proposed for relieving the mind of the Vizier, as well as his ministers, from all apprehensions or uneasiness upon the subject.

We are confident, at the same time, that the Governor General will, of his own accord, use his utmost influence to convince the Vizier and his ministers of the necessity of a punctual performance of their engagements, so as to preclude this government from all interference in the controul and administration of his Excellency's revenues.

Having acceded, in so explicit a manner, to the Governor General's proposal; and having pledged our support of arrangements, for the successful issue of which to the public it is natural for the Governor General to carry an anxiety beyond the period he may wish to prescribe to his own administration in this country, we further beg leave to assure him, that whether we are to be longer united with him in the public service, or soon to separate, it is our earnest wish to preserve unextinguished, and improve that spirit of conciliation, which is equally dictated by our sense of public duty, and our personal respect for the Governor General.

(Signed) JOHN MACPHERSON.
JOHN STABLES.

Par. 14.

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Par. 14. We encloſe a number in this diſpatch, a minute that has been delivered by the Governor General, in reſpect to the detachment of your troops under the command of Sir John Cumming.

15. The propoſition ſtated in it was, that "If it ſhould be the Board's reſolution, on the arrival of the Fox, which it has been ſuppoſed may contain ſome orders reſpecting the force to be kept up in the provinces dependant on the Nabob of Oude, to retain the detachment now commanded by Colonel Sir John Cumming in its preſent ſtation at Futty Ghur, or in any other part of the Nabob's dominions, the payment of its expences ſhould not be demanded from the Nabob Vizier during the courſe of this year, but the ſubject be generally referred to your Honourable Court, and a due time allowed for your anſwer and deciſion thereon to be received for the regulation of that claim."

Par. 16. Your Governor General acquainted us, that he was more anxious to receive the determination of the Board on this queſtion, becauſe he conceived it "to be immediately connected with the object of his minute of the 4th inſtant:" and he obſerved, "That if the charge of the detachment, which has been eſtimated at twenty-two lacks and an half, but which will more probably amount to twenty five lacks, ſhould be exacted from the Nabob Vizier in the courſe of the preſent year, it would not only be a breach of the engagement made with him by the Governor General, but exceed by the amount, whatever it may be, his ability to pay it; and the demand would produce the effect of a total abolition of the engagement now ſubſiſting with his Excellency."

Par. 17. The Governor General informed us, that the Nabob Vizier had provided five battalions of ſepoys to replace Colonel Cumming's detachment; that theſe had been lately completed, and properly equipped for that ſervice, under the direction of a very able officer, Capt. Frith, whom the Governor General had left with the Nabob for that purpoſe, and to attend on the Prince, with whom theſe troops are at preſent ſtationed as his guard; and that they were to eſcort the Prince as far as Futty Ghur, their deſtined ſtation, but no further, as the Nabob could not provide funds for raiſing an equivalent recruit to ſupply their place.

Par. 18. But the Governor General obſerved, that if it ſhould be the decided opinion of the Board, that the Futty Ghur detachment ſhould be continued in its ſtation for another year, it would afford a conſiderable ſaving to the Nabob Vizier to apprize him of it, that he might diſband the corps which he had appointed for its relief; and that what was a ſaving to the Nabob would be eventually an aid to the Company.

Par. 19. We were all of opinion, that the ſum agreed between the Governor General and the Nabob Vizier to be diſcharged within the preſent Fuſſullee year, was all that could be exacted from his Excellency within that period. We have reſolved, in conformity to the Governor General's opinion, that it ſhall be left to the determination of your Honourable Court, whether the Company, or the Vizier, ſhall be charged with the expence of the detachment now commanded by Sir John Cumming; and we accordingly requeſt your orders on this ſubject; and it has been further agreed, that the Vizier ſhould be informed that the expence of his new levies is an unneceſſary expence; and that Sir John Cumming's detachment will, while it remains in his Excellency's dominions, render that corps needleſs,

Par. 20. Majors Martin, Gilpin, and John Lumſdaine, having ſolicited our ſanction to a monthly allowance, which appeared to have been agreed to by the miniſter of the Nabob Vizier, in lieu of contingent charges while they were detached on his Excellency's ſervice, we directed the Committee of Accounts to paſs the bills of theſe officers, agreeably to the vouchers for them; and we have ordered your Accomptant at Lucknow to mention the circumſtances to the Vizier, and to aſcertain whether he has any objections to the amount of the bills being placed in his Excellency's debt, in his account with the Company.

EXTRACT

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EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations 20th Jan. 1785.

THE following Letter was received by the Secretary from Major Lumſdaine, on the ſubject of the requiſition made of him on the 12th of this month.

Sir,

I have this day received your letter of the 12th inſtant, and have addreſſed the Commander in Chief on the ſubject: I alſo wrote my attornies under this date, who will lay my letter before the Board and General Stibbert.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. LUMSDAINE.

Vanſittart,
Sagor Iſland,
13th Jan. 1785.

The following letter, and its encloſures, were received from the Commander in Chief, on the 15th inſtant.

Gentlemen,

I do myſelf the honour of returning Captain Alſton's letter, tranſmitted to me by your Secretary, with a requeſt that I would aſcertain the fact therein alledged. In reply, I have to inform you, that upon an enquiry, I find that Major Lumſdaine quitted his regiment, then on command in the Vizier's provinces, on the *7th July*, being ordered to Cawnpore, to give evidence at a General Court Martial, aſſembled for the trial of Captain Jaques; that he rejoined his regiment on the *22d September*,; that on the *26th October* he again proceeded to Cawnpore, to proſecute the claim of his detachment to the reward offered by the Vizier for the capture of Bulbudder Sing, and returned to his regiment on the *2d* of *November*.

Major Lumſdaine, on receiving a letter from your Secretary, on the ſubject of Captain Alſton's claim, addreſſed to me from the Vanſittart a letter, which I beg leave to encloſe for your information.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) G. STIBBERT.

Fort William,
17th January, 1785.

Sir,

I have this day been honoured with a letter from Mr. Hay, Secretary to the Honourable Board, informing me that Captain Alſton claimed part of my allowances for July, Auguſt, and October 1783; previous to which, I had received a letter from my attornies, the Meſſrs. Bayne, Alexanders, and Colvin, on that ſubject; my anſwer to them I deſired might be laid before the Board, and they will alſo communicate it to you, which will plainly ſhew the juſtice of that gentleman's claims. So very abſurd are his pretenſions, that he claims my allowances for the month of October 1783. By your commands, I left the detachment on the 26th of October, and proceeded poſt to Cawnpore, to proſecute the claims of the detachment I commanded, in which Captain Alſton was materially concerned, and in which I had no perſonal intereſt whatever, as I had given my ſhare of the prize money for the capture of Bulbudder to the officers: I was put to a very conſiderable expence, as I returned poſt on the 2d November, and during the month of October was abſent for *five days only*, during which the regiment lay quiet at or near to Allahabad, yet, for theſe five days, Captain Alſton expects my allowances for one month, although I paid all the expences on the march to Allahabad, as ſtated in my letter of this day to my attornies, to which, to avoid prolixity, I beg leave to refer you; only obſerving, that Captain Alſton had with him the only elephant allowed for the carriage of the camp equipage of the detachment. It muſt alſo be obſerved, that the allowance of 3,000 rupees per month, is expreſſly confined to the rank of *field officers*—is given them in conſideration of their rank, and in lieu of all advantages for bazars, &c. upon the grounds ſet forth in Mr. Middleton's letter to Major Gilpin, and was never extended to the rank of captains. The Honourable Board and you, I am confident, can never mean that I ſhould be a ſufferer by being ordered up to Cawnpore as an *evidence for the Crown*, in

Captain

Captain Jaques's court martial; and Government, in their uſual mode of juſtice, have by former orders plainly pointed out, that circumſtances of this kind ſhould never tend to the injury of individuals, in point of pay and allowances. Under theſe circumſtances, I flatter myſelf you will ſee the futility of Captain Alſton's claims, which have lain dormant until the hour of my ſailing from this place, and never once mentioned, until many days after I had left Calcutta, to embark for Europe.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) J. LUMSDAINE.

Vanſittart,
near Sagor Iſland,
13th Jan. 1785.

The Secretary having received and circulated the following letter from Captain Alſton, orders were given for furniſhing Captain Alſton with a copy of Major Lumſdaine's letter to the Commander in Chief, and he was furniſhed with it accordingly.

Sir,

Underſtanding Major Lumſdaine has addreſſed the Commander in Chief, in reſpect to my claim to a portion of the contingent allowance that has been lately advanced to him, for the time his regiment was detached on the Vizier's ſervice, and that the Commander in Chief has tranſmitted the letter to the Honourable Board, I ſhould hope the Honourable Board would not think me unreaſonable in ſoliciting a copy of its contents, that I may ſubmit my claim to their attention and juſtice, againſt any arguments Major Lumſdaine may have ſuggeſted to invalidate it. I beg the favour of you to ſubmit my requeſt to them accordingly.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) W. ALSTON.

Calcutta,
17th January 1785.

Read the following letter, and its encloſures, from the Commander in Chief:

Gentlemen,

I do myſelf the honour of laying before you, at the requeſt of Captain Alſton, a letter from him, in reply to ſome remarks of Major Lumſdaine's, offered in objection to Captain Alſton's claim for allowances during the period he commanded the 32d regiment on ſervice in the Vizier's provinces, in the abſence of Major Lumſdaine.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) G. STIBBERT.

Fort William,
19th January, 1785.

Sir,

Having been furniſhed by the Secretary to the Secret Department with a copy of Major Lumſdaine's letter to you on the ſubject of my claim, I am under the neceſſity of troubling you with ſome remarks upon it.

He begins with ſtating, that he proceeded to Cawnpore, in obedience to your commands, to give evidence on the trial of Captain Jaques. I beg leave to obſerve, that is of no conſideration to me, what the cauſe of his abſence was—I remained the commanding officer of the detachment, liable to all the contingent charges that Major Lumſdaine could have incurred, had he been preſent; but the truth is, that he went to Cawnpore to proſecute Captain Jaques, in conſequence of complaints preferred by himſelf againſt that officer.

Major Lumſdaine is correct in ſaying that I commanded for only a few days in October; but he ſhould alſo have been candid enough to have ſtated that I commanded until the 25th of September, for which month I made no demand, as he ſigned the muſter returns; and I only claimed the allowance for October, becauſe I ſigned the muſter rolls for that month; and I had given up the allowance to the Major for an equal number of days in the preceding month of September; he is alſo entirely ſilent in reſpect to the two months of July and Auguſt, during which period I commanded the detachment, and in his abſence reduced and levelled the forts of Bilkar and Singar.

Major

Major Lumſdaine aſſerts, that the allowance of 3,000 rupees per month, which was granted in lieu of contingent charges, was expreſſly confined to the rank of Field Officers. It appears, with all ſubmiſſion, to be a ſoleciſm of ideas, that the incidental expences of any ſervice ſhould depend ſolely upon the rank of the officer conducting it, and not upon the unavoidable circumſtances which occaſioned them.

Major Lumſdaine, in concluſion, confidently ſuppoſes that the Honourable Board can never mean that he ſhould be a ſufferer by being ordered to Cawnpore; and that Government, by former orders, plainly pointed out the contrary. It has been already noticed, that the trip to Cawnpore was originally occaſioned by his altercation with Captain Jaques; and it might have been expected that Major Lumſdaine would have produced or quoted the order to which he alludes, in ſupport of the aſſertion, that the allowance in queſtion was confined to Field Officers: but, not to leave that point in any doubt, I deem it neceſſary to quote a regulation of Government, in direct oppoſition to the Major's aſſertion, viz.

" That the gratuity to be given to the Majors commanding regiments ſhall not be drawn by " them, except when preſent, and returned as doing duty with their reſpective corps. When " abſent, the next ſenior officer ſhall be entitled to theſe allowances."

It appears by the above regulations, that even the eſtabliſhed allowances of a field officer commanding a regiment, devolved, in his abſence, to the next in command, whether occaſioned by public duty, private buſineſs, or ſickneſs. And if the Board judged it proper, that the eſtabliſhed monthly allowance of the Majors commanding regiments ſhould fall to the next in command, in the abſence of the Major, without regard to the cauſe of it, it may be fairly preſumed that Government could not intend to aſſign the allowances ſpecifically granted for the purpoſe of defraying the contingent expences of any particular ſervice to the Major, during his abſence, whilſt the ſervice was performed, and the incidental expences of it actually incurred, by the officer next in command.

The Major ſays, that my claim was dormant till the eve of his departure: in anſwer to which, permit me to obſerve, that the Honourable Board only admitted the claim for the allowances ſo few days ago; and that the Major was ſo earneſt to avoid any communication with me on the ſubject, as to take his departure for the ſhip eight days earlier than was neceſſary; and, in fact, he was ſo expeditious in leaving the ſettlement, that I did not hear of the Board's deciſion in favour of the claim, till two days after he was gone.

The Board being already informed by you, Sir, that I commanded the detachment for the months of July, Auguſt, and October, I have only further to requeſt that you will do me the honour to lay this letter before them, and alſo the encloſed letter from the late Reſident at Lucknow, expreſſive of the ſenſe which the Vizier entertained of my ſervices during the above period.

With my humble apologies for the trouble which I have been compelled to occaſion you,

Calcutta,
19th Jan. 1785.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) W. ALSTON.

Captain William Alſton.

Sir,

I have received your letter of this date, and, upon a reference to my correſpondence, obſerve, that Major Lumſdaine left the command in Sahlone in the beginning of July 1783, and reſumed it on the 25th September following—That he again left the command in October, and returned to it in the month of November 1783, during which periods of Major Lumſdaine's abſence, you commanded the detachment. You never preferred any claim for the contingent allowance of 3,000 rupees per month, to which I conceive you well entitled by the nature of your command; nor did you, to my knowledge, receive this or any other allowance from the Vizier.

The detachment under your command acted in ſupport of the Vizier's authority, and for the preſervation of the peace of his dominions. In the month of Auguſt 1783 you reduced the forts of Singar and Bilkar, and afterwards levelled them, in which you acted under inſtructions given you by me, in behalf of the Vizier, who approved your zeal and good conduct on this, as well as

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on every occaſion—that you rendered eſſential ſervice to the officers of his government, in the diſcharge of their duty.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. BRISTOW.

Calcutta,
18th Janry. 1785.

Ordered, that the ſubject of the foregoing papers do lie for conſideration.

Read the following letter from the Military Paymaſter General:

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Having paid, by transfer, Major Gilpin and Major Lumſdaine's bills, for an allowance granted to them by your Honourable Board, in lieu of contingent charges, whilſt their regiments were on command in his Excellency the Nabob Vizier's dominions, amounting to current rupees 84,573. 2; and as I cannot cloſe my caſh account until I know under what head thoſe charges are to be placed, I have to requeſt your Honourable Board will decide upon this matter as ſoon as poſſible.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) C. ALEXANDER,
My Py Mr Gl.

My Py Mr Gl's Office,
19th January 1785.

Ordered, That the Military Paymaſter General be informed, in reply to the foregoing letter, that as ſoon as it ſhall be aſcertained whether the amount of Major Gilpin's and Major Lumſdaine's bills is to be carried or not to the Vizier's debit, he will be duly adviſed thereof.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 28th January, 1785.

The Governor General ſends in the following minute:

Governor General,

Monoku Doſs, the ſon of Gopaul Doſs, having waited upon me with a requeſt, that he might be furniſhed with an order upon the Lucknow treaſury, for the amount which may be due upon the bond granted by the late Reſident, on the part of the Company, dated the 8th of June 1783, which, according to the tenor of that engagement, was to be repaid from whatever might remain after providing for the Company's neceſſary diſburſements from the receipts of the aſſignments granted on the country in their favour, by his Highneſs the Nabob Vizier, but which the urgent occaſions of this Government for remittances to Surat and Calcutta, have prevented the performance of this article of the Company's engagement with them—I am to requeſt, that the Board will be pleaſed to direct the Accountant at Lucknow, in place of remitting in Jeyte the ten lacks which are then to be paid by the Nabob Vizier in bills on Surat and Calcutta, to pay the ſame to the agents of Gopaul Doſs, taking their receipts as an endorſation on the back of Mr. Briſtow's bond; and that in the month of Bhaudun, in place of remitting the whole amount of the 15 lacks, which the Nabob Vizier is then to pay in bills on Surat and Calcutta, he do diſcharge the amount which may then be due of the principal and intereſt of that bond, the latter of which he will of courſe charge to the Nabob's account, it being allowed for in the laſt article of the eſtimate of the Company's demand againſt the Vizier, for the preſent Fuſſulle year 1191.

(Signed)

W. HASTINGS.

The Board agree to the Governor General's requeſt, and direct the Secretary to ſend the neceſſary orders to Mr. Wombwell in conſequence.

EXTRACT

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EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 15th February 1785.

Ordered, That the Accomptant General be directed to lay before the Board a ſtatement of the Vizier's debt to the Honourable Company, when Mr. Haſtings proceeded to Lucknow, in the laſt year; and an account of the debt as it now ſtands, or as it ſtood by the laſt advices from Mr. Wombwell.

Ordered, That the Secretary do prepare and lay before the Board a ſtatement of the tranſaction with reſpect to the debt incurred at Lucknow to Gopaul Doſs, ſhewing how the debt ſtood when Mr. Haſtings went to the upper provinces, and how it ſtands at preſent.

The Board having underſtood, from different channels of private commnuication, that the Seiks had entered Rohilcund, and plundered the towns of Biſſolee, Chundoey, and Oajanney, Colonel Sir John Cumming was written to by the Secretary, on the 6th inſtant, in conſequence of the Board's commands, and informed, that the Board could pay no attention to ſuch reports, as he had taken no notice of the ſubject either to the Board or to the Commander in chief; and no official advice had been received of the invaſion of the Seiks, either from his Excellency the Vizier, or his miniſter.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 19th February, 1785.

Read the following letters from the Commander in chief:

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council—S[t] Department.

Gentlemen,

I do myſelf the honour of laying before you copy of a letter which I yeſterday received from Colonel Ironſide, wherein he adviſed me, that, in conſequence of apprehenſions entertained of the fidelity of Almaſs Ally Cawn, the Vizier had made a requiſition to him for another regiment of ſepoys, to reinforce the troops of Lucknow; and that, in order to aſſiſt the views of the Reſident at the Vizier's court, he had directed the brigade under his command to be in readineſs to move on the ſhorteſt notice.

I take the opportunity of informing the Board, that the 12th regiment of ſepoys returned from the Carnatic, and a detachment of European recruits marched from Sulka, by the new road towards Cawnpoor, on the 2d inſtant, under the command of Major Dawes, in conformity to private inſtructions given to me by the Governor General and members of the Board.

I have the honour,

Fort William,
6th Febry. 1785.

(Signed) G. STIBBERT.

Cawnpoor, January 25th 1785.

To Major General Stibbert, Commander in chief.

Sir,

Once again has the Acting Miniſter at Lucknow, Hyder Beg, entertained apprehenſions of the fidelity of Almaſs Ally Khan, who has withdrawn his family from that capital, and is aſſembling, it ſeems, the conſiderable force under his command at his cantonments of Koder-cote, not far from Secundia; in conſequence the Vizier, who is on a hunting excurſion, at a diſtance from his metropolis, has made a requiſition for another regiment to reinforce the troops at that ſtation.

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The Reſident at the Durbar has adviſed me, that he is not himſelf of opinion, that the views of Almaſs are dangerous, or that he holds any foreign connection inimical to his maſter; and that he has given him every encouragement to proceed to Lucknow, and to rely upon the favour and protection of both governments.

As the emiſſaries of Almaſs pervade all the Engliſh quarters, in order to accelerate his compliance with the Reſident's invitation, I have iſſued public orders for the brigade to be ready to move on the earlieſt notice, and have directed an encampment to be marked out, and the tents pitched for the ſake of appearance of preparation, which may produce, probably, its intended effects.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. IRONSIDE,
Coll.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council—S[t] Department.

Gentlemen,

I yeſterday did myſelf the honour of encloſing to you a copy of a letter which I had received from Colonel Ironſide, communicating to me the apprehenſions entertained of Almaſs Ally Cawn, and the precautions that had been taken in conſequence. I have now the pleaſure to lay before you copy of another letter from the Colonel, by which you will perceive that thoſe apprehenſions were groundleſs, and the movement of the troops unneceſſary.

I have the honour, &c.

Fort William,
7th Febry. 1785.

(Signed) G. STIBBERT.

Cawnpoor, 31ſt January 1785.

To Major General Stibbert, Commander in chief.

Sir,

Since my letter to you of yeſterday, I have received a letter from the Reſident at the Durbar, adviſing me of Almaſs Ally Cawn having readily complied with his deſire to repair to Lucknow; and deſiring, in conſequence, that the procedure of another native regiment to that place may be for the preſent poſtponed.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. IRONSIDE,
Colonel.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council—Secret Department.

Gentlemen,

I do myſelf the honour of encloſing, for your information, copy of a letter which I yeſterday received from Colonel Sir John Cumming, adviſing me that, at the requiſition of the Vizier, he had detached two regiments of ſepoys under Colonel Knudſon to protect the Rohilcund againſt the Seiks. The plan which Sir J. Cumming has ordered Colonel Knudſon to obſerve not appearing to me the beſt adapted for the defence of the Rohilcund, I thought it neceſſary to give him my opinion thereon; with which the Board will be acquainted by peruſing the accompanying copy of my anſwer to him.

I have the honour, &c.

Fort William,
13th Febry. 1785.

(Signed) G. STIBBERT.

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To Major General Stibbert, Commander in chief, &c.

Sir,

In conſequence of ſome late depredations that have been committed by the Seiks in the upper parts of the Rohilcund, his Excellency the Vizier has at length been induced to *require* a detachment from this ſtation for the protection of that country. In conſequence of this requiſition, Lieutenant Colonel Knudſon, with two regiments of ſepoys, and four ſix-pounders, that have been ſome time paſt under orders of March, will march to-morrow morning towards Anopſheere. Colonel Knudſon will be inſtructed to keep his detachment in continual motion on the Weſtern ſide of the Ganges, which I conceive to be the moſt effectual mode of covering the Rohilcund from the further incurſions of the Seiks, who will be deterred from croſſing the river, by the danger of having their retreat cut off by our troops on this ſide.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN CUMMING,
Colonel.

Futty Ghur,
31ſt Janry. 1785.

Colonel Sir John Cumming, commanding at Futty Ghur.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 31ſt January, informing me, in conſequence of the depredations committed by the Seiks in the Rohilcund, a detachment of two regiments of ſepoys, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Knudſon, was to march from your ſtation on the day following, for the protection of that country.

The plan which you have laid down for the conduct of Colonel Knudſon, if the protection of the Rohilcund be the ſole object, is not, according to my apprehenſion, ſo well adapted to the purpoſe, as the mode uſually purſued, of defending the Gauts on the eaſtern ſide of the Ganges. If Colonel Knudſon were to take poſt on that ſide of the river, he might guard with ſmall detachments the paſſage of the Gauts, and repel any attempts made by the Seiks to croſs; whereas, if he remain on the Weſtern ſide, he muſt keep his detachment together, and the Seiks by a rapid march, may elude his vigilance, paſs the river at a diſtance from him, and when they have ravaged the country, return with the ſame rapidity, either at the Gaut where they firſt croſſed, or at any other from which he is diſtant, without his being able to come up with them, *their* forces being all cavalry, and *his* only infantry, encumbered with guns. In ſhort, the plan I have mentioned, appears to me the moſt eligible, inaſmuch as it is more prudent to prevent, if poſſible, the invaſion of an enemy, than to truſt to the contingency of cutting off his retreat, when about to retire with the plunder of the country. I ſhall not however take upon me to direct any alteration in the orders which you have given to Colonel Knudſon, as it may probably be your intention that this detachment ſhall not only cover the Rohilcund, but protect the upper part of the Doab; to effect both which purpoſes, if no further troops can be ſpared from your ſtation, the line of conduct you have pointed out to the Colonel might, perhaps, be the beſt that can be obſerved.

I obſerve that you have not detached with Colonel Knudſon, the Roſſolah of cavalry, which might, I think, be employed with good effect on the ſervice he might be engaged in; it is not likely that this corps will be wanted at Futty Ghur, and it ſhould not lie idle when its ſervices are required.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) G. STIBBERT.

Fort William,
13th February 1785.

To

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council—Secret Department.

Gentlemen,

I do myſelf the honour of laying before you copy of a letter which I laſt night received from Colonel Sir John Cumming, informing me, that he was in expectation of an immediate requiſition from the Vizier to march his whole detachment for the protection of the weſtern frontier, apparently threatened with an incurſion from the Seiks in conjunction with Scindia.

The Board have already been adviſed of the incurſions of the Seiks, and of the meaſures which have been taken to reſtrain them: If they alone are concerned in thoſe hoſtilities, the detachment under Colonel Knudſon, and the movement of the remaining force from Futty Ghurr, will be ſufficient to repulſe them; but if Scindia has entered into a combination, and aſſiſts their invaſion, it would be proper, that the 3d brigade ſhould move from Cawnpore towards *Etowah*.—However, as there is a Reſident from this government in the camp of Scindia, it is ſcarely poſſible, that deſigns ſo hoſtile to the Ally of the Company could have been formed, and brought ſo near to execution, without his obtaining a knowledge thereof; and as he, no doubt, has a full communication with the Board, he would not fail to apprize them of every circumſtance that could tend to create a ſuſpicion of Scindia.

Though I have mentioned the propriety of moving the 3d brigade, in the event of Scindia's conjunction with the Seiks, yet I do not think it neceſſary to recommend its march, without ſtronger grounds than the ſurmiſes of the Vizier, and his miniſter.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) G. STIBBERT.

Fort William,
16th February 1785.

Futty Ghurr, 4th February, 1785.

Major General Stibbert, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I this day received a letter from Major Palmer, adviſing me, that his Excellency the Vizier, and his miniſter, apprehended a combination to be formed betwixt Scindia and the Seiks, of a nature hoſtile to the Vizier; and that a requiſition will arrive to-morrow for the march of the whole detachment. I have reaſon to believe that the Seiks have been encouraged by Scindia to commit depredations in the Vizier's provinces; but I am of opinion that his views extend no further than to divert our attention from the meaſures he is now purſuing, to the defence of our frontiers againſt the incurſions of the Seiks. There appears, however, to be good ground to apprehend, that large bodies of Seiks are preparing to attack the Vizier's provinces; for which reaſon I approve the meaſure of putting the whole detachment in motion, and I ſhall march immediately on receipt of the requiſition. I ſhall diſpoſe the force under my command ſo as moſt effectually to enſure the ſafety and peace of the country; and whenever any thing material occurs, I ſhall give you the earlieſt intelligence of it.

Two battalions of the Naboh's ſepoys will be ſent hither to protect the magazine, cantonments, and city of Furruckabad, in the abſence of the detachment.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN CUMMING,
Colonel.

Ordered, That the Secretary do acknowledge the Board's receipt of the foregoing letters from the Commander in Chief.

Read

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Read the following letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Council, in their Secret Department.

Honourable Sirs,

I have the honour to inform you, that, in conſequence of a requiſition from his Excellency the Vizier, I detached two regiments of ſepoys and four guns, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Knudſon, on the 1ſt inſtant, towards Anopſhire, for the purpoſe of covering Rohilcund from the incurſions of the Seiks. And I have this day received intimation from Major Palmer, that, on account of apprehenſions entertained by the Vizier, and his miniſter, of a combination being entered into betwixt Scindia and the Seiks, inimical to the Vizier, a requiſition will arrive to-morrow for the march of the whole detachment. Although my intelligence authorizes me to believe, that Scindia has given encouragement to the Seiks to invade his Excellency the Vizier's dominions, yet I am not of opinion that he himſelf will take any ſteps of a hoſtile nature. I impute the friendly intercourſe that has lately taken place betwixt him and certain Sirdars of the Seiks, to a wiſh, on his part, of preſerving the country he has lately taken under his protection from being ravaged by theſe freebooters, and of diverting our attention from the ambitious meaſures he is now purſuing, to the defence of our frontiers from an irruption of the Seiks. As there appears, however, to be good ground to believe that large bodies of Seiks are meditating an attack upon the Vizier's provinces, I approve the meaſure of putting the detachment in motion, which ſhall be done immediately on my receipt of the requiſition. I ſhall afterwards make ſuch a diſpoſition of the force under my command, as, I truſt, will effectually inſure the ſafety of his Excellency's dominions; and whenever any thing occurs, which I think ſufficiently intereſting for your attention, I will not fail to adviſe you of it.

In conſequence of my application to that purpoſe, to his Excellency the Vizier, two battalions of his ſepoys will be ſent hither to protect the magazine, cantonments, and city of Furruckabad, in the abſence of the detachment.

I have only further to aſſure your Honourable Board, that, in obeying the Vizier's orders to put the detachment in motion, I ſhall be particularly watchful not to ſuffer any expence to be incurred by the Company, which can poſſibly be avoided.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient and very
humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN CUMMING,
Colonel.

Camp, at Futty Ghurr,
February 4th, 1784.

Ordered, That the Secretary do acknowledge the Board's receipt of the foregoing letter from Sir John Cumming.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following letters from Major Brown to Mr. Haſtings.

Deig, January 22d, 1785.

Honourable Sir,

My laſt addreſs was dated the 17th inſtant, and encloſed the news of the great camp of the Seiks having paſſed the Ganges into the Vizier's country. I have now the honour to forward another paper from their camp, near Sumbul, giving an account of the devaſtation of his Excellency's country, up to the 4th of Rubbee ul Awul (or January 16); and that without reſiſtance. This has given an impreſſion on the minds of the Sirdars here very much to the diſadvantage of that reſpect for the ſtrength and activity of the Engliſh government, which has always been, and always muſt be, its greateſt, if not its only ſecurity, from attempts to invade its poſſeſſions, or thoſe of its allies.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sir,
Your moſt obed^t Servant,
(Signed) JAMES BROWNE.

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſq.
Governor General, &c. &c.

TRANSLA-

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TRANSLATION.

INTELLIGENCE of the Seik Army, dated the 4th of Rubbie ul Awul, at Bownannee Poſe, 4 Coſs from Sekill, encloſed in Major Browne's Letter of the 22d January; received 15th February 1785.

Goordut Sing, and Mukeil Sing, and other chiefs who were encamped here, and who every day, mounted their horſes, attacked Jedoſee, and returned to their camp, on the 22d totally deſtroyed the village of Reſee and Mahomed Poſe, inhabited by the Seyeds; and having again attacked Jedoſee, returned to their tents. They conſulted, and agreed to plunder Mooradabad. On the morning of the third, being Friday, part of the army went towards Moofadabad, when a meſſenger arrived, and informed them, that Jeetoo Loll and Sotharam, and Bowan Burmy Khan, the renter of the duties, who were in Jedoſee, and had defended it, made their eſcape in the middle of the night; and that the merchants of that place were conveying their property to different places: All the chiefs have conſulted, and having countermanded the march of the army towards Mooradabad, went immediately towards Jedoſee. As it was 5 coſs off, they arrived at the gate at 9 o'clock, and attacked it. The peons of the merchants, who were in readineſs, kept up a ſhort engagement with muſkets; but at laſt the gate was broken, and the Sheik Sirdars entered, and let fire to all the houſes and markets, and plundered all the property. They remained employed all day and night in plundering, and many lack of goods and money came into their hands. Burmy Khan, the renter of the duties, hearing this, went and conveyed his family two days journey to the Gurra of Burraoly. To-day, the 4th, all the chiefs are marched off: We ſhall ſee what quarter they may go to. Wherever they go, they immediately deſtroy every thing by fire. Beem Sing, the ſon of Golaub Sing, with 500 horſe, croſſed over at the Ghaut of Cummerud Diannagur, and deſtroyed the county of Buckrawan and Seleempore, and Guna Seer Mahomed Khan; and no chief has, as yet, taken any meaſures in conſequence of this diſturbance. Whatever may happen ſhall be written.

Deig, January 24th, 1785.

Honourable Sir,

My laſt addreſs was dated the 22d; and now I have the particular pleaſure of encloſing you an account of the expulſion of the Seiks from Rohilcund, by the Engliſh and the Vizier's troops. This will effectually remove the ill conſequences which, in my laſt, I expreſſed my apprehenſion of. As to the Seiks threat of returning, I do not believe that they will attempt it; and if they do, it is very eaſy to repel them when we are upon our guard.

With the greateſt Reſpect, I am,
Honourable Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) JAMES BROWNE.

The Honourable W. Haſtings, Eſquire,
Governor General, &c. &c.

Deig, January 28th 1785.

Honourable Sir,

My laſt addreſs was dated the 24th inſtant, ſince which I have had the advice of the Seiks marching twice ſucceſſively in a direction towards their own poſſeſſions in the Doab: but the encloſed paper, juſt received from their Camp, and dated the 12th of Rubbi ul Awul, conveys the intelligence of their having again directed their march towards Sukertal, where the Ganges is fordable: Time muſt diſcover whether they mean to croſs over or not.

I am, with the greateſt Reſpect,
Honourable Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) JAMES BBOWNE.

The Honourable W. Haſtings, Eſquire,
Governor General.

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TRANSLATION.

INTELLIGENCE of the Seik Army, dated the 12th Rubbi ul Awul, from the Neighbourhood of Berhampore, five coſs on this ſide the river from Daranagur, encloſed in Major Browne's letter of the 28th January; received the 15th February 1785.

On the 11th the Seik army was encamped between the Rancheet Gurra and Poſſoly.—Sirdar Mukkul Sing, and Jeſſa Sing Ram Rudma, having conſulted together, propoſed for marching, but as Sirdar Kurrum Sing was arrived near Gohurlungia, which is about 15 coſs from Runcheet Ghurra, Goordat Sing, and Lowan Sing Bhaag, and other chiefs, ſent word to Mukkul Sing they ought to remain encamped that day, and after the arrival of Khurrun Sing they might march to whatever quarter they might all approve. Mukkul Sing ſent for anſwer, that as they were ready to march, they could not poſſibly remain; that Kurrun Sing might join them in their next encampment, in the country belonging to Rajah Golaub Sing. But Moher Sing agreeing to give Mukkul Sing ſome preſents, he conſented to ſtay, and did not march away till near noon. After they marched about 12 coſs, they arrived, and encamped near Berrampore, and went forth to plunder the villages of the Purgunnah Pehokundency of all their grain and ſeed.—To-day, the 12th, they remain encamped; thoſe, and all the chiefs, being aſſembled, conſulted. It is reported that letters from the army of Mahajee Scindia are received by the chiefs, but their particulars are not known.—They left the army, and went under the trees, were they held Conſultation, and read the letters.—We hear from ſome of them, that Mukkeel Sing had advice that their plunder ſhould be ſent to the other ſide the Jumno, aud the army be advanced to Pehokundeng, which is 12 coſs diſtant, and that the baggage being left with the army, 10 or 15 thouſand horſe, being croſſed again over the river, ſhould go plundering as far as Barelly. They have ſent horſemen to look for a Ghaut, and are expecting the arrival of Veurrum Sing.—Whatever may happen ſhall be written.

Honourable Sir, Deig, February 1ſt 1785.

My laſt addreſs was dated the 28th ult°.—This is intruded ſolely to adviſe you of the death of the Nawaub Zabita Cawn, which happened at Ghoſgur, the 27th ult°, ſuddenly, of an indigeſtion.

Golaun Kaudir Khan, his eldeſt ſon, left his father's court ſome years ago, and took protection with Sindia, who lately reconciled them, and ſent the young man back to his father. It is probable that Sindia will ſupport him in the ſucceſſion, on certain terms. At preſent the Seiks are likely to interfere, the grand camp being in that diſtrict, and this may produce hoſtilities between them and the Mahrattas.

The fort Agra will very ſoon be in Sindia's poſſeſſion, by a ſecret treaty between him and the Kellidar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES BROWNE.

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire,
Governor General, &c. &c.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultation, the 19th February 1785.

Read the following letter, and its encloſures, from the Accountant General.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In obedience to your orders of the 13th December, I have now the honour to tranſmit an account, exhibiting the differences between the ſums monthly charged to the debit of his Excellency the Vizier, for the brigade ſtatement at Cawnpore, and regiment at Lucknow, and for the

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the Futty Ghur detachment, and the actual expence of the ſame, as ſtated to me in the accompanying two accounts, with which this office has been furniſhed by the military Paymaſter General, and Accountant to the Board of ordnance.

I muſt alſo obſerve, that in the account before mentioned no allowance whatever is made for contingent expences; and it ſhould ſeem that, excluſive of whatever theſe may amount to, the difference will be augmented, inaſmuch as a part of the troops which now are ſtationed at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, which for the major part of the year 1783-4 compoſed a part of the Bombay detachment, the expence of theſe in the ordnance department cannot have been ſtated in the accompanying account at ſo much as it will probably amount to in 1784-5.

The Accountant to the Board of ordnance received from this office an application ſimilar to that which was tranſmitted to the military Paymaſter General; I am confident that he would have complied with it, by more recent documents, did the ſtate of the accounts of his department as readily admit of his furniſhing immediately an account of the expence of any given period, differing from that for which the books of his department are formed, which, with reſpect to amount, are annually, not monthly.

I have the Honour to be,
With the greateſt Reſpect,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your moſt obedt humble Servt,
(Signed) WM LARKINS,
Acct Genl.

Fort William,
Accountant Genl's Office,
the 14th Janry 1785.

An

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An ACCOUNT exhibiting the Differences between the Sums monthly charged to the Debit of his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, for the Brigade ſtationed at Cawnpore, and regiment at Lucknow, and for the Futty Ghur Detachment, and the actual expence of the ſame.

Brigade at Cawnpore.			
Amount of the actual expence of the troops ſtationed at Cawnpore, for the month of September 1784, calculated agreeable to the muſter rolls in the Adjutant General's office, ſhewing the actual ſtrength at thoſe ſtations on 30th of that month, as ſtated by the Military Paymaſter General -		3,11,511 13 5	
Amount of the charges of the above, in the ordnance department, in 1783-4, as ſtated by the Accountant to that department; which, including the expence of the regiment at Lucknow, being curr: Rs 1,40,996. 10. 6, ſuppoſing a deduction made therefrom, for a proportion of theſe on account of that regiment, or current rupees 10,809. 7. 11, and the remainder to be divided by 12, one month may be conſidered as -		10,848 14 11	
		3,22,360 12 4	
The ſum monthly charged to the Nabob Vizier on this account is - Fyzabad 16 Sun Sa Rs	2,60,000 0 0		
Batta 11 per cent. -	28,600 0 0		
		2,88,600 0 0	
			33,760 12 4
Futty Gurr Detachment.			
Amount of the actual expence of this in the Military Paymaſter General's department, as above - - - - -		2,01,960 10 10	
Amount of the charges in the Ordnance Department, as above, per annum, 99,324. 10. 6¼ - - - -		8,277 0 10	
		2,10,237 11 8	
The ſum monthly charged to the Nabob Vizier on this account is - Fyzabad 16 Sun Sa Rs	1,45,000 0 0		
Batta 11 per cent. -	15,950 0 0		
		1,60,950 0 0	
			49,287 11 8
			83,048 8 0
Deduct.			
Regiment at Lucknow.			
Amount of the actual expence of this in the Military Paymaſter General's office, as above - - - -		25,864 15 6	
Proportion of the expence of the Ordnance departmt, as above		900 12 8	
		26,765 12 2	
The ſum monthly charged to the Nabob Vizier on this account is - Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rs	25,000 0 0		
Batta 11 per cent. -	2,750 0 0		
		27,750 0 0	
			984 3 10
Total, excluſive of contingencies, &c. CRs -			82,064 4 2

E. E.

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
14th Janry. 1785.

(Signed) W. LARKINS,
Accountt General.

A true Copy.
E. Hay, Secy.

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An ACCOUNT of the actual expence of the troops ſtationed at Cawnpore, and thoſe at Futty Ghur, for the month of September 1784, calculated agreeable to the Muſter Rolls in the Adjutant General's office: Shewing the actual Strength at theſe Stations on the 30th of that month.

The 3d Brigade, at Cawnpore.								
Artillery Corps.								
European Artillery.								
3d Company, with Staff, &c. Sonᵗ Rs	14,505	—	—					
Native Artillery.								
2d Company, with Staff, &c.	4,923	—	—					
Artillery Laſcars.								
3d Battalion, with Staff, &c. - -	3,434	—	—					
Laſcar Artificers for the train, &c. - -	2,894	8	—					
Do, under the Quarter maſter of artillery -	909	15	—					
Ordnance, &c. Artificers attached to the Magazine	2,030	—	—					
Medical Allowance -	450	—	—					
				29,146	7 —	or	32,352	8 10
European Infantry.								
3d Regiment, with Staff, &c. - -	64,945	12	—					
Laſcars, Artificers, &c. attached to the Regiment	4,380	13	—					
Medical Allowance -	2,600	—	—					
				71,926	9 —	or	79,8 38	7 9
Sepoy Corps.								
6th Regiment, with Staff, &c. - C. Rs				24,151	13 10			
16th Do — Do			—	21,555	9 4			
17th Do — Do			—	22,789	10 0			
19th Do — Do			—	23,413	2 7			
29th Do — Do			—	23,357	1 9			
35th Do — Do			—	24,263	11 3			
taff to the Sepoy Corps, including Laſcars, &c. under the Quarter Maſter -				13,131	4 10			
							1,52,662	5 7
Brigade Staff - - -					—		18,475	15 2
2d Ruſſallah of Cavalry - -					—		11,682	8 1
Contractors for Camels, Bullocks, and Elephants - - -				9,700	0 0			
Commiſſaries of Supplies for Stores, &c.				2,883	0 0			
Poſt Maſter, and Eſtabliſhment for Dawks				2,117	0 0			
Secret Services and Contingencies -				1,300	0 0			
Dawk Charges - - -				500	0 0			
							16,500	0 0
								3,11,511 13 5
Lucknow Station.								
20th Regiment of Sepoys, ſtationed there, with Staff, &c.							—	— 25,864 15 6
						Carried over -		3,37,376 12 11

Brought over			—	—		—	—	3,37,376 12 11
Futty Ghur Detachment.								
Artillery Corps.								
European Artillery.								
9th company, with ſtaff, &c.								
	Sr Rs	11,856	0	0				
Native Artillery.								
6th company, with ſtaff, &c.		4,923	0	0				
Artillery Laſcars.								
9th battalion, with ſtaff, &c.		3,232	0	0				
Medical allowance	—	450	0	0				
Laſcars and artificers attached to the train	—	2,894	8	0				
Do, — Do. under the Quarter Maſter	—	909	15	0				
Ordnance, with Laſcars, &c. attached to the magazine		2,867	0	0				
					27,132	7	0 or	30,117 0 0
Sepoy Corps.								
1ſt regiment, with ſtaff, &c.			—		24,936	1	5	
2d Do. Do.		—		—	25,880	6	8	
4th Do. Do.		—		—	23,757	7	3	
5th Do. Do.		—		—	25,004	15	7	
18th Do. Do.		—		—	21,266	6	8	
Staff to the Sepoy corps, including Laſcars, &c. under the Quarter Maſter			—		8,317	12	6	
								1,29,163 2 1
Staff to the detachment.		—			—			17,498 0 8
1ſt ruſſallah of cavalry		—			—			11,682 8 1
Contractors for bullocks, camels, and elephants	—		—		9,700	0	0	
Commiſſaries of ſupplies for ſtores, &c.					2,000	0	0	
Secret ſervices and contingencies			—		1,300	0	0	
Dawk charges	—		—		500	0	0	
								13,500 0 0
								2,01,960 10 10
Total expence of the troops ſerving in the Vizier's dominions for Septr 1784			—		—		C. Rs	5,39,337 7 9

Military Paymaſter General's Office, January 7th 1785.

E. E.

(Signed) CLAUD ALEXANDER,
Paymr Gl.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secry.

ACCOUNT

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ACCOUNT of the Charges in the Ordnance Department of the Brigade ſtationed at Cawnpore (including the regiment at Lucknow) and of the Detachment under the Command of Col. Sir John Cumming, from the 30th April 1783 to the 30th April 1784.

Expence of the magazine with the brigade at Cawnpore —	Ct Rs	62,718	1	8		
Do. of the brigade, for the wear of arms and accoutrements —		21,942	7	11	1,40,966 10 6	Including the Expence of the Regt at Lucknow.
Do. of Do. for ammunition —		56,336	0	11		
Expence of the magazine with Col. Cummings's Detachmt —		22,618	3	9		
Do. of the detachmt, for the wear of arms and accoutrements —		38,668	0	2	99,324 10 6	
Do. of Do. for ammunition —		38,038	6	7		
Total Ct Rupees					2,40,321 5 0	

Ordnance Department,
21ſt Decr 1784.

(Signed) JOHN MACINTYRE,
Accompt Ordne Departmt.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secry.

The

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The Secretary lays before the Board the following letters from the Accomptant at Lucknow; and acquaints them, that the accounts tranſmitted with them have been communicated to the Accomptant General.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

Incloſed you will be pleaſed to receive my treaſury, and the Nabob Vizier's, accounts for the month of December 1784, which I requeſt you will lay before the Honourable Board.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accomptant.

Accomptant's Office,
Lucknow, the 8th of Janry. 1785.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

An error having ariſen in the calculation of the ſum to be deducted on account of the army donation in the month of November, I have to requeſt you will ſubſtitute the incloſed accounts of his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, for November and December, in the room of thoſe I had formerly the pleaſure of tranſmitting to you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accomptant.

Accomptant's Office,
Lucknow, the 27th Janry. 1785.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I requeſt the favour of your laying before the Honourable Board the accompanying treaſury, and Nabob Vizier's, accounts for the month of January 1785.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) J. WOMBWELL,
Accomptant.

Accomptant's Office,
Lucknow, the 8th February 1785.

Ordered, That the accounts incloſed in the foregoing letters be entered after the conſultation.

NABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 31st of December, 1784, or from the 4th of Phooſebud to the 5th of Maugbud 1192.

Dr

To balance due the 30th of November 1784, or 3d of Phooſebud, 1194			41,39,958 5 4
To Army Subſidy.			
For one brigade, according to the old eſtabliſhment	2,60,000 0 0		
For one regiment ſtationed at Lucknow, according to the new eſtabliſhment — —	25,000 0 0		
For five regiments of ſepoys, and one company of artillery, under Col. Sir John Cumming —	1,45,000 0 0		
		4,30,000 0 0	
To Mirza Sawdit Ally's Stipend.			
For one month, at 2,00,000 per annum — —		16,666 10 8	
To Rohilla Stipends.			
Paid them for Phooſe — — —		5,131 8 0	
To Intereſt on Mr. Frazer's Bond.			
One month, on 40,546, the balance due on the bond the 30th of November, at 8 per cent. per annum — —		270 4 0	
			4,52,068 6 8
Fyz[d] 16 Sun Sicca Rupees — —		— —	45,92,026 12 0
Balance due on Mr. Frazer's bond the 30th Nov. —	40,546 0 0		
Deduct, The proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the whole amount due by the Vizier the 30th Nov. —	19,587 0 0		
Remains due on the bond — —		20,959 0 0	
Balance due on account of the army donation	2,20,785 0 0		
Deduct, The proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the whole amount due by the Vizier, the 30th November — — —	1,06,659 0 0		
Remains due on account of the donation, 31ſt December —		1,14,126 0 0	

Cr

By amount received, as per treaſury account — —	20,00,000 0 0
By balance due the 31ſt of December 1784, or the 5th of Maugbud 1192. — — —	25,92,026 12 0
Fyz[d] 16 Sun Sicca Rupees —	45,92,026 12 0

Lucknow, the 1ſt of January 1785, or 6 Maugbud 1192.

Errors excepted.

J. WOMBWELL, Accomptant.

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TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1ſt to the 31ſt of December 1784, or from the 4th of Phooſebud to the 5th of Maugbud, 1192.

Dr

To balance remaining in the Treaſury the 30th November, or 3d of Phooſebud 1192 - - -				—	—	5,09,505 9 6
To the Nabob Vizier.						
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn the Kiſt for Phooſe, in bills of exchange on Calcutta - C^a S^a R^s	10,00,000	0	0			
In bills of exchange on Surat, Surt Chitten R^s	5,00,000	0	0			
	15,00,000	0	0			
Exchange 5½ per cent. -	82,500	0	0			
				15,82,500	0	0
In caſh - - - - - -				4,17,500	0	6
						20,00,000 0 0
Fyz^d 16 Sun Sicca Rupees - -				—	—	25,09,505 9 6
1784. December 31ſt. Balance due the Shroffs, on account the money borrowed from them in June 1783 - - - L^w S^a R^s				13,61,055	7	6

By Fort William Preſidency.						
Remitted the Honourable Board bill of exchange on Calcutta - C^a S^a R^s	10,00,0000	0	0			
Exchange, 5½ per cent. -	55,000	0	0			
				10,55,000	0	0
Remitted the Chief at Surat, bills of exchange on Surat for Surat Chitten Rupees - - - - -	5,00,000	0	0			
Exchange 5½ per cent. -	27,500	0	0			
				5,27,500	0	0
Paid the Paymaſter General, as per his receipt of the 31ſt December, for C^t rupees - -	5,27,250	0	0	4,75,000	0	0
Paid Mr. J. P. Scott, in part of the Honourable Governor General's orders in his favour - - -				20,000	0	0
Paid Mr. Blain his ſalary, as Surgeon, to Dec. C^a S^a R^s 1,250, or - -	1,312	8	0			
Ditto Mr. Wombwell his ſalary, as Accountant, for Dec. C^a S^a R^s 2,600, or	2,730	0	0			
Ditto Mr. Wheler his ſalary, as Aſſiſtant to the Accountant, for Dec. -	1,000	0	0			
				5,042	8	0
						20,82,542 8 0
By the Nabob Vizier.						
Paid the Rohillas for Phooſe - - -				—	—	5,131 8 0
						20,87,674 0 0
By balance remaining in the Treaſury the 31ſt of December 1784, or the 5th of Maugbud 1192 - - -				—	—	4,21,831 9 6
Fyz^a Sun Sicca Rupees -				—	—	25,09,505 9 6

Lucknow, the 1ſt of January, 1785, or the 6th of Maugbud 1192.

Errors excepted.

J. WOMBWELL, Accountant.

NABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 30th November 1784, or from the 4th of Aughun to the 3d Phoosebud 1192.

Dr

To balance due the 31st of October, or 3d of Aughunbud, 1192		— —	41,87,853 3 5
To Army Subsidy.			
For One Brigade, according to the Old Establishment - - - - - -	2,60,000 0 0		
For One Regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the New Establishment - -	25,000 0 0		
For Five Regiments of Sepoys, and One Company of Artillery, under Colonel Sir John Cumming	1,45,000 0 0		
		4,30,000 0 0	
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.			
For One Month, at 200,000 per Annum - -		16,666 0 0	
To Rohilla Stipends.			
Paid them for Aughun - - - - - -		5,131 8 0	
To Interest on Mr. Fraser's Bond.			
One Month, on 46,043, the Balance due the 31st of October, at 8 per Cent per Annum - - - -		306 15 3	
			4,52,105 1 11
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees		— —	46,39,958 5 4
Balance due Accot Mr. Fraser's Bond the 31st October - - - - -	46,043 0 0		
Deduct, The Proportion of the Receipts that the Balance due on the Bond bears to the whole Amount due by the Vizier the 31st Octr -	5,479 0 0		
Remains due on Accot the Bond the 30th Novr		40,546 0 0	
Balance due on Accot of Army Donation the 31st of October - - - - -	2,51,881 0 0		
Deduct, The Proportion of the Receipts that the Balance due on Accot the Donation bears to the whole Amount due by Vizier the 31st October - - - - -	30,073 0 0		
Remains due Accot the Donation 30th November		2,21,808 0 0	

Cr

By Amount received, as per the Accountant's Treasury Account - - - - - - -	5,00,000 0 0
By Balance due the 30th November 1784, or 3d Phoosebud 1192 - - - - - - -	41,39,958 5 4
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees -	46,39,958 5 4

Lucknow, 1st December 1784, or 4th Phoosebuddie 1192.

Errors excepted,

3 O 2 J. WOMBWELL, Acct. NABOB

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NABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 31st December 1784, or from the 4th Phoose to 5th Maugbud 1192.

Dr						Cr	
To Balance due the 30th November 1784, or 3d Phoosebuddie 1192				41,39,958	5 4	By Amount received, as per the Accountant's Treasury Account	20,00,000 0 0
						By Balance due the 31st December 1784, or 5th Maugbud 1192	25,92,026 12 0
To Army Subsidy.							
For One Brigade, acccording to the Old Establishment	2,60,000 0 0						
For One Regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the New Establishment	25,000 0 0						
For Five Regiments of Sepoys, and One Company of Artillery, under Colonel Sir John Cumming	1,45,000 0 0						
		4,30,000	0 0				
For Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.							
For One Month, at 2,00,000 per Annum		16,666	10 8				
To Rohilla Stipends							
Paid them for Phoose		5,131	8 0				
To Interest on Mr. Fraser's Bond							
One Month, on 40,546, the Balance due on the Bond the 30th of November, at 8 per Cent per Annum		270	4 0				
				4,52,068	6 8		
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees		—	—	45,92,026	12 0	Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees	45,92,026 12 0
Balance due on Mr. Fraser's Bond the 30th November	40,546 0 0						
Deduct, the Proportion of the Receipts that the Bond bears to the whole Amount due by the Vizier to the 30th November	19,587 0 0						
Remains due on Account the Bond the 30th Novr 84		20,959	0 0				
Balance due Account the Army Donation the 30th November	2,21,808 0 0						
Deduct, The Proportion of the Account not the Balance due on Account the Donation bears to the whole Amount due by the Nabob 30th November	1,07,154 0 0						
Remains due Account the Donation 31st Decr 84		1,14,654	0 0				

Lucknow 1st January 1785, the, or 6th Maugbuddie 1192.

Errors excepted,

(Signed) J. WOMBELL, Accountant.

NABOB

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NABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1ſt to the 31ſt of January 1785, or from the 6th of Maugbud to the 6th of Phaugunbud 1192.

Dr

				Cr		
To balance, due the 31ſt of December 1784, or 5th Maugbud 1192	— —		25,92,026 12 0	By amount received, as per the treaſury account —		32,55,000 0 0
				By balance due the 31ſt of January 1783, or 6th of Phaugunbud 1192. — — —		27,18,964 10 3
To Army Subſidy.						
For one brigade, according to the old eſtabliſhment	2,60,000 0 0					
For one regiment ſtationed at Lucknow, according to the new eſtabliſhment — —	25,000 0 0					
For five regiments of ſepoys, and one company of artillery, under Col. Sir John Cumming —	1.45,000 0 0					
		4,30,000 0 0				
To Mirza Sawdit Ally's Stipend.						
For one month, at 2,00,000 per annum — —		16,666 10 8				
To Rohilla Stipends.						
For the month of Maug — — —		5,131 8 0				
To Intereſt on Mr. Frazer's Bond.						
For one month on 20,959, the balance due on the bond the 31ſt of December, at 8 per cent. per annum — —		139 11 7				
			4,51,937 14 3			
Fyzd 16 ſun ſicca rupees — —		— —	30,43,964 10 3	Fyzd 16 ſun ſicca rupees —		30,43,964 10 3
Balance due on Mr. Frazer's bond 31ſt Decr —	20,959 0 0					
Deduct, The proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the whole amount due by the Vizier the 31ſt of December —	2,627 0 0					
Remains due on the bond 31ſt Jay — —		18,332 0 0				
Balance due on account the army donation, 31ſt December — — —	1,14,654 0 0					
Deduct, The proportion of the receipts that the balance due on account the donation bears to the whole amount due by the Vizier, the 31ſt December — — —	14,375 0 0					
Remains due on account the army donation, 31ſt Jany —		1,00,279 0 0				

Lucknow, the 1ſt of February 1785, or 7th of Phaugunbud 1192.

Errors excepted.

J. WOMBWELL, Accomptant.

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TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accomptant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 31st of January 1785, or from the 6th of Maugbud to the 6th of Phaugunbud 1192.

Dr				Cr			
To balance remaining in the treasury 1st of December 1784, or 5th of Maugbud 1192 - - -	4,21,831	9	6	By Fort William Presidency.			
				Paid Mr. Wombwell, Paymaster General, as per his receipt of the 31st January, for current rupees 4,55,100 - - -	4,10,000	0	0
To the Nabob Vizier.							
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn the kist for Maug -	3,25,500	0	0	Paid Mr. J. P. Scott, in part of the Honourable the Governor General's orders in his favour, as per receipt of 28th January - -	21,000	0	0
				Paid Mr. J. Wombwell his salary as Accomptant, for January 1785, Ca Sa Rs 2,600, or	2,730	0	0
							4,33,730	0	0
				By the Nabob Vizier.			
				Paid the Rohillas, for Maug - - - -	—	—	5,131	8	0
				By balance remaining in the treasury the 31st January 1785, or 6th of Phaugunbud 1192. - - - - -	—	—	3,07,970	1	6
Fyzd 16 sun sicca rupees —	7,46,831	9	6	Fyzd sun sicca rupees -	—	—	7,46,831	9	6

1785.

January 31st. Balance due to the Shroffs on account of money borrowed from them in June 1783. Lw Sa Rs 13,61,055. 7. 6.

Lucknow, the 1st of February 1785, or 7th of Phaugun Buddie, 1192.

Errors excepted.

J. WOMBWELL,

Accomptant.

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The Governor General lays before the Board a tranſlation of a letter which he wrote yeſterday to the Nabob Vizier.

COPY of a Letter from the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, to the Nabob Vizier; written on the 18th February 1785.

On the 8th of this month Mr. Haſtings finally reſigned his office of Governor General, and the Company's ſervice, and the ſhip on which he embarked took its departure for England.

I have ſucceeded to the office of Governor General; and your Highneſs will find me, in every reſpect, diſpoſed to ſupport your honour, and your alliance with the Company. It is my utmoſt wiſh to make that alliance fortunate to your Highneſs, your family and people, and uſeful and honourable to the Engliſh.

The expences of the different wars in which the Company were lately engaged, have very much diſtreſſed their affairs: I have reſolved to reduce the expences of the Company's ſervice in every department, and in every office, from my own to the loweſt departrnent of the Company's government.

Unneceſſary bodies of troops are to be reduced; and thoſe that are to be kept in pay are to be paid regularly. This was Mr. Haſtings's wiſh alſo.

The regiment of body guard of the Governor General, which your Hgihneſs lent to him, is among the corps to be diſcharged from the Company's pay and ſervice.

This regiment is, I underſtand, at preſent attending upon the royal Prince Mirza Jewan Bucht, &c. &c. Should his Royal Highneſs wiſh to keep any of theſe ſoldiers about his perſon, your Highneſs will, from your politeneſs and hoſpitality, give directions accordingly, though the preſence of an Engliſh officer to command the ſoldiers in that event is not neceſſary.

With the reduction of the Company's expences, I anxiouſly wiſh to leſſen the expences to which your Highneſs's treaſury is put on account of the Company's troops, and that of gratuities to the Company's ſervants in your dominions, unleſs I think it for the Company's real ſervice that your Highneſs ſhould order any ſuch allowance in future, or that you ſhould be pleaſed to continue any allowances that are now granted. I hope your Highneſs will not grant any, or continue to order any to be paid, that are not recorded in the Company's accounts.

In caſe I ſhould be of opinion that your Highneſs ſhould ſhew marks of your favour and generoſity to the Company's officers and ſervants, I ſhall mention the buſineſs to the gentlemen in Council; and your Highneſs's generoſity will then appear on the Company's books: for it is fit that the Company ſhould know, in every inſtance, the allowances of their ſervants, in their employments at your Highneſs's court, and in your dominions.

When theſe matters are fully known and recorded, much expence will be ſaved to your Highneſs, and I ſhall have much leſs trouble from the applications of the Company's ſervants who wiſh to have leave to reſide at your court, and in your country. Beſides that, the Company will have much ſatisfaction from an invariable regulation in theſe matters.

Your Highneſs may be aſſured, that every regulation tending to reſtrain the expences of the Company's government, and of your own, is a regulation to ſtrengthen the friendſhip that was eſtabliſhed between them and your illuſtrious father, and more ſtrongly with your Highneſs.

I have given a firm promiſe to ſupport the regulations which Mr. Haſtings ſettled with your miniſters, for the increaſe of your revenues, and the ſettlement of them for five years. In every article my promiſe ſhall be faithfully performed. I truſt the utmoſt attention is exerted to check the attempts of diſorderly neighbours to plunder or diſturb your ſubjects.

Let me hear frequently of your health, and write to me as you would to a brother.—Major Palmer will preſent this letter.

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EXTRACT of a Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 22d February 1785.

Par. 24. Major Browne alſo informs Mr. Haſtings, that the Seiks had made incurſions into Rohilcund with impunity, and carried off a conſiderable booty.

Par. 25. In conſequence of this event, a detachment has been made of two regiments of ſepoys, and four ſix-pounders, at the requiſition of the Nabob Vizier, from the Futty Ghur ſtation; and Colonel Knudſon, who commands it, has been ordered to march towards Anſapſhur. Colonel Sir John Cumming's inſtructions to Colonel Knudſon, and the Commander in chief's opinion on them, are tranſmitted to you, numbers in this packet.

26. We have been ſince adviſed by Colonel Sir John Cumming, under date the 4th inſtant, that an intimation has been conveyed to him by Major Palmer, of apprehenſions entertained by the Vizier and his miniſter, that a combination had been entered into between Scindia and the Seiks inimical to his Excellency; and that a requiſition would arrive the next day for the whole detachment. Colonel Sir John Cumming has acquainted us, that although his intelligence authorized him to believe that Scindia has given encouragement to the Seiks to invade the Vizier's dominions, he is yet not of opinion that any ſteps will be taken by this chief of an hoſtile nature. Sir John Cumming attributes the friendly intercourſe that had lately taken place between Scindia and certain Sirdars of the Seiks, to a wiſh on his part of preſerving the country which he had lately taken under his protection from being ravaged by theſe freebooters, and of diverting the Company's attention from the ambitious meaſures he was then purſuing to the defence of the frontiers againſt an invaſion of the Seiks.

27. In conſequence of ſome ſuſpicions entertained by the Vizier of the fidelity of Almaſs Ally Cawn, his Excellency had required another regiment of ſepoys from the Cawnpore ſtation to reinforce the troops at Lucknow, and Colonel Ironſide had iſſued orders for the brigade under his command to be ready to move on the earlieſt notice; but we have lately underſtood that Almaſs Ally Cawn has repaired to Lucknow, and that in conſequence thereof the march of a regiment to that place has been poſtponed.

28. The grounds for the ſuſpicions entertained of the fidelity of Almaſs Ally Cawn appear to have reſted on his having withdrawn his family from Lucknow, and his having aſſembled a conſiderable force under his command at his cantonments at Kodercote, not far from Secundra.

29. From this general aſpect of affairs on the Weſtern frontiers, you will readily admit that it is neceſſary for us to be upon our guard; and while we are purſuing a ſyſtem of moderation and pacific policy, to be prepared againſt any hoſtility or convulſion among the neighbouring native powers: we have no immediate apprehenſion from Scindia's ambition, nor do we ſuſpect him of an infidelity to his engagements, yet there is ſo obvious a relation between the powers of the Mogul empire, which he has aſſumed, and the conſtitutional claims of the Mogul power over the Vizier and his country, that we think it a neceſſary policy to be ready to reſiſt them; by adopting this ſyſtem, we employ the moſt likely means to prevent the aſſertion of Mogul claims by the Marattas.

EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 22d February 1785.

Par. 30. The preſent ſituation of affairs manifeſts the propriety of our reſolutions in ſuſpending that part of Mr. Haſtings's agreement with the Vizier which ſtipulated for the recall of the Futty Ghur detachment within the provinces.

31. We are determined to effect every poſſible reduction in the expences of that detachment, and in thoſe of all the Company's troops in the Vizier's dominions. We are likewiſe reſolved to leave the fulleſt ſcope for the ſucceſsful operation of thoſe arrangements, which the late Governor General ſettled with the miniſters of the Vizier for the increaſe of his Excellency's revenues. Mr. Macpherſon has written a very explicit letter to the Vizier on this ſubject ſince Mr. Haſtings's departure—it attends you, a number in the packet.

32. Your Honourable Court will readily approve another principal object of that letter; it explains to the Vizier the plan of reform which your government has adopted, and which was reſolved upon without the concurrence of your late Governor General; it promiſes a relief to the Nabob's

Nabob's treaſury, by carrying a ſimilar plan of œconomical regulation through every connection of our ſervice with that of the Vizier, within his Excellency's country; and it expreſsly ſtipulates, that his Excellency ſhall not pay any allowances or gratuity to any of the Company's ſervants, civil or military, within his dominions, that are not regularly recorded in his public accounts with this Government. This ſtipulation appears, from the reſult of late inveſtigations, to be no leſs requiſite for the good of your ſervice in general, than for the relief of the Vizier; and it is our ſteady determination to enforce and maintain it as far as our beſt exertions can effect ſo deſirable a purpoſe.

33. Although we have engaged, in conſequence of the agreement concluded by your late Governor General with the Vizier, not to charge his Excellency's account with the expence of the Futty Ghur detachment from the 1ſt of January laſt, till your pleaſure ſhall be known, we truſt that the Vizier will make a voluntary offer to provide the neceſſary funds for the payment of this corps, ſince the uſe of it to his Excellency's ſervice muſt have been eſtabliſhed to his conviction by the neceſſity which produced his requiſition of two regiments attached to it to march againſt the Seiks, and that which was announced as very likely to follow it for the movement of the whole detachment; but we do not mean to avail ourſelves of any indirect or compulſive influence to induce the Vizier to make the propoſition which we have mentioned.

34. The Accomptant General has tranſmitted to us, in conſequence of our orders on the 13th of laſt December laſt, an account exhibiting the differences between the ſums monthly charged to the Vizier's debit for the brigade at Cawnpore and regiment at Lucknow, as well as for the Futty Ghur detachment, and the actual expence of the ſame, as ſtated to him in two accounts from the Military Paymaſter General, and Accomptant to the Board of Ordnance.

By this ſtatement, which makes no allowance whatever for contingent charges, it appears that the ſum charged to his Excellency the Vizier, for the brigade at Cawnpore, is ſhort of the actual expence, in the monthly ſum of current rupees 33,760, 12. 4; for the Futty Ghur detachment, in current rupees 49,287. 11. 8; and for the regiment at Lucknow, in current rupees 984. 3. 10.

36. The Accomptant General's letters and ſtatements go numbers in the packet; and we believe that you will agree with us, that they furniſh no argument in ſupport of the propoſition made to us for diminiſhing the ſubſidy now paid by his Excellency the Vizier for the troops at Cawnpore.

37. The debt owing to the Company by his Excellency at the end of laſt month is as follows:

Balance due from him, as ſtated by the Account Current of the Accomptant at Lucknow, for the month of January.

Fyzabad, 16 Sun Sicca Rupees - - - - -	27,18,964	16	3
Batta, 11 per cent. - - - - -	2,99,086	1	9
Current Rupees - -	30,18,050	12	0
Add the amounts which the Nabob has been ſhort debited on account of the expence of the Candahar cavalry ſerving with the Bombay detachment - - - - - - - - -	1,69,084	9	8
Current Rupees - -	31,87,135	5	8

38. This includes the amount of his Excellency the Vizier's donation to the army employed in the Rohilla campaign, or current rupees 11,65,000.

39. You have long ſince been informed of an agreement concluded by Mr. Briſtow, your late Reſident at Lucknow, with the Houſe of Gopaul Doſs, for a loan of 15 lacks of rupees, payable at the Preſidency, with a reduction of one per cent. per menſem in the intereſt, and four per cent. in the exchange.

40. It

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40. It was ſtipulated in this agreement, that the ſurplus of the receipts at Lucknow, after defraying the diſburſements for the troops at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, and the charges of the Reſidency, was to be appropriated to the re-payment of this loan. The Nabob was to be charged with the intereſt on it. Mr. Briſtow's letters of the 3d June, 14th October, and 10th December 1783, ſtate this tranſaction at large. They are recorded on our proceedings in the Conſultations of Nov. 10, Dec. 27, Nov. 25, and Dec. 10, 1783; and we beg leave to refer you to them alſo for the other entries on our conſultations upon this ſubject.

41. In conſequence of a minute delivered by Mr. Haſtings, on the 28th of laſt month, the Accomptant at Lucknow has been directed to diſcharge the loan of Gopaul Doſs with the ten lacks of rupees that are to be received from the Vizier in the month of Jeyte (Jeyte commences on the 6th of May, and ends with the third of June) in lieu of remitting the ſame to this Preſidency and Surat; and with ſuch part of the kiſt of Bhauden (Bhauden commences with the 1ſt of Auguſt, and ends with the 30th) as may be neceſſary for this purpoſe.

42. Major Palmer, who was placed by Mr. Haſtings as the Governor General's private agent at the court of the Vizier, after the public Reſidency was withdrawn, remains ſtill at Lucknow. Mr. Macpherſon's letters to the Vizier (which are recorded on our Conſultations) are tranſmitted to Major Palmer, who preſents them to the Nabob; he will of courſe tranſmit the Vizier's letters to the Preſidency; but in no other capacity is he employed by this Government: And you will readily believe, that it is from motives of delicacy towards the late Governor General, and his arrangements in the upper provinces, and an unwillingneſs on our part to adopt any meaſure, in reſpect to the reſtoration of the Reſidency, that might infringe thoſe arrangements, that we have left Major Palmer in the ſituation above deſcribed at Lucknow.

43. Mr. Macpherſon wiſhes not to avail himſelf of the privilege of deputing an agent on his own part to the court of the Vizier, though the preſent engagements with him provide for ſuch a deputation. He wiſhes to comply not only with the ſpirit but the letter of any orders that you may be pleaſed to tranſmit to us on the ſubject of the Reſidency; and he doubts not that thoſe orders will provide ſufficiently for the attention that ſhould ever be paid to the recommendation of your Governor General, in favour of thoſe of your ſervants whom he may think beſt qualified to officiate as your miniſters at foreign or ally durbars. His favourable opinion of the abilities of Mr. Briſtow and Mr. Cowper has not been invalidated by the accuſations which were preferred againſt them by Hyder Beg Cawn; yet, ſituated as affairs are at preſent (in the Vizier's country) and prejudiced as the Vizier or his miniſter may ſtill be againſt theſe gentlemen, it would not be expedient to appoint either of them to the charge of the Reſidency, before the period is elapſed within which the Vizier has promiſed to complete his payments to the Company: This period is September next.

44. We have thought it our duty to give you our ſentiments thus candidly and explicitly, on ſubjects which were formerly agitated with ſome warmth, and a difference of opinion in our councils, and relative to which you may be deſirous of knowing not only our preſent ideas, but our future intentions.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 1ſt March, 1785.

READ the following Letter from Colonel Sir John Cumming.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, and members of the Supreme Council, in their Secret Department.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have the honour to inform you, that in conſequence of his Excellency the Vizier's requiſition, I ſhall march from hence to-morrow with two regiments of ſepoys, the ruſſulla of cavalry, and the artillery; one regiment will remain here in charge of the magazine and cantonments, until the arrival of Captain Frith, with a battalion of the Nabob's ſepoys, when that regiment alſo will proceed to join the detachment.

I have obtained an order from his Excellency for a dawk to be laid from this place to camp; but in the relaxed ſtate of the police in this part of the country, I think it highly neceſſary to provide againſt the danger of a dawk being plundered. Permit me therefore to requeſt, that any letter

letter you may have occaſion to write me during my abſence from this place, may be tranſmitted to me in duplicate; a precaution I ſhall obſerve in writing your Honourable Board.

I am ſtill of opinion, that there is but little foundation for his Excellency's apprehenſions for the ſafety of the country. But I approve of the movement of the troops towards the frontier, as by ſhewing we are ready to act, it may be a means of inducing Scindia to lay aſide his hoſtile intentions (if he has formed any ſuch) upon his Excellency's dominions, and will alſo ſecure the country from the ravages of the Seiks. I purpoſe returning hither with the troops, as ſoon as the ſwelling of the Ganges ſhall remove every fear for the ſafety of the country.

I have the honour to be,

Futty Ghur, Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

11th February, 1785. Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN CUMMING, Col.

Read the following letter from the Commander in Chief:

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Secret Department.

Gentlemen,

I do myſelf the honour of encloſing for your information a copy of a letter to me from Colonel Sir John Cumming, adviſing me of his intention to march the day after the date of that letter, with the detachment under his command, leaving one regiment of ſepoys for the protection of the cantonments and magazine, till the arrival of Captain Frith, who was expected there in a ſhort time with a battalion of the Nabob's ſepoys.

I have the honour to be,

Fort William, Gentlemen,

24th February, 1785. Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

G. STIBBERT.

The letter encloſed in the foregoing, being only a counterpart of that which Sir John Cumming has addreſſed to the Board, there is no occaſion to record it again in this place.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter, which he wrote to Major Palmer on the 4th inſtant.

Dear Sir, Calcutta, 4th March, 1785.

Yeſterday I had the pleaſure of receiving your letter of the 21ſt February, encloſing letters to me from the Nabob Vizier and his miniſters. It affords me great ſatisfaction that the Nabob Vizier and his miniſters are pleaſed with the repreſentations which I made to them reſpectively, on the occaſion of Mr. Haſtings's departure and reſignation of his office: My ſubſequent letters to his Highneſs, and to the miniſters, Hyder Beg Cawn and Huſſein Beg Cawn, which were encloſed to you for preſentation, would add to their confidence in the moderation and juſtice of my adminiſtration.

One of the heavy complaints of the Nabob Vizier was, the expence to which his government has been put by the allowances granted in various ways, and under different eſtabliſhments, to the Company's civil and military ſervants in his dominions; ſuch allowances, unleſs they have the expreſs approbation of the Company's adminiſtration, and are recorded in the public accounts, are no leſs a grievance to the Vizier, than injurious to the Company's ſervice, and general intereſts.

I have reſolved, as the letter to the Nabob Vizier, of which a tranſlation was ſent, would inform you, to bring all allowances and penſions from the Vizier's treaſury, in the face of his account with the Company: my object is not an unpleaſant and invidious retroſpect (which ſel-

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dom in any caſe forwards the public intereſt) but to keep our accounts with the Vizier correct and juſt in future, that he may have no cauſe, public or ſecret, for not fulfilling his engagements with the Company, and that a correct adjuſtment may take place in his diſburſements for the Company's ſervice, a meaſure equally ſalutary to the reſpective intereſts of his and our own government, and conſtituting the beſt check to future intrigues.

My predeceſſor was often anxious to draw this line of Adjuſtment, but he poſſeſſed not the Opportunities which now offer for its eſtabliſhment. The recent conteſt between the Nabob's Miniſters and the ſervants of the Company at Lucknow have placed the ſubject of the Vizier's reſources, and the manner of their expenditure, in a clear view fully upon record; and, independent of the wiſhes which Mr. Haſtings had equally with me, to draw the line of diſburſement from the Vizier's treaſury to a juſt and oeconomical preciſion, preſent neceſſity, and the honour of this Government, preſs irreſiſtibly for the adoption of the meaſures which I have recommended to the Vizier.

Accounts are now making out of the actual charge to the Company of their troops and ſervants in the Vizier's country; thoſe charges exceed the ſubſidy, and yet the Vizier's treaſury is without reſource.

The apprehenſions lately entertained by the Vizier and his miniſters, from the deſign of the Mahrattas, the incurſion of the Seiks, and the natural conſequences of the eſtabliſhment of a powerful State on the ruins of the Mogul power, in the neighbourhood of the Vizier, leave us little hopes of being able for a time to recall the Futty Ghur detachment, Our ſecurity, and that of the Vizier, reſt ultimately on our force, and not in our addreſs in negociation; and to place that force on a footing to enſure the peace of theſe and of the Vizier's provinces, it muſt be regularly paid, and kept in readineſs to act.

For this purpoſe I wiſh you to explain to the Vizier the abſolute neceſſity of punctuality in his kiſts; and while you preſs that neceſſity upon his mind, you may aſſure him, that I do not wiſh a greater force than what is abſolutely neceſſary for his own protection to remain in his dominions, and that the expence of it ſhould be kept within the moſt œconomical bounds: I imagine a complete brigade in conſtant readineſs, and well paid up, will be equal to this ſervice, with a few regiments of ſepoys to be kept for the detail of internal ſervice. The brigade ſhould be kept invariably together, and the bazar of it ſhould be left not in the hands of the Vizier's ſervants, but under the controul of the commander of our troops. This would relieve the Vizier from a heavy expence, which he now pays in lieu of that controul, and the intereſts of the different officers, European and native, in the brigade, will effectually prevent any unjuſt exerciſe of the controul of the commanding officer of the brigade over the bazar.

I throw out this idea merely as a ſpeculative one at preſent; I wiſh to have no reſerve in ſubjects of this nature.

Of the debt of our Government, current, bonded, and arrears, you have probably no correct idea relative to its magnitude; and that of the demands of the Preſidencies you can have no adequate conception. The regulations of the late act of Parliament (of which I ſend you a copy) are wiſely reſtrictive againſt extenſion of dominion in India. It follows, then, that it is only from the field in our poſſeſſion, and our influence over that which we protect, that we can realize the funds that are neceſſary for our preſent exiſtence, and againſt future events. My colleagues have heartily united with me in the reduction of every poſſible expence; and they agree with me fully in opinion, that every aid that can be drawn from the reſources of Oude, conſiſtently with the faith of our engagements, and the permanent good of the country itſelf, will ſcarcely be ſufficient, united with the utmoſt reduction of our expences, and the moſt ſucceſsful collection of the revenues of theſe provinces, to maintain our force and our credit, or to ſubſtantiate the engagements which the Court of Directors have in a manner pledged to Parliament for the independence of the Company.

I leave the object to your general conſideration, as the beſt comment upon my letter to the Vizier, and the meaſures which ought to be adopted upon a general ſyſtem throughout the Company's provinces, and thoſe of their protected allies. Mr. Haſtings united with us heartily in the general ſyſtem of retrenchments before his departure. We are now carrying reſolutions, adopted in council with him, into practical effect; and it will be neceſſary to inform the Company's ſervants at Lucknow, that they are not to remain excluded from the effects of a general ſyſtem of œconomy and retrenchment—what they receive from the Vizier is in fact received from the Company, while he is ſo much in arrears to them.

Mr.

Mr. Wombwell will be directed to lay before the Board, bona fide, all the allowances that are paid to the Company's ſervants, of whatever deſcription, within the Vizier's dominions, from the Vizier's treaſury, or from the Company's paymaſters.—Your own allowances, as the late Governor General's agent at Lucknow, ſhould be mentioned with the reſt—The Vizier, I ſuppoſe, finds you a houſe and ſervants. Theſe particulars I would not mention but on the principle that, when real reforms are undertaken, they ſhould begin with the conductors of theſe reforms. You will underſtand that I have ſhewn the example in my own family; yet I claim not any comparative merit in this meaſure—My predeceſſors had not the opportunity that was offered to me, nor was the public diſtreſs ever ſo preſſing as in the preſent moment—The ſeaſon of the heavy collections is over—The demands of Madras and Bombay are moſt preſſing, and our arrears to the army are upwards of 50 lacks. You will inform Captain Polhill, and the officers in the body guard, that I have felt the moſt painful reluctance in the reduction of the body guard, and the transfer of it to the Vizier, without the Britiſh officers—but I will not burthen the Vizier with a ſingle officer, if I can help it. The officers of the body guard will find that ſome of Mr. Haſtings's aid-de-camps, that lived in my own family, are no longer in that or any eſtabliſhment of expence to the Company. This muſt be my excuſe to Captain Polhill and the gentlemen of the late regiment.

I ſhall have the pleaſure of writing to you more particularly very ſoon. You will find, that while you are ſo good as to remain in your preſent ſituation, my correſpondence with the Vizier and his miniſters ſhall paſs excluſively through your hands. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Stables have peruſed your letters to me, and I communicate to them my correſpondence with you.

They are much pleaſed with the hopes you have given me, that we have little to apprehend from the Seiks.

I had, in conſequence of the hint I gave you about Major Browne, and the fixed determination of the Board to reduce every poſſible expence, given Major Browne leave to return to the preſidency, before I had the pleaſure of your laſt letter. If you correſpond regularly with Mr. James Anderſon, he will give you every neceſſary light for the Vizier's information.

I hope the Prince is well—Scindia will not hear of his return with any of our troops for his protection at his father's court—I imagine the Prince will not go without ſuch a protection: If he wiſhes to live at Benares or Lucknow in a private capacity (as the ſons of our Sovereign live among their fellow ſubjects) humanity as well as policy requires that we ſhould give him ſuch an aſylum, ſince he has thrown himſelf upon and has been received into our protection.

I ſhall imagine that in time Scindia will have the addreſs to induce him to return to his father. I beg you to aſſure the Prince of my reſpect for him, as the deſcendant of a moſt illuſtrious race of men and of princes. I have a moſt liberal conſideration of his preſent ſituation; and my regard for him, from the real good character which Mr. Haſtings gave of him, and which many others have confirmed, is perfectly eſtabliſhed.

In this letter I have not aimed at either a formal or regular repreſentation in the ſtyle of official buſineſs. I have given you my thoughts freely, that you may turn them as you can to public uſe, and the credit of my adminiſtration.

I am very ſincerely,
Dear Sir,
Your faithful and moſt obedient Servant.

To Major Palmer,
Lucknow.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 11th March 1785.

Read the following letter, and its encloſures, from Major Palmer to the Governor General.

Lucknow, 28th February 1785.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to tranſmit to you letters from the Nabob Muſuffer Jung from Ally Abder Cawn, uncle to the Shah Zoada, and from Almaſs Ally Cawn. The latter is accompanied by a draft for fifty-one gold mohurs, as a nazeer of congratulation upon your acceſſion to the government.

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Nothing

Nothing material has occurred in the transactions of this government since I had the honour to addreſs you laſt. There is every favourable appearance of tranquillity and plenty.

I am, with great reſpect,
Dear Sir,
Your faithful and moſt
obedient humble Servant,

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire. (Signed) WM PALMER.

Read the following Tranſlates of Letters incloſed in the foregoing.

From Mozuffer Jung, of Ferruckabad, to Mr. Haſtings: Received 12th March 1785.

Your letter, agreeable to this purport, that at this time you are going to Europe for neceſſary affairs; and, that Mr. Macpherſon, who remains in your place, will attend to my friendſhip, and the intereſts of my concerns, and that I muſt ſet my heart at reſt, honoured by its arrival, it gave me the higheſt pleaſure. May the Almighty make all your virtues glorious and fortunate to you! which is my only wiſh. I hope that you will explain, from your favour and kindneſs, all my concerns to that gentleman; and that, after your return to Europe, in the letters which you may write to that gentleman, you will not forget my ſincere attachment, but will write about me in a proper manner, that he alſo may, after your example, be favourable and kind to me. With reſpect to the allegiance and obedience which you direct me to preſerve for the Nawab Vizier, by the bleſſing of God, I never was nor can be deficient in my duties to that Nawab, as far as my abilities extend; and in the diſcharge of the kiſts to the Nawab, I have to this day paid them regularly: and in future, God willing, I ſhall alſo pay them regularly. I am hopeful that, conſidering me as the firmeſt of your friends, you will honour me with frequent letters.

From Ackber Ally Khan: Received 11th March 1785.

Although I have not yet been made happy by an interview with you, my heart's attachment and your great favours have made me as happy as if I had touched the hem of your garment.—Your letter to the Prince arrived, and made him acquainted with the particulars of your allegiance and attachment, and convinced his royal mind that you will be at all times as ready in obedience to the royal houſe of Timur as the Nawab Governor, Amaud ul Dowlah, always was, becauſe from that you will exalt your name in the whole world. A Shucka from the royal preſence has been diſpatched to you; I am convinced that whatever degree of favour I received from the ſaid Nawab Governor, a greater degree will be experienced from you, and I am hopeful that you will gladden me by anſwers to my letters.

From Almaſs Ally Cawn: Received 11th March 1785.

By the arrival of your gracious letter I have been honoured and made grateful, and my heart is ſet at reſt by your favours and kindneſs. I am from my heart and ſoul ready in obedience and allegiance to your Excellency, to the Company's exalted government, and to his Highneſs the Vizier: In my caſe, can I be ever deficient, knowing my own advantage to depend upon it? Major Palmer has ſet my heart at reſt on your account; and having received complete comfort and conſolation, am ready in obedience and attachment to you. The particulars of my deſire of obedience to you, which is my chief deſire, will be known to you from Major Palmer's letters. I am hopeful, from your favour and protection, that you will honour me with letters of kindneſs, from which alone I can receive comfort and credit.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 22d March 1785.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter, and its encloſures, from the Accomptant at Lucknow.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I requeſt you will lay before the Honourable Board the accompanying treaſury, and Nabob Vizier's accounts, for the month of February.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

Accomptant's Office, J. WOMBWELL, Accomptant.
Lucknow, 8th March 1785.

NABOB

35°

NABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 28th February 1785, or from the 7th of Phaugunbud to the 4th of Cheytebud 1192.

Dr

				Cr	
To Balance due the 31st Jany 1785, or 6th Phaugunbud 1192. - - -			27,18,964 10 3	By amount received, as per the Accountant's treasury acct -	3,25,000 0 0
				By balance due the 28th of February, or 4th of Cheytebud. 1192	28,45,885 0 3
To Army Subsidy.					
For one brigade, according to the old establishment	2,60,000 0 0				
For one regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the new establishment - - - -	25,000 0 0				
For five regiments of sepoys, and one company of artillery, under Colonel Sir John Cumming -	1,45,000 0 0				
		4,30,000 0 0			
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.					
For one month at two lacks per annum - - -		16,666 10 8			
To Rohilla Stipends.					
Paid them for Phaugun - - - - -		5,131 8 0			
To interest on Mr. Frafer's bonds.					
One month on 18,332, the balance due the 31st January -		122 3 4			
			4,51,920 6 0		
Fyzd. 16 Sun Sicca Rupees - - - -			31,70,885 0 3	Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees -	31,70,885 0 3
Balance due on Mr. Frazer's bond the 31st Janry. -	18,332 0 0				
Deduct the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the whole amount due by the Vizier the 31st of January -	2,191 0 0				
		16,141 0 0			
Remains due on the bond the 28th Febry. 1785.					
Balance due on account the army donation -	1,00,279 0 0				
Deduct the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the donation bears to the whole amount due by the Vizier the 31st Janry. -	11,986 0 0				
Remains due on account of the donation, the 28th Febry - -		88,293 0 0			

Lucknow, the 1st of March 1784, or 5th Cheytebud. 1192.
(Errors excepted)

J. WOMBWELL,
Accountant.

TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 28th February 1785, or from the 7th of Phaugunbud, to the 4th Chytebud. 1192.

Dr | Cr

To balance remaining in the treasury the 31st January 1785, or Phaugunbud. 1192 - - - - - -		3,07,970	1	6	By Fort William Presidency.		
To the Nabob Vizier.							
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn, Kist for Phaugun - - -		3,25,000	0	0	Paid the Paymaster General, as per his receipt of the 28th of February for Ca Rs 3,77,400 - - - - -	3,40,000	0 0
					Paid Mr. Blain his salary, as surgeon, for January, Ca Sa Rs 1,250, or - - -	1,312	8 1
					Dn. Mr. Wombwell, as accountant, for February, Ca Sa Rs 2,600, or - - - -	2,730	0 0
						4,042	8 0
							3,44,042 8 0
					By the Nabob Vizier.		
					Paid the Rohillas, for Phaugun - - - -	-	- 5,131 8 0
					By balance remaining in the treasury the 28th of February 1785, or 4th Chytebud. 1192 - - - - -	-	- 2,83,796 1 6
Fyzabad 16 Sn Sa Rupees -		6,32,970	1	6	Fyzabad 16 Sn Sa Rupees -	-	- 6,32,970 1 6

1784.
February 28th. Balance due the Shroffs on account of the money borrowed from them in June 1783 Lw Sa Rs 13,61,055. 7. 6.

Lucknow the 1st March, or 5th of Cheytebud. 1192.
(Errors excepted)

J. WOMBWELL,
Accountant.

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Secret Conſ. 22 *March* 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Council, in their Secret Department.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I am honoured by the receipt of your letter of the 6th inſtant.

The reports you had heard of an incurſion made by the Seiks into Rohilcund were not without foundation; they plundered the town of Chandowey, and partly thoſe of Mauriddabad and Sumbul. I knew from my own private intelligence of their approach to the banks of the Ganges, near Anopſh[illegible], but all the officers of the Vizier's government maintained the ſtricteſt ſilence on the ſubject of their approach, as well as of their croſſing, and ſubſequent depredations: I omitted nothing upon this occaſion which it was in my power to do. I prepared to take the field at an hour's notice, and impatiently waited a requiſition from his Excellency the Vizier for the march of a part, or the whole of the detachment. The requiſition being delayed beyond my expectation, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Knudſon, with 2 regiments and 4 guns, to be in readineſs for immediate ſervice, and I repreſented in ſtrong terms the urgent neceſſity of their marching: They remained in this ſituation about 10 days: at laſt I received the requiſition, and next morning the detachment marched. Shortly afterwards, for the reaſons mentioned in my letter to your Honourable Board, under date the 4th inſtant, the Vizier ſent me a requiſition for the march of the whole detachment: It accordingly marched immediately, except the 18th regiment; that regiment I had ordered to follow me upon the arrival of his Excellency the Vizier's battalions, but the latter proved ſuch an undiſciplined Rabble, that I could not entruſt them with the protection of the magazine, hoſpital, cantonments, and all the property of the officers, beſides the city of Furrockabad; this conſideration, joined to my conviction that the force now with me is more than equal to any thing that can be brought to oppoſe me, has induced me to countermand the march of the 18th regiment from Futty Ghur.

It muſt appear ſtrange to your Honourable Board, that I have tranſmitted you no account of the late incurſion of the Seiks. I have more than once ſat down with an intention of addreſſing you on the ſubject, but found myſelf under ſuch difficulty in what manner to treat it; for, as I have mentioned above, I received no information from the Vizier's officers; all I had was derived from my own Hircarrahs. By my inſtructions from your Honourable Board, I am placed entirely under his Excellency's orders; without a requiſition under his ſeal, I cannot march a company: In one inſtance (a moſt neceſſary one) I deviated from this rule, by marching a ſingle company which drew a ſevere attack upon me in a repreſentation to your Board. It reſted ſolely with his Excellency to command the ſervices of my detachment towards the protection of the upper part of the province of Rohilcund; and in giving my opinion unaſked, that the troops ought to march, I went further than I was well warranted to do by the ſituation in which I am placed—bound to execute, but not entitled to advice. The reſpect due to his Excellency made it improper for me to make any obſervations, as far as concerned him: and not doubting but that either he or the miniſter would take occaſion to explain this buſineſs to your Honourable Board, I wiſhed to leave it to them, and ſhould have continued ſilent but for your letter on the ſubject.

Before I quit this ſubject, permit me to remark, that while the motions of the troops depend entirely on orders from Lucknow, theſe orders will generally arrive too late. Were a force to approach the frontier that I thought dangerous to the Vizier's government, I certainly would not wait for orders from his Excellency, but, confiding in the candour of the Board, would march without any requiſition; but in this caſe only would I take ſuch a ſtep. The incurſions of the Seiks, although very diſtreſſing to the country, are not of ſuch a nature as to juſtify a deviation from the rule laid down in my inſtructions. If it had, however, depended on me, the troops, or at leaſt part of them, would have been in the field early in December, becauſe the Seiks may be expected, with a great degree of certainty, at the time of the Ganges becomes fordable. If I may venture an opinion with regard to the motive that induced his Excellency to decline calling on me, I think it was a wiſh to convince your Board, and perhaps the country in general, that his own forces were equal to the defence of the weſtern frontier.—To ſum up what I have ſaid, the Vizier and his miniſters certainly may be the beſt judges of the neceſſity of having recource to our troops in the caſe of internal diſturbances, but were a foreign enemy is concerned, their reſolves are much too ſlow.

After the plunder of Chandowey, &c. the Seiks, apprehenſive of having their retreat intercepted by a detachment of our troops, retired with their booty acroſs the Ganges, nor have they

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ſince re-croſſed into Rohilcund. They are now principally in the neighbourhood of Gouz Ghurr, the capital of Golam Kader, the ſon and ſucceſſor of the late Nabob Zabdy Khan.

In compliance with a requiſition from his Excellency the Vizier, I detached three companies of ſepoys, a few days ago, to aſſiſt the Nabob of Furruckabad in collecting the revenue of his diſtrict, and to enable him thereby to diſcharge his tribute to the Vizier.

Since my arrival here this morning, I have been joined by Lieutenant Colonel Knudſon, and the troops under his command.

I have the Honour to be,

Camp, Honourable Sir and Sirs,
at Anopſhire, Your moſt obedient
February 23d, 1785. (Signed) JOHN CUMMING,
Coll.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Council, in their Secret Department.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Since I had the honour of replying to your letter of the 6th inſtant, Rajah Jaggernaut, the Aumil of Rohilcund, has been with me. I interrogated him very particularly, both with regard to the damage done by the Seiks in that country, and the reaſons of his not informing me of the probability of their croſſing the Ganges. He ſtates the damage to have been much leſs than the reports your Board had received repreſented it to be, or than I myſelf had heard. He affirms to me, that Moraudabad has not been touched, and that the depredations were confined ſolely to the towns of Chandowey and Sumbul. He acknowledges, that the Bazars of theſe two places, were pillaged, and burnt, and that a conſiderable number of bullocks, loaded with plunder found there, had been carried acroſs the river, but not one hackery. On the whole, I found him exceedingly averſe to enter into the ſubject; and, during the converſation, he appeared much embarraſſed, from an apprehenſion, on one hand, of incurring the diſpleaſure of his Excellency, and, on the other, that of your Board. To aſcertain, therefore, as nearly as poſſible, the real damage ſuſtained, I have diſpatched people to make enquiries at the ſeveral places that are ſaid to have ſuffered.—I cannot help obſerving to your Honourable Board, that the whole would ſeem to have been owing to an unwillingneſs on the part of his Excellency to apply for the aſſiſtance of the company's troops towards the protection of Rohilcund, and an ill-grounded confidence in his own forces. And I think I can venture to aſſure your Board, that the ſame motives, if ſuffered to operate, will hereafter be productive of the ſame effects.

I mentioned, in two former letters to your Honourable Board, that his Excellency had adviſed me (through Major Palmer) on his having received information, that a ſtrong connection was formed betwixt Scindia and the Seiks, and that Scindia had incited the Seiks to an invaſion of the Vizier's dominions, and engaged to give them ſupport. The circumſtance of the Seiks having paſſed without any acts of depredation along the frontiers, and even through ſome parts of the diſtricts now under the Mahratta protection, induced me to give great weight to the above information from his Excellency. When I laſt wrote your Honourable Board I was unacquainted with the channel through which his Excellency derived it; being now apprized of it, the information with me, has loſt much of its weight.

Upon my arrival here, a Mahratta Vakeel waited on me, with a letter from Mulhâr Baboo, a perſon in great truſt and confidence with Scindia, and who rents all the diſtricts ſituated betwixt Delhy and this part of his Excellency the Vizier's dominions. The letter aſſured me (as did the Vakeel verbally) that the Mahrattas have given orders to all thoſe dependant on their Government to afford every poſſible aſſiſtance in point of ſupplies to our troops, whether encamped on their frontiers, or paſſing through any part of their diſtricts, which, on this ſide of the river, are in many

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many places much blended with thoſe of the Vizier. Underſtanding that the march of the troops from Futty Ghur has alarmed Scindia, and the Mahratta government, I have judged it neceſſary, both in my letters to Mulhâr Baboo, and in my converſation with his Vakeel, to give the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the friendſhip and attachment of our government towards the Mahrattas. I have begged him to inform Scindia, that the ſole object of the march of this detachment was the defence of the Vizier's frontiers from the incurſions of the Seiks. And I have added, that ſhould the Seiks come down in ſuch force that the Mahratta troops on this frontier ſhould be unable to repel them, I am ready to aſſiſt them againſt the Seiks, as a proof of the friendſhip of our government towards the Pateal.

The morning I arrived here I received a letter from Major Palmer, written by order of his Excellency, acquainting me, that the Seiks having retreated, my continuance in this quarter, with the troops that marched with me from Futty Ghur, would be no longer neceſſary; and enclоſing a requiſition from his Excellency for my return to Futty Ghur, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Knudſon, with two regiments of ſepoys. I am ſo fully convinced of the bad conſequences that would reſult from this meaſure, that I have repreſented to his Excellency, in the ſtrongeſt terms, through Major Palmer, the neceſſity of my continuing here, at leaſt till the 1ſt of April, when the river will begin to riſe; and that it will be highly proper that Lieutenant Colonel Knudſon, with two regiments of ſepoys, ſhould remain on this frontier till the 25th of April. Among other reaſons, I urged, that the Seiks, who plundered Rohilcund, are now encamped near Gouz Ghur, at the diſtance of 35 coſs from hence; and that the Rubby harveſt, upon which the collections chiefly depended, will very ſoon commence; that there is a frontier to defend extending upwards of 140 miles; and that two regiments of ſepoys cannot afford to ſend our detachments to any conſiderable diſtance; that the immediate return of the troops would not only greatly alarm all the inhabitants of the frontier, but ſtamp an impreſſion of fluctuation in his Excellency's councils upon all the neighbouring powers. I have, however, requeſted Major Palmer to inform his Excellency, that if, notwithſtanding what I have urged, he ſhould repeat the requiſition, I ſhall think it my duty, in obedience thereto, to return to Futty Ghur.

I have the Honour to be, with the higheſt Reſpect,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your moſt obedient and

moſt humble Servant,

(Signed JOHN CUMMING,

Colonel.

Camp at Anopſhire, February 27th 1785.

A true Copy.

E, Hay,

Secretary.

EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal; dated the 25th of March 1785.

Par 2. We were informed by Colonel Sir John Cumming, under date the 11th ultimo, that in conſequence of a requiſition from his Excellency the Vizier, the probability of which has been already mentioned to your Honourable Court, he ſhould march from Futty Ghur the next morning with two regiments of ſepoys, the Ruſſollah of cavalry, and the artillery, leaving one regiment at that ſtation in charge of the cantonments and magazine, until the arrival of a battalion of the Nabob's native troops, when that regiment alſo would proceed to join the detachment.

3. The Colonel was ſtill of opinion that there was but little ground for his Excellency's apprehenſions with reſpect to the ſafety of his country, but he approved of the movement of the troops towards the frontier, as, by ſhewing that we were ready to act, it might be a means of inducing Scindia to lay aſide his hoſtile intentions (if he ſhould have formed any) upon the Vizier's dominions, and it would alſo ſecure the country from the ravages of the Seiks.

4. The detachment of your troops under Sir John Cumming arrived at Anopſheer on the 23d ultimo.

5. The letters which we have received from that officer, bearing date the 23d and 27th February, and tranſmitted numbers in the packet, will lay before you the ſeveral circumſtances that have come to his knowledge, in reſpect to the invaſion of the Seiks. The laſt letter will inform

inform you that the injuries done by these people in the province of Rohilcund are by no means of so serious a nature as was imagined; and it offers reason to believe that the Viziers surmises of Sindia's connection with the Seiks for an invasion of his dominions, were founded more on conjecture than on positive authority. We are led to this remark from the following extract of Sir John Cumming's address to us of the 27th February:—"Upon my arrival here, [that is "at Anopsheer] a Mahratta Vakeel waited on me with a letter from Mulhâr Baboo, a person "in great trust and confidence with Scindia, and who rents all the districts situated between "Delhi and this part of his Excellency the Vizier's dominions. This letter assures me (as did the "Vackeel verbally) that the Mahrattas have given orders to all those dependent on their "government, to afford every possible assistance, in point of supplies to our troops, whether "encamped on their frontiers, or passing through every part of their districts, which, on this side "of the river, are in many places much blended with those of the Vizier.

6. Colonel Sir John Cumming adds, that understanding that the march of the troops from Futty Ghur had alarmed Scindia and the Maratta government, he had judged it necessary, in his letter to Mulhar Baboo, and in conversation with the Vackeel, to give the strongest assurances of the friendship and attachment of our government towards the Marattas: Sir John Cumming had also desired him to inform Mahajee Scindia, that the sole object of the march of your detachment was the defence of the Vizier's frontiers from the incursions of the Seiks; and should the Seiks come down in such force that the Maratta troops on the frontier should be unable to repel them, that he was ready to assist them against the Seiks, as a proof of the friendship of the English government toward the Pateel.

7. We are advised by the Colonel, that on the morning of his arrival at Anoopsheer, he received a letter from Major Palmer, written by order of the Vizier, acquainting him that the Seiks having retreated, his continuance in that quarter, with the troops that marched with him from Futty Ghur, would be no longer necessary, and enclosing a requisition from his Excellency for his return to Futty Ghur, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Knudson with two regiments of sepoys. The Colonel observes, that he was so fully convinced of the bad consequences that would result from this measure, that he had represented to his Excellency, in the strongest terms, the necessity of continuing at Anoopsheer, at least until the 1st of April, when the river would begin to rise; and that it would be highly proper that Lieutenant Colonel Knudson, with two regiments of sepoys, should remain on the frontier until the 25th of that month. Sir John Cumming appears to have urged, among other reasons for this advice, that the Seiks who plundered Rohilcund were then encamped near Gouzghur, at the distance of 35 cos from Anoopsheer; and that the rubby harvest, upon which the collections chiefly depended, would very soon commence; that there was a frontier to defend extending upwards of 140 miles; and that two regiments of sepoys could not afford to send out detachments to any considerable distance; and that the immediate return of the troops would not only greatly alarm all the inhabitants of the frontier, but stamp an impression of fluctuation in his Excellency's councils upon all the neighbouring powers. Colonel Sir John Cumming has however requested Major Palmer to inform his Excellency, that if, notwithstanding what he has urged, the requisition should be repeated, he should think it his duty, in obedience thereto, to return to Futty Ghur.

8. In a late letter which your Governor General has received from Major Palmer, bearing date the 13th ultimo, that gentleman writes as follows:

"The late predatory invasion of the Seiks has been more discreditable than injurious to the "Vizier's government. There has certainly been neglect in the Aumil of Rohilcund, as the Vi-"zier pays for a force in that country more than adequate to its protection against such a despi-"cable banditti as the Seiks; and the ghauts should have been properly guarded as soon as the "river became fordable. The depredations made by these freebooters fall upon individuals, "and can in no shape affect the public revenues.—They retreated across the Ganges on the first "appearance of the Vizier's troops; and, although they are now assembled to the number (as is "reported) of 20,000, on the western shore of the Ganges, I have not the least apprehension of "their making another attempt to penetrate into the Vizier's dominions, as Sir John Cumming "detached two regiments on the second instant to Anoopshire, and was to follow with his whole "force on the 12th."

Repeated and uniform accounts have been received through the public news-papers, and private intelligence, of encouragement given to this attack upon the Vizier's possessions by Mahajee Scindia, and of his having engaged to support it by a Mahratta force. I did not give implicit credit to these reports, but the possibility of their being true was sufficient cause for not neglecting

"them

them; I therefore recommended to the Vizier to require the actual march of the Futty Ghur detachment, and the preparation for it of the brigade at Cawnpore. The latter is now ſuſpended as unneceſſary, ſince Sir John Cumming is in the field, and Scindia has ſolemnly diſavowed to Mr. Anderſon having excited the Seiks to ravage the Vizier's country.

9. One of the laſt letters which your Governor General has received from Major Palmer is dated the 24th ult°, and contains the following paragraph: "The Seiks have entirely evacuated "the frontier of the Vizier's dominions, and every thing within them is in a ſtate of tranquillity, "without the leaſt appearance of further diſturbance or obſtruction in the collections."

18. We are adviſed that the miniſter and Almaſs Ally Cawn continue on terms of cordiality and confidence, and that there is not the ſmalleſt apprehenſion that this good underſtanding will be interrupted, ſince ſo much encouragement has been given to both to rely on our protection and ſupport, whilſt they diſcharge their reſpective duties for the advantage of the two governments; and, as they know how eſſentially their own honour and intereſts depend upon their zeal and fidelity, there can be no doubt of their beſt exertions.

19. A letter was written by your Governor General to Major Palmer on the 4th inſtant, and is recorded on our proceedings of the 8th. This letter was in explanation of the ſentiments of the Board, conveyed by the Governor General to the Vizier, in his letter of the 4th of March. The Vizier's anſwer has been received to it, and his Excellency has expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the reſolutions of your government, that all allowances, penſions, or gratuities, of whatever nature, paid out of his treaſury to your civil or military ſervants, ſhould be recorded in his public accounts, and that our retrenchments ſhould be extended to every branch of his Excellency's ſervice that was conducted by them. The Vizier has promiſed to furniſh a particular ſtatement of the allowances paid out of his treaſury to thoſe gentlemen, and it will be forwarded in courſe to your Honourable Court. We think it proper to tranſmit the Governor General's letter on this intereſting ſubject, as well as the Vizier's anſwer, No. 1 in the packet.

20. It appears, by the laſt advices which we have received from your Accomptant at Lucknow, that the balance due on the 1ſt inſtant, from his Excellency the Vizier to the Honourable Company was Fyz^d 16 S^a S^a R^s 28,45,885. 0 3.

21. Your Governor General, on laying before us ſome letters that he had received from the Vizier's miniſters, and from Almaſs Ally Cawn, which encloſed nuzzers, or uſual preſents of reſpect to the ſtation which he fills, took this occaſion of deſiring our ſentiments with regard to the receipt of ſuch preſents; obſerving that the queſtion was only of importance to himſelf, and ſtood connected with the public credit and intereſts of government; and, that in every matter which related to that intereſt in any degree, he wiſhed to conſult the opinions of his colleagues. Our ideas upon this ſubject are ſeparately recorded on our conſultations of the 11th and 22d inſtant.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 5th April, 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, of Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In obedience to your orders of yeſterday's date, I have now the honour to lay before you the account ſhewing the amount of his Excellency the Nabob Vizier's debt to the Honourable Company at the end of February 1784, and how far it has been increaſed or diminiſhed, according to the lateſt information received from the Accomptant at Lucknow.

I muſt however obſerve to the Honourable Board, that upon attempting to form the journal entries required upon the Honourable Company's general books of the year 1782–3, of the tranſactions which had in that year taken place in the military Paymaſter General's department, I perceived that the want of the accounts of the Paymaſter to the Bombay detachment, at the time when the laſt adjuſtment was made between the Nabob's account current, as ſtated by the Reſident and Accomptant at that ſtation, and the general books of the Preſidency, had led me into an error, the actual expence of the Candahar cavalry being conſiderably more than I had *eſtimated* it at, owing to my not being officially adviſed of the gratuity of CR^s 79,920, which had been paid to the Candahar chief by the Nabob's deſire, and the augmentation of CR^s 3,154. 7. 4, which, in conformity to the ſame cauſe, had been made to the ſum monthly to be received by them.

Perceiving this, I thought it incumbent upon me to addreſs the military Paymaſter General a public letter upon the ſubject, on the 17th December 1784, requeſting him to furniſh me with an accurate and complete account of the ſums which ſhould be charged to the Nabob's debit, on account of the expence of his corps. In compliance with this requeſt, he tranſmitted me, about the middle of laſt month, an account of the payments made by the Paymaſter of the Bombay detachment on this account; but as this did not accord with what I could not but officially know to be the caſe, I returned this to him, and pointed out the alterations which I conceived ſhould be made in it: This, I underſtand, the ſickneſs of one of his native aſſiſtants, who had charge of this alteration, has hitherto prevented him from doing: Whenever it ſhall have been completed, it will then become my duty to point out its effects upon the amount of the debt due from his Excellency the Vizier to the Honourable Company; this will however not occaſion any alteration in the accompanying, as it will equal what then was, and what now is, ſtated to be due from his Excellency on 29th February 1784, and 31ſt December 1784. It was however a matter on which I could not but remark to the Honourable Board, in an addreſs which particularly concerned the ſubject to which it related.

I have the honour to be,
with the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
W LARKINS,
Accomptant General.

Fort William,
Accomptant General's Office,
the 16th February 1785.

Compd.
J. Cheap.

An

An ACCOUNT shewing the Amount of his Excellency the Nabob Vizier's Debt to the Honourable Company, at the End of February 1784, and how far it has been increased or diminished, according to the latest information received from the Accountant at Lucknow.

Amount due from his Excellency on the 29th Febry 1784, or 9 Phaugun Sud. 1191, as stated by the Accountt at Lucknow in the Monthly Account Current for the month of Febry 1784. - - - - -				72,18,657	5 5
Deduct, the amount brought to the Nabob's credit in the Acct Currt for August 1784, for half of the original cost of 524 horses (then) lately belonging to the 1st regiment of cavalry, detached on the service to the West of India, at Stt Rs per horse 250 - - -				1,31,000	0 0
Corrected balance due from the Nabob Vizier, as it would have stood on the 29th Febry 1784, if the number of the horse alluded to in the preceding deduction had been officially ascertained when the adjustment of those accts was made				70,87,657	5 5
Add, the monthly demand growing due from his Excellency the Vizier from the 29th Febry 1784, to 1st Janry 1785.					
March - - -			4,56,279	9 0	
April - - -			5,51,718	14 10	
May - - -			5,10,847	6 8	
June - - -			4,60,828	1 4	
July - - -			4,60,787	15 6	
August - -			4,60,787	15 6	
September - -			7,13,110	6 3	
October - - -			4,43,812	12 5	
November - - -			4,52,105	1 11	
December - - -			4,52,068	6 8	
				49,62,346	10 1
				1,20,50,003	15 6
Deduct the monthly receipts from the Nabob, in cash and bills.					
March - - -			4,89,347	10 6	
April - - -			28,72,894	2 2	
May - -			1,31,370	1 3	
June - - -			3,02,057	3 0	
August - -			23,48,308	2 7	
September - -			3,14,000	0 0	
October - - -			5,00,000	0 0	
November - -			5,00,000	0 0	
December - -			20,00,000	0 0	
				94,57,977	3 6
Remains the amount due from his Excellency the Nabob Vizier on the 31st December 1784, as stated by the Accountant at Lucknow - - - -				25,92,026	12 0
Which, deducted from the sums due from the Nabob Vizier on the 29th Febry 1784, the remainder is the diminution that has taken place in his debt, of — Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees				- -	44,95,630 9 5

Errors excepted,

Wm. LARKINS,
Acct General.

Fort William,
Accountt General's Office,
16 Febry 1785.

Exd.
J. Cheap,
Head Asst.

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To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In a letter, which I had the honour to addreſs to the Honourable Board on the 16th inſtant, I adverted to the occaſion of my preſent addreſs, which is meant merely to lay before them the accompanying.

No. 1. An account of the ſums which compoſed the amount that was, to the end of February 1784, carried to the Nabob Vizier's debit, as the actual and eſtimated expence of the Candahar cavalry, while ſerving in the Bombay detachment.

No. 2. An account of the ſums which are ſtated to have been diſburſed by the Paymaſter to the Bombay detachment, on account of the Candahar cavalry.

No. 3. A comparative ſtatement of what has and what would have been carried to the Nabob Vizier's debit for the expence of the Candahar cavalry, had the account of the Paymaſter to the Bombay detachment been in the Military Paymaſter's poſſeſſion when the eſtimate of the Nabob's debit to the Honourable Company, on the 31ſt of January 1784, was formed.

Should it be the Board's determination, that the difference exhibited in the preceding account ſhould be carried to the Nabob Vizier's debit, it will be neceſſary for them to direct copies of the accounts which accompanies this addreſs, and of that part of my letter of the 16th inſtant, which is explanatory of this, to be tranſmitted to the Accountant at Lucknow, that the Nabob may be made acquainted as well of the cauſe as of the effect of this overſight.

But as the Military Paymaſter General has deemed it neceſſary to qualify the dependance that is to be placed upon the competency of No. 2, as will be ſeen by the accompanying copy of his addreſſed to me upon this ſubject, it might be deemed prudent to ſuggeſt the poſſibility, if not the probability, of more being yet to be charged to the Nabob's account, for the diſburſements made to this corps.

I have the honour to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
WM. LARKINS,
Account[t] General.

Fort William,
Accountant Gen[l]'s Office,
the 21ſt Feb[y] 1785.

Comp[d].
J. Cheap.

Ordered, That the accounts, &c. tranſmitted with the Accountant General's letter of the 21ſt February, be entered after the conſultation.

Reſolved, That the deficiency be carried to the debit of the Nabob Vizier, between the ſum that was, and that which ſhould have been, ſo carried for the expence of the Candahar cavalry while ſerving with the Bombay detachment, had the account of the Paymaſter to that detachment been in the Paymaſter General's poſſeſſion when the eſtimate of the Nabob's debt to the Company, on the 31ſt of January 1784, was formed.

Ordered, That the Accountant General be informed, and the Accountant at Lucknow directed accordingly, and that copies of the accounts tranſmitted with the Accountant General's letter of the 21ſt of February, and an extract of his letter of the 16th of the ſame month, be ſent to Mr. Wombwell, that the Nabob may be made acquainted as well with the cauſe as the effect of this overſight.

Ordered alſo, That Mr. Wombwell be informed, agreeable to Mr. Larkins's recommendation, of the poſſibility, if not the probability, of more being yet to be charged to the Nabob's account for the diſburſements made to the Candahar corps.

An

An ACCOUNT of the ſums which compoſed the amount that was, to the end of February 1784, carried to the Nabob Vizier's debit, as the actual and eſtimated expence of the Candahar Cavalry, while ſerving with the Bombay detachment.

2d. The expence of the Candahar cavalry from the 30th April 1778 to the 1ſt Octr 1781, as per the following account thereof received from the Mily Paym^{r} Genl.—Amount balance of the monthly ſubſiſtence to the Candahar Cavalry, for April, May, June, and July, paid to Mr. Matthew Leſlie, by order of Colonel Goddard - - CR^{s}	17,437	12	—			
Amount paid ditto, on account for Auguſt Do, by order of Col^{l} Goddard, Lucknow rupees 23,000 - -	24,181	2	3			
Amount paid by Mr. Wm Cator to Col^{l} Leſlie, for the pay to the Candahar Cavalry, as per his receipts. -	79,286	9	—			
Amount paid for do. Sept^{r}, by order of Col^{l} Goddard - - -	24,181	2	3			
Ditto ditto for October - -	24,181	2	3			
Ditto ditto for November - -	24,181	2	3			
Ditto ditto for December - -	24,181	2	3			
Ditto ditto for January 1779 -	24,181	2	3			
Ditto ditto for February - -	24,181	2	3			
Ditto ditto for March - -	24,181	2	3			
Amount paid by Mr. Boyd, Surgeon, for his allowance on the corps - -	4,731	1	4			
Ditto ditto	1,577	9	5			
Amount paid by order of Col^{l} Goddard, for horſes killed belonging to the corps	2,628	6	1			
Amount of ſundry charges on account of ditto - - - -	44	6	5	2,99,154	14	3
Amount of monthly ſubſiſtence to the Candahar cavalry, from April 1779, by order of Colonel Goddard -	26,283	13	7			
Do. — do. for May - -	26,283	13	7			
Do. — do. for June - -	26,283	13	7			
Do. — do. for July - -	26,283	13	7			
Do. — do. for Auguſt - -	26,283	13	7			
Do. — do. for September -	26,283	13	7			
Do. — do. for October - -	26,283	13	7			
Carried forward -	1,83,986	15	1	2,99,154	14	3

Brought forward - -				—	—		2,99,154	14 3
Amount of monthly ſubſiſtence to the Candahar cavalry, from April 1779, Brought forward - -				1,83,986	15	1		
Do. — do. for November - -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — do. for December - - -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — do. for January - - -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — do. for February - - -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — do. for March - - -				26,283	13	7		
Amount paid Mr. Boyd, for his allowance on the corps for April, May, and June 1779 - CRs	1,577	9	5					
Do. for July, Auguſt, and September - -	1,665	0	0					
Do. for October, November, and December - -	1,665	0	0					
Do. for January and February - - -	1,110	0	0					
				6,017	9	5		
Do. for Dooly bearers, for November and December 1779 - - -	639	5	10					
Do. for January 1780 -	319	10	10					
Do. for February - -	319	10	10					
Do. for March - -	319	10	10					
				1,598	6	4		
Amount paid by order of General Goddard, for horſes killed belonging to the corps, in January 1780 - -				1,839	13	10		
Amount paid to Captain John Cockerell, Quarter-Maſter General, for erecting ſheds, &c. for cantoning the corps -				11,100	0	0		
							3,35,962	0 7
Amount paid monthly ſubſiſtence to the Candahar cavalry, for April 1780 -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — for May - - -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — for June - - -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — for July - - - -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — for Auguſt - - -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — for September - -				28,375	1	5		
Do. — for October - - -				27,553	10	11		
Do. — for November - - -				26,283	13	6		
Do. — for December - - -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — for January - - -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — for February - - -				26,283	13	7		
Do. — for March - - -				26,285	13	7		
Carried forward -				3,18,767	4	0	6,35,116	14 10

Brought

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Brought forward —				6,35,116	14	10		
Amount paid monthly subsiſtence to the Candahar cavalry, brought forward —	3,18,767	4	0					
Amount paid Mr. Boyd, for Dooly bearers, for the corps, for April 1780 —	426	3	10					
Do. do. for May, St Rs 384								
Amount paid Mr. Boyd, Surgeon, for his allowance, for March, April, and May — 1,500								
St Rups 1,884, or 2,091	3	10						
				3,21,284	11	8		
Amount of horſes dead on ſervice —				8,673	10	11		
							9,65,075	5 5
The actual expence of Abdul Rehman Cawn's Ruſſallah (between the 30th April 1781 and 1ſt May 1782) appears, by the account thereof formed by the military Paymaſter General, to have amounted to — —				3,56,413	4	1		
And the Nabob's proportion of the loſs, by exchange, on the whole expence of that corps, to 1ſt May 1782, is ſtated by the military Paymaſter General at —				1,30,146	9	8		
The eſtimated expence of that corps, from 30th April 1782 to 1ſt May 1783, to which time they were paid up, by Colonel Morgan, as follows: —								
Pay, at CRs 26,283. 13. 7, for 12 months —	3,15,406	3	0					
Eſtimated loſs by exchange on do. —	30,702	10	2					
				3,46,108	13	2		
							8,32,668	10 11
								17,97,744 0 4
Current rupees —				—	—		— —	17,97,744 0 4

Fort William,
Accompt Gen's Office,
the 23d Febry. 1785.

Errors excepted.
(Signed) WM LARKINS,
Acct Gen.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT of Payments made to Abdull Rahman Cawn, for the uſe of the Candahar Cavalry, on Account of his Excellency the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah; viz.

		Lucknow rupees.	Current rupees.
1778.			
Auguſt 31.	By Mr. William Cator, Caſh advanced on account of the monthly allowance, for April, May, June, and July 1778 - - - -	— —	79,286 13 0
Sept. 30.	By Captain William Popham, Caſh paid in full of the monthly allowance, for April, May, June, and July 1778, at 23,000 Lucknow, or 24,181. 2. 3 current rupees per month - - -	92,000 0 0	17,437 12 0
1779.			
March 31.	By do. caſh paid monthly allowance, from Aug. 1778 to March 1779 incluſive, is 8 months, at 23,000 Lucknow, or 24,181. 2. 3 CRs per month - - - - -	1,84,000 0 0	1,93,449 2 0
1780.			
May 31.	Lieut. Daniel Watherſon, Caſh paid the monthly allowance, from April 1779 to May 1780 incluſive, is 14 months, at 25,000 Lucknow, or 26,283. 13. 7 current rupees per month - - - -	3,50,000 0 0	3,67,973 14 2
	By do. caſh paid for horſes killed on ſervice, at 250 Lucknow rupees per month - -	10,000 0 0	10,513 9 8
1782.			
February 28.	By Mr. Stephen Bayard, Caſh paid the monthly allowance, from June 1780 to February 1782 incluſive, is 21 months at 25,000 Lucknow, or 26,283. 13. 7 current rupees per month - - - -	5,25,000 0 0	5,51,960 10 3
	By do. caſh paid for the difference ordered by the Board, from Aug. 1780 to Feb. 1782, is 19 months, at 3,000 rupees per month 57,000		
	By do. caſh paid a gratuity from the Nabob Vizier to Abdul Rahman Cawn, ordered by the Board - - - 15,000		
	Paid St Rs 72,000	76,016 4 0	79,920 0 0
Dec. 31.	By do. caſh paid for horſes killed on ſervice, from July 1780 to December 1782 incluſive, at 250 Lucknow rupees each - 11,000		
1783.			
April 30.	By do. caſh paid for do. from January 1783 to April 1783 incluſive - 2,000		
		13,000 0 0	13,667 9 9
	By do. caſh paid the monthly allowance, from March 1782 to April 1783 incluſive, is 14 months, at 28,000 Lucknow, or 29,437. 14. 7 current rupees per month - - -	3,92,000 0 0	4,12,130 12 2
	Total rupees - -	16,42,016 4 0	17,26,340 3 0

Surat, 5th May, 1783.

This is to certify, that Abdul Rahman Cawn has received, from myſelf and predeceſſors, the above ſums, on account of the Candahar cavalry under his command.

(Signed) STEPHEN BAYARD,
Paymaſter Bombay Detachment.

N. B. The gratuity and additional allowance, ordered by the Board to Abdul Rahman Cawn and his corps, from Aug. 1780 to Feb. 1782, amounting to 27,000 Lucknow rupees, was paid by miſtake in 72,000 Sonaut rupees.

Caſh over-paid the Candahars, and to be refunded, Lucknow rupees	4,016 4 0	or 4,222 7 0

APPEN-

APPENDIX to the Conſultation the 5th April 1785.

	Brought forward -				—	—	17,26,340 3 0
	Caſh advanced Mr. Geo. Boyd, Surgeon, for his attendance on the Candahar corps, viz.						
1779.	By Captain Popham, Acts Paymaſter,						
	Caſh paid monthly allowance for January, February, and March, at 500 Lucknow rupees per Mo, is CRs - - - -				1,577	9 5	
	By Lieut D. Wetherſton, Acting Paymaſter,						
	Caſh paid monthly allowance for April, May, and June, at 500 Sa Rs per Mo - is CRs				1,577	9 5	
	Do. do. monthly allowance from July 1779 to May 1780 incluſive, as 11 months, at 500 Sa Rs per month - -			5,500 0 0			
	Do. for doolies for Decr 1779 - -	288 0 0					
1780.	Do. do. for Janry 1780 -	288 0 0					
	Do. do. for Febry -	288 0 0					
	Do. do. for March -	288 0 0					
	Do. do. for April -	384 0 0					
	Do. do. for May -	384 0 0					
			1,920 0 0				
				7,420 0 0			
	Batta 11 per Ct -			816 3 2			
					8,236	3 2	
	By Mr. Stephen Bayard, Paymaſter,						
	Caſh paid monthly allowance from June to April 1783, is 35 mths, at 500 Sa Rs per			17,500 0 0			
	Do. for doolies for June, Octr, Novr, and Decemr 1780 - -			1,104 0 0			
1781.	Do for do. from Janry to May incluſive			1,440 0 0			
	Do. do. for Novr and Decemr 1780			576 0 0			
1782.	Do. do. from Janry to May incluſive			1,440 0 0			
	Do. do. for Febry and March -			576 0 0			
				22,636 0 0			
	Batta 11 per Ct -			2,489 15 4			
					25,185	15 4	
							36,517 5 4
	Current rupees			— —	—	—	17,26,857 8 4

E. E,
(Signed) per STEPHEN BAYARD,
Paymaſter Bombay
Detachmt.

Surat,
5th May 1783.

True Copies.
(Signed) J. Cheap,
Acting Sub-Accompt.

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APPENDIX to Consultation the 5th April 1785.

Brought over, amount of Mr. Bayard's account -	-	-		17,62,857	8	4
Add.						
Sundry sums omitted by Mr. Bayard on the above account; viz.						
Amount paid to Captain Cockerell for erecting the sheds, &c. for the Candahars in September 1779 - - -	11,100	0	0			
Do. paid in January 1779 to Mr. Boyd, surgeon, for his allowance on the corps from 1st April to 31st December 1779, 9 months, at 500 St Rs - - 4,500 0 0	4,731	1	4			
Do. paid by order of General Goddard on April 1779 for horses killed on service from 1st April 1778 to 1st April 79 -	2,628	6	1			
Do. sundry charges on Do. - - - -	44	6	5			
Do. Mr. Boyd, surgeon's allowance for doolies for Nov. 1779	319	10	10			
				18,823	8	8
				17,81,681	1	0
Add.						
Loss by exchange on CRs 17,16,681. 1, at 96 Surat Rupees per 8 Siccas - - - - -	-		-	1,85,147	9	1
Current Rups - -	-		-	19,66,828	10	1

Errors excepted.

Military Paymr Genl's Office,
14th Jany 1785.

(Signed) CLAUD ALEXANDER,
Military Paymr Genl.

A true Copy.
(Signed) J. Cheap,
Acts Sub-Accompt.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX to Consultation the 5th April 1785.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of what has and what would have been carried to the Nabob Vizier's Debit for the Expence of the Candahar Cavalry, had the Accounts of the Paymaster to the Bombay Detachment been in the Military Paymaster General's Possession when the Estimate of the Nabob's Debt to the Honourable Company, on the 31st January 1784, was formed.

Amount of the disbursements made by the Paymaster of the Bombay detachment on account of the Candahar cavalry -					17,81,681	1	0	
Loss by exchange, at 96 Surat Rs per ℅ siccas —					1,85,147	9	1	
					19,66,828	10	1	
Deduct.								
The Nabob has been debited on this account by the Resident								
in 1187, in August 1780 —			3,12,564	12	0			
in 1188, in Sepr 1781 — —			3,30,000	0	0			
in 1189 and 1190, in Sepr 1782 and Apl 1783 — —			5,46,599	4	0			
in 1190, Septemr 1783 -	3,25,425	2	5					
Deduct, Which was on another acct	1,95,000	0	0					
			1,30,425	3	5			
Fyzd 16 sun siccas —			16,19,589	3	5			
Batta 11 per ℅ —			1,78,154	13	0			
					17,97,744	0	5	
								1,69,084 9 8
Short debited on this account — Current rupees —					—	—		1,69,084 9 8

Fort William,
Acct Genl's Office,
the 23d Febry 1785.

Errors excepted.
(Signed) Wm LARKINS,
Acct Genl.

EXTRACT

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EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 25th March, 1785.

Read the following extract of a letter from Major Palmer to the Governor General, dated the 15th inſtant, and recorded on the proceedings of this day, in the Secret Department of Inſpection.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Major William Palmer to the Governor General, dated Lucknow, 15th March, 1785.

The great acquiſition of power and authority which Sindia has obtained, both for himſelf and the Mahratta State, is certainly, in a general view, alarming to the Vizier; but what may be hoped or feared from the particular ſtrength and views of Mahajee Sindia, ſo long as he may retain his preſent influence, Mr. Anderſon has, no doubt, informed you. He is very particular in his communications to me, and they have had the beſt effects in quieting the apprehenſions of the Vizier and his miniſters. I own that his arguments appear to me concluſive of the intereſt and diſpoſition of Sindia for obſerving his engagements with us inviolably.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultation, the 29th March, 1785.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following letter, which he has received from Major Palmer.

Lucknow, 18th March 1785.

Dear Sir,

The intelligence which I have the honour to encloſe to you of the Shah's great diſcontent at the proceedings of Mahajee Sindia, come to me through private communication upon which I can rely, and I think it too material to be kept an inſtant from your knowledge, that you may be prepared to anſwer any applications which his Majeſty may make to you, and which he certainly will make, if an open breach with Scindia ſhould enſue.

The news-papers of this day mention, that the Shah is conſiderably indiſpoſed with a flux and fever, which at his time of life cannot be unattended with danger. If the event ſhould prove unfortunate, it is to be apprehended that Sindia would promote the ſucceſſion of one of the Shah's younger ſons, in prejudice to the eldeſt, now under the protection of your Government and the Vizier, a circumſtance that would probably involve you in difficulties, which cannot be too early guarded againſt and obviated.

Although I make no doubt of your receiving earlier and more authentic information upon theſe ſubjects from Mr. Anderſon, yet I cannot diſpenſe with the mention of them, leſt any accident ſhould delay or prevent intelligence of ſo much importance.

I have the honour to be,
with the greateſt reſpect,
Dear Sir,
Your very obedient, and
faithful humble ſervant,

(Signed) WM. PALMER.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 9th April, 1785.

AGREED, That the Governor General be requeſted to write to the Vizier to obtain his permiſſion, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, that a battalion of the Company's ſepoys detached from Cawnpore be ſtationed at Allahabad.

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The

The Governor General is requeſted to lay ſome propoſitions before the Board for regulating the Vizier's native troops, and putting them on a more ſerviceable footing.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following letters from Major Palmer, and tranſlations of thoſe from the Prince, and Akber Ally Cawn, encloſed in it.

Dear Sir, Lucknow, 29th March 1785.

I have the honour to tranſmit to you a letter from the Shah Zada, and one from his uncle, Ally Akber Cawn. I am not acquainted with the contents of theſe letters, having been ſimply deſired to forward them to you. I believe that they do not contain any ſubject of buſineſs.

The Prince is in good health and ſpirits, and appears to be happy; the Vizier treats him with the greateſt reſpect, and moſt unremitting attention. I underſtand that the agents of Scindia are tampering with him to throw himſelf upon the generoſity and good faith of their principal; but as his Highneſs has not himſelf communicated to me the offers made to him, I apprehend that he does not think them deſerving of any ſerious conſideration.

You will have been informed by Mr. Anderſon of the ſurrender of Agra to Scindia; the fort of Ally Ghur, on the confines of the Vizier's dominions, and in the poſſeſſion of the family of the late Ameer ul Amrah Afraſiab Cawn, is now the only place of ſtrength which is not brought under the power and authority of Scindia, and this place he will immediately proceed to attack. The widow and other relations of Afraſiab Cawn, reſiding in the place, have ſolicited, through Sir John Cumming, an aſylum in the dominions of the Vizier, which his Excellency has conſented to grant to them; Scindia can have no pretext for being diſpleaſed with the Vizier upon this occaſion. The family of Afraſiab Cawn are neither the ſubjects or ſervants of Scindia, and if they were, he could not complain of a proceeding of which he has ſet the example in his protection of Cheit Sing againſt our Government, under the aggravated circumſtances of rebellion and maſſacre. Neither has Scindia been in the leaſt ſcrupulous in meaſures which affected the intereſt or dignity of the Vizier, when they tended to promote his own views. Beſides this conſideration, I am perſuaded that the Vizier is more likely to obtain from Scindia that reſpect and juſtice to which he is entitled by the exerciſe of his rights on all occaſions, than by the forbearance of them. Theſe are alſo the ſentiments of Mr. Anderſon upon this ſubject.

Mr. Wombwell has communicated to me your deſire, that I ſhould apply to the Vizier in your name for payment in money to Gopaul Doſs of the Company's bond, at the period which the Board have directed Mr. Wombwell to pay it. It will be very inconvenient, if not impracticable, for the Vizier to comply with your wiſh in this point, becauſe he has made a proviſion for payment of his kiſt to the Company of the ſame period, in bills of exchange, and if an alteration in that arrangement could be effected, it would be attended with conſiderable loſs to him, whilſt Gopaul Doſs can ſuffer more by taking bills from Mr. Wombwell inſtead of caſh. The houſe of Gopaul Doſs has indeed frequently advanced money upon the exigencies of Government, but in no inſtance that I am acquainted with without taking unuſual advantages for themſelves. I have not yet mentioned the ſubject to the Vizier, as there is yet time for your further conſideration of it, after which, if you ſhould ſtill wiſh that Gopaul Doſs ſhould be indulged, I am perſuaded that on your account the Vizier will endeavour to effect it.

When I receive your particular opinion reſpecting the Mootyana troops, I will give you the beſt information which ſhall be in my power of the practicability of ſuch an eſtabliſhment as may afford ſubſtantial aid in a foreign war. The troops under this denomination conſiſt of horſe and foot; they are not actually raiſed by or paid by Government, but a ſpecific number of each deſcription is allowed to the reſpective aumils for the ſervice of their collections, and the expence deducted from their rents. I do not know of any regulations to enforce the obligation of the Aumils to keep up the ſtipulated numbers, and it may be ſuppoſed that they make great advantages of this omiſſion. I am afraid that this abuſe has ſubſiſted ſo long, that it would be difficult to find renters, if it ſhould be corrected, and no equivalent be made for it.

I have the honour to be,
with the greateſt reſpect,
Dear Sir,
your moſt obedient, and
faithful humble ſervant,
(Signed) WM. PALMER.

From the Prince: Received 8th April, 1785.

From the repreſentations of many perſons I have learnt the particulars of your wiſdom and courage, and of your allegiance and attachment to the preſence, and I have received the higheſt pleaſure; and I am convinced that the concerns of the Throne, and the affairs of the Sircar, will be very ſoon ſettled in a proper manner by your labours. My mind is become very deſirous of an interview with you, and you muſt therefore repreſent how the curtain of ſeparation may be removed from between us, and union may take place, that conformably thereto I may ſhew favour towards you.

From Akber Ally Khan.

Before this, I addreſſed repeated and long letters to your preſence, which you will have received, and to this time I have not been made happy by an anſwer to them. I am day and night praying for the attainment and increaſe of union with you. May the Almighty, by preſerving you on the cuſhion of honour; and dignity, and power, according to the wiſhes of your well-wiſhers, give happineſs to your ſervants.

A letter, full of the greateſt favour, is addreſſed to you from the preſence of his Royal Highneſs. I hope from your goodneſs that I may ſometimes be made happy by anſwers to my letters.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter, and its encloſures, from the Accountant at Lucknow.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I requeſt you will do me the favour of laying before the Honourable the Governor General and Council the encloſed copy of his Excellency the Vizier's anſwer to my letter, acquainting him with the Honourable Board's orders, reſpecting the payment of the balance due to the houſe of Gopaul Doſs Sah.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant

J. WOMBWELL,

Accountant.

Lucknow,
20th March 85.

COPY of a Letter from the Vizier to Mr. Wombwell, received for Tranſlation 31ſt March.

You have informed me that, with reſpect to the agreement which I had made to give bills upon Calcutta and Surat, in payment of the Company's money—10 lacks to the end of Cheyte, and 15 lacks at the end of Bhaudun 1192 Fuſſullee—the Council had directed you to receive this money in ſpecie from me, and pay it to Gopaul Doſs Shaw, in diſcharge of the Company's debt to him. I will, in conformity to my agreement of giving bills upon Calcutta at 91 days, receive bills at that date from the bankers, with whom I have made an agreement, and deliver them to you; and you may either ſend them to Calcutta, or give them to Gopaul Doſs—it is entirely at your option; but I muſt receive the bills from my own bankers, and deliver them to you conformably to my agreement.

Ordered, That the Secretary do acquaint the Gomaſtah of Gopaul Doſs with the ſubſtance of the Vizier's letter to Mr. Wombwell, for the purpoſe of obtaining from him an intimation of his maſter's wiſhes, with reſpect to the further ſteps that ſhould be taken for the liquidation of the debt owing to him from the Company. He has been already informed of the orders ſent to Mr. Wombwell on the ſubject on which the Vizier's letter has been written.

2 Y° EXTRACT

Extract of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 12th April 1785.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter from Major Palmer.

Lucknow, the 1ſt April, 1785.

Dear Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 20th paſt.

The Prince and Vizier have been ſome days hunting at ſeveral coſs diſtance from hence, which has prevented my communicating to the former your commands, in anſwer to his application for the continuance of the body guard. The corps ſtill attend him from the Vizier, and I am certain that he will acquieſce in your reaſons for transferring it from the Company's to the Vizier's ſervice, and be much pleaſed with your kindneſs and attention in the offer of a guard from the regiment ſtationed here.

Since my laſt, the Prince has ſent his uncle Ally Akbar Cawn to communicate to me the propoſals made to him by Bow Buxey, in the name of Mahajee Scindia, for his Royal Highneſs's return to court. Theſe were ſo advantageous to the Prince, that, if faithfully complied with, they would have rendered him independent of Scindia. This convinced me they were inſidious, and I earneſtly recommended that the Prince ſhould not truſt to promiſes, however flattering they might appear, but inſiſt upon ſecurity for the due performance of them; as without it he would expoſe his dignity, his ſucceſſion, and even his life, to the greateſt hazard. I have ſome grounds for believing that Bow Buxey had made conſiderable progreſs in this negociation, and entertained ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs. It was conducted with great ſecreſy; and I believe that ſome perſons in the confidence of the Prince had been gained to prevail upon him, and upon the Vizier, to accept the offers propoſed. Ally Akbar Cawn was one of the laſt perſons to whom the Prince diſcloſed the real ſtate of the tranſaction, and he urged the Prince to inform me of it, and to aſk my advice. I did not heſitate to declare my ſentiments, although a perſon in the intereſt of Scindia (as I am told) was ſent by the Prince with his uncle. I conſider the intereſts of the Company and the Vizier, in the preſent ſtate of the Mahratta power, and the ſanction which the Shah's authority will give to the exerciſe of it, as deeply involved in the fate of the Prince He is the only perſon of the reigning family not under the abſolute controul of the Mahrattas, and whilſt he continues under the protection of the Vizier and the Company, their uſurpation muſt be incomplete; but, if he ſhould fall under their power, it will be perpetuated, and the conſequences of their being permanently eſtabliſhed in the authority of the empire would be truly alarming to the peace of the Vizier's and the Company's dominions. I learn from Major Browne, and with aſtoniſhment, that Scindia, in the preſent imperfect ſtate of his authority and power, has given you a ſample of the conduct which may be expected from him whenever theſe may be firmly eſtabliſhed, by having actually prevailed upon the Shah to make a demand upon your Government for his tribute. Such a requiſition, in the unqualified manner in which Major Browne has ſtated it, to me appears little ſhort of open defiance. But from the true aſpect of Scindia's affairs, and from the total ſilence of Mr. Anderſon, I am inclined to think that Major Browne has been miſinformed, either as to the fact, or to the circumſtances which may attend it. Be this as it will, I have privately adviſed Colonel Ironſide and Col. Cumming of it, that they may make early preparation for any event. I obſerve alſo, by the news-papers, that Scindia is in treaty for the aid of a body of Seiks. Theſe circumſtances, however they may be miſrepreſented or miſunderſtood, make it incumbent to be upon our guard in this quarter.

You may rely upon a proviſion for the ſubſiſtence of the Futty Ghur detachment, ſo long as it may be neceſſary to employ it for the defence of the Vizier's dominions; all that is required is what you have already notified your approbation of, viz. the ſum to be paid to the Company in the courſe of the year, ſhall not exceed the engagement made with the late Governor General. For the next year other reſources muſt be found, if it ſhall be judged expedient to continue the detachment.

Sir John Cumming is ſtill with his whole detachment at Anoopſhire, but his remaining there would be entirely unneceſſary, if the incurſions of the Seiks alone was to be apprehended. The ſuſpicious appearances in the conduct of Scindia, and the vicinity of the Nabob's frontier to the ſcene of his operations, give great uneaſineſs to the Vizier and his acting miniſter, and make them deſirous of obviating any bad deſigns which Scindia may entertain, by preparing to reſiſt them; and if theſe appearances ſhould be kept up, it may be expedient to ſhew a more determined reſolution to repel any injury or inſult, by marching the Cawnpore troops to the banks of the Jumna.

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It will not only be impracticable to withdraw the Futty Ghurr detachment, in the event of Scindia's obtaining a firm footing in the Dooab, which is his aim, and which he has nearly accomplished; but it will be alſo neceſſary for the Vizier to maintain a reſpectable body of cavalry to act with the Company's infantry for the protection of his dominions; and his Excellency is ſo ſeriouſly alarmed at the growing power of the Marattas in his neighbourhood, that I am convinced he will readily adopt any practicable plan for ſecuring himſelf againſt the conſequences of it. The Mooteyana cavalry may amount to 5 or 6,000, and could be drawn from the collections into the field upon emergency; but I am afraid would be but of little ſervice there. I will take the opinion of Hyder Beg Khan upon the means of ſupplying ſuch a corps of cavalry as will be required, with the leaſt poſſible expence to the Vizier. He has been for ſome days paſt much indiſpoſed, and confined to his houſe, but is now recovering, and I hope to ſee him in two or three days.

The corps under command of Capt. Frith is detached upon ſervice, and diſperſed. The Vizier has judged it imprudent to reduce them in the preſent ſituation of affairs, and in fact he has not been able hitherto to relieve the ſtations which they occupy; but, as I had the honour to inform you before, this will be done as ſoon as poſſible. Captain Frith has great merit, both in his diſcipline and œconomy of theſe corps; but he does not wiſh that any conſideration for him ſhould for a moment impede any arrangement which you may judge for the ſervice of either government. You will certainly ſubject yourſelf to innumerable ſolicitations, by conſenting to the appointment of a ſingle officer to the Vizier's troops: I will by no means aſſiſt in expoſing you to ſuch embarraſſments. Whenever the Vizier may chuſe to make applications of this nature, I ſhall ſimply forward them to you, without encouraging the expectation of a compliance; or rather, I ſhall diſcourage ſuch applications, ſo long as I know you think them productive of inconvenience rather than utility to both ſervices.

It will afford great ſatisfaction and confidence to the miniſters, and Ulmaſs Ally Cawn, to receive killaats from you, and it will give them additional weight and credit in their ſtation.

I ſhall be very glad to receive the abſtracts which you propoſe to ſend me of the proceedings relating to Owde; they will be of material aſſiſtance to me.

I have not the leaſt doubt that the conduct of the Vizier and his miniſters will obtain your approbation in every point. They have the ſincereſt deſire to promote your views for the honour and proſperity of both governments.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WM PALMER.

The Governor General acquaints the Board, that he intends to have the honour of laying ſome propoſitions before them, upon the ſubject of this letter, at a future period.

The Board approve of Major Palmer's conduct in having ſent the advices which he mentions to Colonel Ironſide and Colonel Sir John Cumming.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 19th April 1785.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following letter from Major Palmer.

Lucknow, 7th April 1785.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to tranſmit to you two letters from Ulmaſs Ally Cawn, in anſwer to yours. I hope that his aſſurances of fidelity and attachment to the Company's and Vizier's governments are ſincere, and I do not at this time know of any cauſe to doubt them. The report which was made to me of his family having withdrawn from Lucknow, at the time to which he alludes, was, I believe, groundleſs.

You are doubtleſs better able to form a judgment of the real views of Mahajee Scindia, from the various accurate reports which are made to you, than I am; but as I cannot diſcover, from any lights of which I am in poſſeſſion, how his intereſt can be promoted by a rupture with the Company and the Vizier, I do not receive any deep impreſſion from unfavourable appearances.

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It is however prudent to be prepared for any event; and, on this conſideration, I think it indiſpenſable that you ſhould be immediately informed of the overtures made in all quarters, from ſeveral of the leading chiefs of the Seiks, for an alliance with your government and that of the Vizier againſt the Marattas. There can be little reaſon to doubt of the ſincerity of theſe advances, as that people are much more expoſed to the encroachments of the Marattas than we are, and have formerly experienced them in a very ſevere degree: You may therefore, I think, rely upon their aſſiſtance in any extremity, and obtain it upon eaſy terms. For the preſent, it is ſufficient to encourage their expectations by general aſſurances; and a delay, ſufficient for aſcertaining the real deſigns of Scindia, will be obtained by demanding formal and ſpecific propoſals. In the mean time, I am of opinion that the Seiks will occupy a great portion of Scindia's time and attention, if they are perſuaded the Engliſh troops will not be brought to ſupport him againſt their attacks; and it is not improbable, that by this means the neceſſity of a connection with them may be obviated.

I have the honour to be,
With the greateſt Reſpect,
Dear Sir,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) WM PALMER.

The letters from Almaſs Ally Cawn, mentioned in the firſt part of the foregoing from Major Palmer, are ſent to the Perſian tranſlator's office, and will be recorded on the proceedings of the next meeting.

Agreed, That the following letter be written to Major Palmer by the Secretary.

To Major William Palmer, at Lucknow.

Sir,

I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor General has received your letters, bearing date the 29th ultimo, and 1ſt and 7th inſtant, and that he has laid the ſame before the Honourable Board.

The Governor General coincides with you in the opinion which you have expreſſed, that the intereſts of the Company and the Vizier, in the preſent ſtate of the Maratta power, and the ſanction which the Shaw's authority will give to the exerciſe of it, are deeply involved in the fate of the Shaw Jada; and they truſt that his Royal Highneſs will not allow himſelf to attend to any overtures that may be made to him on the part of the Marattas, however ſpecious and plauſible, that may not be conſidered by this government, and his Excellency the Vizier, as likely to promote his Royal Highneſs's welfare.

The Governor General aſſures himſelf that the Prince is well inclined to act in conformity to the wiſhes of the Board; and truſts that no arguments will be untried by you, nor any attention to his Royal Highneſs left unſhewn, which can confirm him in ſuch a diſpoſition.

Scindia's ſupport of the Shaw's claim to payment of tribute, conveys ſome ſerious doubts of his real intentions towards the Company and the Vizier; and particular inſtructions have therefore been ſent to Mr. Anderſon, which he will uſe as occaſion may require. Mr. Anderſon has been directed to be early in his communications to you upon all matters that relate to the ſecurity of the Vizier's country, that you may inform his Excellency thereof; and the Governor Genral hopes that the Vizier will conform to any arrangements that Mr. Anderſon may ſuggeſt, and admit the operation of any orders that he may iſſue, while he remains in Scindia's camp, to Colonel Ironſide and Colonel Sir John Cumming, for the ſafety of the Nabob's dominions, in any extremity that may require ſuch orders. I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the Board approve your caution, in adviſing Colonel Ironſide and Colonel Sir John Cumming of Scindia's conduct in reſpect to the tribute, that they might make early preparation for any event.

The Governor General inſtructs me to inform you of his deſire, that you aſſure the Nabob Vizier, in the ſtrongeſt terms, of the determination of this government to ſupport his Excellency's authority and rights againſt the encroachments of any power whatſoever; and acquaint him, at the ſame time, that, as every meaſure ſhould be taken to render abortive the views of Mahajee Scindia and

and to meet the poſſibility of their bearing an hoſtile tendency to the Vizier's government, the Governor General ſubmits to him the expediency of placing a garriſon of the Company's troops, detached from Cawnpore, in the fort of Allahabad, and repairing the place ſo as to put it into a ſtate of immediate defence; that means ſhould be alſo taken for drawing together, and preparing for actual ſervice, ſuch native cavalry as are in the pay or dominions of his Excellency, and are not abſolutely required for the collection of his Excellency's revenues; and that directions ſhould be immediately given for repairing, and putting into a proper ſtate of defence, all the places he poſſeſſes along the weſtern frontier. The Governor General conſiders it as unfortunate, that a large body of the regular Mogul cavalry, lately diſcharged by the Vizier, have arrived with their commander in Scindia's camp, and were to be enliſted in his ſervice; and he obſerves, that if their engagements with Scindia have not actually been concluded, it would be an uſeful and meritorious ſervice to both governments, to perſuade them to return. and, on their doing ſo, to liquidate any claims that they may have to arrears of pay; and he is pleaſed to recommend the ſame through you to the Vizier's particular conſideration.

The Governor General approves of the opinion which you have expreſſed on the overtures ſaid to have been made by the leading chiefs of the Seiks for an alliance with the Company and the Vizier againſt the Marattas; and would be pleaſed if the Vizier ſhould encourage their advances, but not meet them, excepting by general aſſurances, until the real deſigns of Mahajee Scindia ſhall have been aſcertained to be of an inimical nature.

The Governor General wiſhes that you would be very watchful of the conduct and negociations that may be carrying on through any channel between Scindia and the principal chiefs in the Vizier's country, and that your communications to him be frequent and minute upon every ſubject uſeful to the information of government at this criſis.

I am further directed to inform you, that various reports exiſt of extraordinary demands made by Bow Buckſey upon his Excellency the Vizier, but that no attention is paid to ſuch reports, as you have not taken any notice of the ſuppoſed matter of them in your correſpondence with the Governor General.

The 35th regiment of ſepoys, which was to have been diſbanded, is not to be reformed until further orders: and the company of Chaſſeurs is ordered to move from Chunargur to Cawnpore.

In caſe of public commotion, and in the event of the 3d brigade and Sir John Cumming's detachment being called into ſervice againſt the Marattas, the Governor General deems it neceſſary that the Bazars of the camp ſhould be well ſupplied under the reſponſibility of the commanding officer; and wiſhes, therefore, that the Vizier's cutwals ſhould be withdrawn: You are deſired to inform his Excellency accordingly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) E. HAY, Secy.

Council Chamber, St Dept,
19th April 1785.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 26th April, 1785.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following letter from Major Palmer.

Lucknow, the 11th April 1785.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to tranſmit to you letters from the Vizier and his acting miniſter, in explanation of ſeveral points upon which Raja Gobind Ram acquaints them you have deſired him to communicate your ſentiments.

His Excellency and his miniſter feel very great concern that their conduct, in any inſtance, ſhould have appeared contrary to your wiſhes or expectations, with which they are ſincerely deſirous to comply, on every occaſion, to the extent of their abilities. They are perſuaded that you will never require from either any meaſures which you do not conceive to be for the honour and advantage of the Vizier and his government, and they truſt that you will give them credit for the ſame diſpoſition towards you.

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The explanations contained in their letters will, I hope, prove ſatisfactory to you, and ſhew that ſome points have been miſunderſtood, and others attended with circumſtances which rendered it impracticable for the Vizier to act in them as you might wiſh.

I am convinced that you are too juſt to give implicit belief to any repreſentations made to you, until informed by enquiry from hence; and you may rely upon it that no information, of which I may be the channel of conveyance, ſhall intentionally deceive you.

The Vizier and his miniſter earneſtly hope that you will not find it inconvenient to communicate your ſentiments directly to themſelves upon any tranſaction which you may think requires explanation, as they are expoſed to additional uneaſineſs from the poſſibility of imperfect or exaggerated repreſentations of your diſapprobation by others.

The Futty Ghurr detachment has been unqueſtionably a heavy and unneceſſary burthen upon the Vizier, without any proſpect of ſervice from it, proportioned to the expence of maintaining it; until this year, that the unexpected progreſs of the Mahrattas, in the ſubverſion of the Mogul power, has given ſerious cauſe of alarm for the ſafety of the Vizier's dominions; and unfortunately it is at this preciſe time that the Vizier is leaſt able to ſupport the charge. He ſtands engaged to the Company for three-fifths of his complete revenue within the year; and, to fulfil his engagement, has ſubmitted to many retrenchments in his public and domeſtic expences; the remainder of his income will barely ſuffice for unavoidable diſburſements. He is willing to defray the charge of the detachment during the appearances of a neceſſity for its ſervices, without availing himſelf of the reference made upon it to the Company: He only requires that its ſubſiſtence ſhall be furniſhed from the ſum for which he is engaged to the Company this year, and ſtand as a charge againſt him to be liquidated in the next; and that he ſhall be totally relieved from the burthen of it as ſoon as the ſituation of affairs will ſafely admit of the protection of his territories being aſſigned to his own troops.

I imagine that Rajah Gobin Ram muſt have miſtaken your meaning, reſpecting a failure in the regular diſcharge of the ſtated kiſts to the Company: They have to this time been paid with a degree of punctuality which I believe has been ſeldom exceeded by any government in its pecuniary engagements.

The Vizier is now deſirous, as you will obſerve, of being entirely releaſed from the ſtipends which he has granted to the Company's ſervants, that he may be enabled to make greater exertions for the common intereſt. Theſe allowances, during my agency here, have been little more than nominal; only one lack of rupees having been advanced upon them. They are a ſource of great uneaſineſs and vexation to me, of which neither the Vizier nor his miniſter participate, as I have never been importunate with them for payment.

I have had the honour to preſent your letter to the Prince, in anſwer to his application for the continuance of the body guard. He is very ſenſible of your deſire to do him honour, and to give him weight in the eyes of the natives, by permitting an officer's guard from the Company's troops to attend his perſon. At preſent the corps, lately under the command of Lieutenant Polhill, continues to be his guard. But if the Vizier ſhould ſhew a deſire of retaining it about his own perſon, the Prince will apply for a guard, conformably to your offer.

The Prince is determined to decline any treaty with Scindia for his return to court, unleſs under the guarantee of your government. Scindia cannot reject the mediation of a common friend, without evincing that his deſigns are inſidious.

I beg leave humbly to offer it as my opinion, that your becoming the guarantee of engagements between the Prince and Scindia would be productive of ſolid advantages both to the Company's and the Vizier's governments, as you would thereby eſtabliſh a check upon the proceedings of Scindia, and acquire a title to indulgence in future meaſures for the benefit of the Company, which may be ſuppoſed to require the ſanction of the Royal authority.

The renunciation of the tribute, and of all claims upon the Dooâb, and every part of the Vizier's dominons, both from the Shah and the Mahrattas, are points of great and immediate importance to the peace and ſecurity of the Company's governments, and that of the Vizier. Theſe conceſſions might probably be obtained, as the price of permitting Scindia to proceed in his views of reducing Ally Ghurr, and poſſeſſing himſelf of the countries in the Dooâb Weſtward of the Vizier's. His being in poſſeſſion of thoſe countries would be no longer a cauſe of alarm, when the above-propoſed renunciations ſhould leave no poſſible pretext for giving diſturbance.

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I do not ſee upon what pretence either the Company or the Vizier can obſtruct the plans of Scindia, ſo long as he refrains from hoſtilities againſt their actual poſſeſſions. I apprehend that, until he offers ſome direct injury or inſult, we ſhould not be juſtified in any ſtronger meaſure than providing againſt the conſequences of his becoming too formidable for a neighbour.

Upon this principle I obſerve, with great concern, that Colonel Sir John Cumming is taking meaſures, which cannot but appear to Scindia as decidedly unfriendly. Sir John has encamped with a part of his detachment within a few coſs of Ally Ghurr, and, as I underſtand, beyond the Vizier's juriſdiction, and has given a meeting to the Kelladar; and although this interview was, I believe, for no other purpoſe that to offer an aſylum in the Vizier's territories to the family of Afraſiab Khan, his Excellency is very uneaſy at the effects which he is apprehenſive theſe ſteps may produce in the mind of Scindia, and has this day written to Sir John, requiring his return to his former poſt at Anopſheer, which will as effectually cover the Vizier's country as that which he now occupies, and remove all cauſe of alarm and jealouſy from Scindia. I obſerve too that Mr. Anderſon is uneaſy at the indications, which the movement of Sir John Cumming gives, of oppoſition to the plans of Scindia.

Ambajee, on the part of Scindia, has been for ſome days paſt negociating with the Seiks, and as I believe at length ſent a plan of alliance for the approbation of Scindia. Mr. Anderſon does not think that their conjunction has any object inimicable to the Vizier or to the Company.

Dear Sir,
Your moſt obedient
and faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) WM PALMER.

The Governor General lays before the Board tranſlations of the letters from the Vizier and his miniſters, which accompanied the foregoing from Major Palmer.

The Governor General obſerves, that the extraordinary ſtyle of theſe letters, a ſtyle to which none of his could have given occaſion, induced him to call upon Rajah Gobind Ram, the Vizier's Vakeel, for information of what *he* had written to his principals, that could give riſe to the uncommon ſtyle of their letters; and that Rajah Gobind Ram having in conſequence furniſhed him with copies of the letters in queſtion, which he wrote to Lucknow, and giving leave for their being laid before the Board, the Governor General deſires to record them after thoſe already mentioned to himſelf.

From the Vizier.—Received 21ſt April 1785.

Whatever you ſaid to Raja Gobind Ram upon every point, the ſaid Rajah has fully written it to me. My friend, from the beginning of the friendſhip between the noble Chief of the Company and the exalted gentlemen of council, and my deceaſed father and myſelf, no deficiency ever appeared; and, after the death of my deceaſed father, I have conſtantly remained, and ſtill remain, employed from my heart and ſoul in preſerving this friendſhip more than formerly; and, on the other part of the gentlemen alſo, the ſyſtem of intimacy was preſerved. In many concerns of the diſtreſſes which from various cauſes had happened, the Governor General, Mr. Haſtings, after learning, applied himſelf to relieve my ſituation, and ſettle a plan by which the Company's money would properly be paid by my miniſters, and the Company and all the Engliſh gentlemen would receive credit.

After his departure, you from your kindneſs were favourable to my concerns, and preſerved the plan and agreement which had been ſettled between him and myſelf, and with the greateſt friendſhip you write to me the completeſt confirmation; and Major Palmer, in obedience to your orders, gave repeated conſolation to me and my miniſters. I am convinced that the good ſituation of my concerns will be increaſed by your favour. Conformably to the agreement to pay the Company's money, which was ſettled between me and the late Governor General, my miniſters have to this time paid the Kiſts, and no deviation has happened. You may learn this from Mr. Wombwell; and I, conſidering the diſcharge of the company's debt to be the moſt neceſſary of all affairs, pay it from the receipts of the country, and the loans of the bankers; and I apply myſelf to nothing but the diſcharge of the Company's debt, and the preſervation of your friendſhip. You told Rajah Gobind Ram, that to this time the money had not been regularly paid, according to the agreement which had fixed Kiſts for the Company's money. This order

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order aſtoniſhes and confounds me; becauſe, from laſt year to this time, whatever agreement had been made for the payment of the Company's money, my miniſters have paid conformably to the kiſts, and are in future ready to pay, by the bleſſing of god, according to the engagements of payment; but your favour and countenance is requiſite. This order muſt certainly have been cauſed ſolely by the repreſentations of intereſted perſons; and I from this am much afflicted, that, notwithſtanding the regular payment of the money according to the kiſts, you ſhould give ſuch an order, upon the repreſentations of intereſted perſons, otherwiſe ſuch orders could not have proceeded from your exalted mind; becauſe many days have not elapſed ſince you in writing gave me confidence in every point, and, whilſt the money was regularly paid, you would not give ſuch orders:—At any rate, I hope from your favour the obſervance of this rule—Never to liſten to the repreſentations of intereſted perſons; becauſe in ſuch caſes the affairs are diſgraced, and the bankers and miniſters are diſpirited. With reſpect to the brigade at Futty Ghur, you ſay that you had, agreeably to my requeſt, ſent orders for it to march to Behur Gurn; but to this time Hyder Beg Khan has not advanced the money for their expences.—My friend, my requeſt, whatever it be, is known to you. In all concerns, there is one word upon which I rely, That, whatever agreement was made between me and Mr. Haſtings, and the plan which was ſettled, you have repeatedly written that you have approved of, and preſerved that engagement out of conſideration to my diſtreſſes. Whatever is promiſed with reſpect to the removal of that brigade is well known to you: And you have alſo written to Major Palmer, who has given me confidence, that you, from your kindneſs to my relief, do not approve of keeping an increaſed army in this country; but that now, until the doubts from the weſt are removed, the Futty Ghur brigade muſt remain.

I alſo, who deſire alſo your ſatisfaction, approved of his advice; becauſe, as the reduction of my expences, and the relief of my concerns, is your wiſh, it will be done at a proper opportunity. When your letter for the Futty Ghur brigade to remain a little time longer here, was received by Major Palmer, and the Major, agreeably to your orders, told me, that this year, beſides one crore and 5 lacks of rupees, which had been engaged for the payment of the Company's money, no more would be demanded, I was entirely ſet at eaſe by your kindneſs: You now order that I ſhould make advances for the expences of the brigade. My ſituation is not hidden from you: Why ſhould I for ever trouble you, that this year I pay, from the receipts of the country and the loans of the bankers, for the diſcharge of the Company's money which has been engaged? Do you yourſelf order, from your favour and kindneſs, whatever may be adviſable towards the relief of my concerns. The affairs of my country and property, and of the Company's government, through friendſhip are the ſame: Such matters depend upon your kindneſs. You will learn full particulars from the letters of Major Palmer.—With reſpect to the expences of the gentlemen who are here, I have before written in a covered manner. I now write plainly, that I have no ability to give money to the gentlemen, becauſe I am indebted many lacks of rupees to the bankers, for the payment of the Company's debt. At the time of Mr. Haſtings's departure, I repreſented to him that I had no reſources for the expences of the gentlemen. Mr. Haſtings having aſcertained my diſtreſſed ſituation, told me, that after his arrival in Calcutta he would conſult with the council, and remove from hence the expences of the gentlemen, and recall every perſon except the gentlemen in office here. At this time, that all the concerns are dependent upon you, and you have in every point given eaſe to my mind, according to Mr. Haſtings's agreement, I hope that the expences of the gentlemen may be removed from me, and that you may recall every perſon reſiding here beyond the gentlemen in office. Although Major Palmer does not at this time demand any thing for the gentlemen, and I have no ability to give them any thing, yet the cuſtom of the Engliſh gentlemen is, when they remain here, they will in the end aſk for ſomething: This is beſt, that they ſhould be recalled. Mr. Haſtings wrote to me for the abolition of Captain Frith's battalion: At that time the diſturbances of the Seiks exiſted in the neighbourhood of Berelly, and my army was ſtationed at the gauts of the river, at thoſe places which at this ſeaſon are always fordable. This year many other gauts were fordable; and the Seiks croſſed over to plunder, which is their cuſtom. My army, which was already there, came upon them, and puniſhed them; and they, finding no ſtrength to remain, croſſed back again, and returned; but it became neceſſary to guard all gauts, and I therefore ſtationed, for the defence of the Berelly gauts, my old battalions, which were fixed at Kherrabad and other mahls; and I ſent the battalions of Captain Frith, which were newly raiſed, for the ſettlement of the mahls of Kherrabad, &c. Theſe battalions went under the command of a commandant belonging to me, and no Engliſh gentlemen went there. In theſe four battalions, according to the rule of all my battalions, there are three thouſand men: and the expence of them, including the artillery, is 25,000 rupees in each month. For a little time I thought this expence adviſeable, for the execution of two important objects, the ſettlement of the country, and the expulſion of the Seiks, which, by the bleſſing of god, have both been effected. I have now determined to diſband them, after ſatisfying them: but I conſider it proper to guard the gauts until Cheyte, 'till when the fords continue; after that, when the river be full, ſo large an army will not be wanted at the ghants. In this caſe I requeſt your advice, that as the army is on a reduced and ſaving

 eſtabliſhment,

eſtabliſhment, if you chuſe I will keep the battalions until Cheyte; or, if your order, I will diſmiſs them immediately. Captain Frith will have no concern in the battalions, commandants belonging to me will command them. With reſpect to Lieutenant Polhill's battalion, which, with other gentlemen, is in attendance on the prince, you ordered me to learn his Royal Highneſs's wiſh; and that if he ſhould be deſirous to keep them, they might remain a little time with him. Upon learning his deſire, I, confirmably to your inſtructions, have conſented to retain the battalion a little time, but I did not ſpeak about retaining Lieutenant Polhill and the other gentlemen, nor does he continue with me in this command.—I merely wrote to you in obedience to his Royal Highneſs's deſire, requeſting that Lieutenant Polhill alone might remain, the approbation or refuſal of which depends entirely upon your pleaſure; I have no ability to maintain the battalion with the gentlemen. I deſire nothing but your ſatisfaction, and hope that ſuch orders as relate to the friendſhip between the Company and me, and as may be your pleaſure, may be written in your own private letters to me through Major Palmer, and in your letters to the Major, that he may, in obedience to your orders, properly explain them to me, and whatever may be ſettled he may firſt in ſecret inform you of it, and afterwards I may write to you, having learnt your pleaſure. In this way the ſecrets will be known to your mind alone, and the advice of all the concerns will be given in a proper manner. For further ſecurity, I trouble you again with my requeſt that you will not liſten to the repreſentations of intereſted perſons, in reſpect to my concerns; for in this caſe my affairs are diſgraced, and the bankers, from whom I have borrowed many lacks towards paying the kiſts to the Company, are alarmed. I labour from my heart and ſoul to preſerve your ſatisfaction, and you, from your kindneſs, are inclined to maintain the plan and agreement which has taken place; therefore to give entrance to intereſted perſons is laying the baſes of diſagreement; I hope from you favour that, in the concerns between me and you, no intereſted may be admitted to hear the ſecrets between the Company and myſelf and your orders.

From the Vizier: Received the 21ſt April 1785.

In every way I hope for advantage to my affairs from you; I therefore, thinking it in my mind to be proper, I write to you that I am entirely ſet at eaſe by the Company's army. The Seiks are villians with two faces, and always reſide in the neighbourhood of Delhi. The country on the other ſide of the river belonging to his Majeſties Khalſa, and under the late Zabelor Khan, extends to the gauts of the river, in the neighbourhood of my country—the Seiks often come there. This is not under my authority, that I ſhould expel them from it; and from a long period of years the caſe is, that the Chiefs of Delhi do not properly furniſh them, for the puniſhing of them is no ſuch great matter; for the puniſhing of this generation of double-faced villians no additional expence is required. The Governor General, Mr. Haſtings, when he diſcovered my diſtreſſed ſituation, engaged to remove the brigade of Futty Ghurr, and from my foreſight of events got leave to retain four battalions, which I had ſpoken for additional ſecurity, which four battalions ſhould be ſtationed at Futty Ghur, under the command of one officer in my confidence, and ſhould whenever neceſſary, be ſent under an Aumil to ſettle the Mahals of Saundy, &c. which are under the Aumil of Kherrabad; and alſo ſome Mahals belonging to Bherelli, &c. in that neighbourhood, and ſhould return to Futty Ghur, and the expences of the four battalions, which conſiſt of three thouſand men, and nine guns, being fixed at twenty-five thouſand rupees, in each month, are upon a reduced and ſaving eſtabliſhment; accordingly, at the time of the diſturbance of the Seiks, my old battalions, which were ſtationed in Kherrabad, and were ſent to Berelli for the pretection of the gauts, and the new-raiſed battalions, were ſent to Kherrabad, &c. where it is determined, thar for the Mahals belonging to Almaſs Ally Khan, which extend from the other ſide of the river from Anopſheer, &c. the horſemen of a few battalions from the horſemen and old battalions in my ſervice, attached to Ilmaſs Ally Cawn, ſhould be ſent to Anopſheer with artillery, that from that quarter alſo, making an attack upon the Seiks, they ſhould at the ſame time protect their own country: At that time a letter arrived to this purport—that the Futty Ghur brigade ſhould remain there until the diſturbances of the weſtward be compoſed. I, who am obedient to your orders, countermanded the march of Almaſs Ally Khan's people to Anopſheer, and did not object to Colonel Cumming's march, becauſe, as long as you conceive no doubt of my readineſs to execute your will, one brigade of the Company's troops is, by the bleſſing of god, quite ſufficient to puniſh the enemies of the weſt; and if the expulſion of any perſon who might attempt to invade my country, would be effected by one brigade for the expulſion of the Seiks, who are double faced-villains, what had been done and planned was ſufficient. I alſo who am obedient to your pleaſure and advice, have troubled you with theſe full particulars, becauſe our concerns here are the ſame, and you from your kindneſs are favourable to my affairs; having kindly attended to theſe circumſtancee, write to me; whatever

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may be approved by your mind for the relief of my ſituation, which I ſhall perform.—I am under your advice and directions. Further, in matters of government, preparations are proper and neceſſary before the time of action. When his Majeſty was going from Delhi to Illabarabad, Mr. Haſtings was here; I then told him the ſecret thoughts of my mind, that my country and that of the Company were the ſame; that I had the greateſt confidence in our mutual friendſhip; and that if any diſturbance ſhould happen this year from the weſtward I had no fear or hope from any perſon; but that as the viciſſitudes of the world could not be depended upon, ſelf-defence was neceſſary, and that for this purpoſe a plan might be very eaſily ſettled for getting me at eaſe with reſpect to the frontiers of my own country; that if any perſon ſhould conceive evil deſigns upon my country, his expulſion and puniſhment ſhould be effected from hence—and the plan was this, That I ſhould take out of the hands of the Zemindars the command of the two forts of Sartee and Kumri, on the frontiers of my country, which are very good forts, and of which the Zemindar is of a bad diſpoſition, and does not pay the Company's money, and is a promoter of diſturbances, and at his inſtigation others alſo make commotions, and that I ſhould place a chief in my confidence, with a party of troops, in both forts; and after I ſhould have paid the Company's debt, and the loans of the bankers, I ſhould at the time of leiſure and ability build ſome other forts like theſe, both large and ſmall, in places which might be proper on the frontiers of my country in the Dooab, and ſhould appoint people from the preſence into theſe forts, inſtead of leaving them under the Aumils of that province; and after, if any perſon ſhould make a diſturbance, they would be properly puniſhed, and a brigade of the Company's troops would always remain to expel our enemies; and in this event no perſon would dare to come into my country, even for plunder: Mr. Haſtings approved of my propoſal, and it was determined that the Cawnpore brigade ſhould march to turn the Zemindar of that place, who was well ſupplied with military ſtores, out of thoſe two forts; and that Ilmaſs Ally Khan, alſo joining with his army and artillery, ſhould aſſiſt in turning him out. When Mr. Haſtings departed from Lucknow towards Calcutta, he told me, that with the conſent of the Council, he would ſend leave for the brigade to march. As delays occurred in the receipt of the order for the brigade to march, in the mean time Ilmaſs Ally Khan ſettled the concerns of the Zemindar of that place upon a perpetual Aumilvaree.—After a long delay, the order for the march of the brigade was iſſued;—this matter was delayed; and now alſo, if this matter ſhould be approved, let it be executed, it is very neceſſary.

From Hyder Beg Khan: Received 21ſt April 1785.

From your favour and kindneſs, and ſincerity of heart, whatever doubt had ariſen in your mind from my neglect, you informed Raje Gobind Ram of it: I am for this reaſon grateful for your kindneſs, that you have plainly declared the diſpleaſure which you had conceived towards me. My protector! I am obedient to you, and under your orders; and I am the well-wiſher and faithful ſervant of the government of the Company, and of his Highneſs, which in every reſpect are the ſame; and on this I know to be founded my good and advantage. Till this time I have never, to my own knowledge, been guilty of any deficiency in the duties of attachment to both governments, and of allegiance to your commands. An arzee of Raja Gobind Ram, containing all your orders, was received by his Higneſs, from whom a letter in anſwer to every point will be preſented to you, and from it you will learn all particulars, I do not, therefore, write the circumſtances explicitly, and at large; but I repreſent the affairs conciſely. Conformably to the agreement which was entered into between his Highneſs and Mr. Haſtings, for his diſcharge of the Company's money, and the plan and ſyſtem which was ſettled to this time the kiſts have been regularly paid to Mr. Wombwell, who is at your preſence, and from him you may learn it; and in future alſo, in caſe of your favour, aſſiſtance, and protection, the Company's money will, according to the kiſts, and to the agreement, be, by the bleſſing of God, regularly paid—no deviation from it ſhall happen. In the concerns of the agreement and plan which was made between his Highneſs and Mr. Haſtings, and by approving which you have given the greateſt eaſe to his Highneſs, and have repeatedly written to give him confidence; and Major Palmer, by your orders, has comforted his Highneſs. It is certain that you preſerve the ſame favour towards his Highneſs, which will be a cauſe of glory to you in all Hindoſtan. His Highneſs, for the preſervation of your friendſhip, is and will be from his heart fixed in obedience and readineſs to execute your orders, which is a moſt neceſſary matter; and I, who am your ſervant, know my happineſs and advantage to depend upon my obedience and allegiance to you: No deviation ſhall ever happen. I hope that in every concern which his Highneſs has written, you will attend to the rights of his Highneſs with the eye of favour and benevolence, and will order whatever may be the will of your mind. His Highneſs, from his regard to friendſhip, can make no excuſes againſt your pleaſure: He hopes for relief to his ſituation from your kindneſs, and accordingly you alſo have repeatedly given him confidence. I hope that ſuch orders and commands as relate to the friendſhip between his Highneſs and the Company's government, and to your will, may be ſent through Major Palmer,

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Palmer or in your own private letters to the Major, who is appointed from you to the preſence of his Highneſs, that in obedience to your orders he may properly explain your commands; and whatever affair may be ſettled, he may firſt ſecretly inform you of it, and afterwards his Highneſs may conformably thereto write an anſwer, and alſo may repreſent it. By this ſyſtem your pleaſure will always be fully made known to his Highneſs, and his Highneſs and we will execute whatever may be your orders, without deviating a hair's breadth; and let not the repreſentations of intereſted perſons be approved of, becauſe his Highneſs make no oppoſition to your will, and I, your ſervant, am ready in obedience and ſervice, and I make no excuſes. In caſe you attend to the repreſentations of intereſted perſons, it will cauſe diſcredit to his Highneſs's concerns, and injury to the tranſactions with the bankers. The good ſtate of his Highneſs's affairs depends upon your favour and kindneſs, that the ſervants of his Highneſs's government, and the bankers, being confident in your protection and countenance, may tranſact buſineſs as uſual.

From Rajah Govind Ram to the Vizier, 25th Rubby ul Sanie 1199.

I went yeſterday to pay my reſpects to the Governor General, Mr. John Macpherſon, Behader, who in private conference, by the interpretation of Colonel Macpherſon, ſpoke as follows:

" I formerly ſent friendly letters to the Vizier, which he would have received from Major Palmer; alſo friendly letters to Huſſein Reza Khawn, Hyder Beg Khawn, and Almaſs Ally Khawn, were ſent at the ſame time; and I now deſire you, who I conſider as the confidential ſervant of the Vizier, to acquaint him, that with reſpect to the friendſhip which ſubſiſted between Mr. Haſtings and his Excellency, my wiſh is to exceed it for the real good of his government; and I ſhall conſider his friends and his enemies, as my own friends and enemies."

" My object is the advantage of the Company, and the concerns of the Company and his Excellency are the ſame; and I am fully perſuaded that he will afford me every aſſiſtance in carrying theſe good intentions into execution. The affairs of Government cannot be carried on without much money, and I have the ſtrongeſt confidence that his Excellency will uſe every endeavour that the money due to the Company may be paid off in proper time.

" I have heard that the Vizier was formerly ſubject to many expences on account of European gentlemen—my wiſh is to remove this inconvenience; therefore it is my deſire that every rupee paid to the Company, or European gentlemen, ſhall appear upon the face of his account with the Company.

" I have no wiſh or deſire but the proſperity of the Company and his Excellency, ſo as to acquire and merit a good name for myſelf.

" It was commonly the cuſtom in ſigning Perſian letters, to write two letters of the name only, but I always ſign my name at full length; and whatever buſineſs I may have with his Excellency, ſhall be fully and diſtinctly wrote in letters under my ſignature and ſeal, and every letter I receive from the Vizier ſhall be laid before the Council, and all buſineſs ſhall be carried on entirely in this manner; but ſhould it at any time ſo happen, that his Excellency ſhould be deſirous of my private opinion reſpecting any buſineſs, before he writes me publicly as above, I requeſt he will mention it to Major Palmer, and alſo inſtruct his Vakeel to whom my friendly advice ſhall always be given.

" Many people will be repreſenting various circumſtances to his Excellency, and perhaps make uſe of my name; but he is not to give credit to any thing that may be ſaid regarding me, except what ſhall be wrote in my letters, as already deſcribed; and his Excellency, by writing his wiſhes to me in the ſame manner reſpecting the affairs of the Sircar, will remove every room for doubts and uneaſineſs."

I can ſee from the Governor's conduct and obſervations, that he has no views or expectations of his own, but what are for the good of the Company and your Excellency.

Notwithſtanding

Notwithſtanding Mr. Haſtings engaged that the Futty Ghur detachment ſhould march into the Company's dominions; but as it is now, on account of the enemies of the Sircar, marched to the Weſtward, it would in the opinion of your ſlave be adviſeable (and I ſee it to be the Governor General's ſentiments) that your Excellency would write that the army having marched againſt the Seiks conformable to your orders and wiſhes, that your Excellency would therefore bear every expence till its return. There is little doubt but what the Governor will by-and-by, write from the Board on this ſubject; but ſhould your Excellency's letter, as above, arrive before this happens, it will, I am certain, be very pleaſing to the Governor General that the Nabob, without application, ſaw what was right, and did it.

Rajah Gobind Ram wrote to Hyder Beg Khawn the ſame as the above.

Second letter from Rajah Gobind Ram to Hyder Beg Khawn, dated 9th Jamadel Awell 1599.

I went to pay my reſpects to the Governor General, who in a conference, through the interpretation of Colonel Macpherſon, ſpoke as follows:

" Conformable to his Excellency's requeſt, orders have been ſent for the march of the Futty Ghur detachment towards Pattegur, but Hyder Beg Khawn has not as yet ſent any money for their expence; and notwithſtanding that Mr. Haſtings, when here, by the advice of the Gentlemen of the Council, ſent orders for reforming the five battalions under Captain Frith, they have not to this time been reformed.

" I have without reſerve ſhewn the moſt friendly diſpoſition towards the Vizier's miniſters, and I am perſuaded that they will not, on their part, be inattentive to the intereſt of the Company or his Excellency; and I have now full confidence, from their depth of underſtanding, that they will ſtrictly obſerve their engagements, and act accordingly on all occaſions.

" Mr. Haſtings in withdrawing Mr. Briſtow, who was appointed from Europe to be Reſident there (Lucknow) took upon himſelf the whole buſineſs, and engaged that he had ſettled a plan by which the Company's money ſhould be paid on one year, and that the kiſts ſhould be remitted at the periods agreed upon. Although the money of the kiſts has not hitherto been paid as promiſed, yet I am perſuaded the amount of the ſeveral kiſts will, for the time to come, be regularly and without delay, paid as ſtipulated:" He alſo obſerved, " But if it ſhould ſo happen, that the money is not paid agreeable to promiſe, and it ſhould appear neceſſary to ſend the above gentlemen again, or any other perſon, it cannot be helped, it muſt be laid upon the ſhoulders of the miniſters for their neglect and non-performance."

I replied, the money for the kiſts is on the way; and I hope, by the bleſſing of God, that hereafter there will be no deviation from engagements in the payment of the kiſts.

The Governor then obſerved, that " with reſpect to diſcontinuing the officers of the battalion with Shahzader, we have wrote to recall Mr. Polhill, and the other gentlemen, and the above battalion to be made over to his Excellency. Major Palmer has wrote, in anſwer, that his Royal Highneſs the Prince expreſſed his wiſh that the battalion ſhould continue with the gentlemen as uſual; but recalling all the Engliſh officers in any of his Excellency's battalions, being with a view to leſſen his expence, the continuance of Mr. Polhill, or the other gentlemen, cannot on any account, take place, becauſe, ſhould I agree to one gentleman, an hundred more would apply.—" Your friend remarked, that it was probable the Prince would be uneaſy, unleſs there was a gentleman ſtationed with him as before.

The Governor General ſaid, " It is not our wiſh to make his Royal Highneſs uneaſy or diſpleaſed; I ſhall therefore write to Major Palmer, that an officer with a few companies of the regiment from Cawnpore at Lucknow, be conſtantly on duty with the Shahzadah; and when the regiment is relieved by another regiment from Cawnpore, theſe companies will alſo be relieved; and ſhould his Royal Highneſs go to Benares, a party will attend him from the regiments at Chunar."

I have repreſented all theſe matters for information.

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N. B. On the 11th Jemadel Awil Rajah Gobind Ram wrote to the Vizier exactly the same as the foregoing.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from the Assistant to the Accountant at Lucknow, and the accounts enclosed in it.

To Edward Hay, Esquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I request you will do me the favour of laying before the Honourable Board the accompanying Treasury and Nabob Vizier's Accounts for the month of March 1785.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) TREVOR WHELER,
Asst to the Accountt at Lucknow.

Accountant's Office,
Lucknow, 9th April 1785.

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EASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 31st March 1785, or from the 5th of Chytebud to the 5th of the Intercatery Cheytebud 1192.

Cr

ce remaining in the treasury the 28th February 1785, or the Cheytebud. 1192 - - - - -	2,83,796	1	6
To the Nabob Vizier.			
from Hyder Beg Cawn, the Kists for Cheyte - - -	3,25,000	0	0
Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees -	6,08,796	1	6

By Fort William Presidency.					
Paid the Paymaster General, as per his receipt, dated 10th March for Current Rupees 2,77,500 - - - - -	2,50,000	0	0		
Paid Mr. J. P. Scott, in part of the Honourable Governor General's orders in his far. as per rect of 6th March - - -	21,000	0	0		
Paid Mr. Blain his salary, as surgeon, for February and March, at 1,250 per month - - - Ca Sa Rs 2,500	2,625	0	0		
Paid Mr. Wombwell his salary, as accountant, for Mar. - 2,600	2,730	0	0		
Paid Mr. Wheler his salary, as Assistant to the Accountant, for January and February - - - - - -	2,000	0	0		
				2,78,355	0	0
By the Nabob Vizier.					
Paid the Rohillas, for Cheyte - - - -	-	-		5,131	8	0
				2,83,486	8	0
By balance remaining in the treasury the 31st Mar. 85, or 5th of the Intercatery Cheyte Bud. 1192 - - - - -	-	-		3,25,309	9	6
Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees -	-	-		6,08,796	1	6

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31. Balance due the Shroffs on account of the money borrowed from them in June 1783 - - Lw Rs 13,61,055. 7. 6.

Lucknow the 1st of April 1785, or 6th of the Intercatery Cheytebud. 1192.

(Errors excepted)
(Signed) TREVOR WHELER,
Assist to the Accountant at Lucknow.

ABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 31st March 1785, or from the 5th Cheytebud to 5th of the Intercatery Cheytebud. 1192.

Dr.

				Cr.		
To Balance due the 28th February 1785, or 4th of Cheytebud. 1192	—	—	28,45,885 0 3	By Amount received, as per the Accountant's Treasury Account		3,25,000 0 0
To Army Subsidy.						
For One Brigade, according to the Old Establishment	2,60,000 0 0			By Balance due the 31st March 1785, or 5th of the Intercatery Cheytebud. 1192		29,72,790 12 7
For One Regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the Old Establishment	25,000 0 0					
For Five Regiments of Sepoys, and One Company of Artillery, under Colonel Cummings	1,45,000 0 0					
		4,30,000 0 0				
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.						
For One Month, at 2 Lacks per Annum		16,666 10 8				
To Rohilla Stipends.						
For One Month (Cheyte)		5,131 8 0				
To Interests on Mr. Frafer's Bond.						
One Month, on 16,141, the Balance due the 28th February		107 9 8				
			4,51,905 12 4			
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees	—	—	32,97,790 12 7	Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees		52,97,790 12 7
Balance due on Account Mr. Frafer's Bond 28th February	16,141 0 0					
Deduct, the Proportion of the Receipts that the balance due on the Bond bears to the whole Amount due by the Vizier the 28th February	1,843 0 0					
Remains due on Account the Bond the 31st March		14,298 0 0				
Balance due on Account the Army Donation the 28th February	88,293 0 0					
Deduct, The Proportion of the Receipts that the Balance due on Account the Donation beats to the whole Amount due by the Vizier the 28th February	10,083 0 0					
Remains due on Account the Donation the 31st March		78,210 0 0				

Lucknow 1st April 1785, or 6th of the Intercatary Cheytebud. 1192.

Errors excepted,

(Signed) TREVOR WHELER, Assit to the Accountant at Lucknow.

Ordered,

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Ordered, That the Secretary do acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and theſe accounts, and that copies of the latter be ſent to the Accomptant General.

Read the following petition from Munohur Doſs.

The Petition of Munohur Doſs.

As you always honour me with the ſtrongeſt marks of your favonr in all my buſineſs, Mr. Hay communicated your commands to me concerning the balance due to me by the Company, and further directed me to ſpecify the ſpecie, together with the exchange and batta of every place at which I propoſe to have payments made. In conſequence I am now to hope from your favour that aſſignments may be granted me agreeable to the proportions hereunder ſpecified: The payment of the whole ſum due to me to be completed between the beginning of Byeſack and the end of Badonn 1192 Fuſſully, and the money to be iſſued to me as the kiſts become due. —On examination of my accounts at the preſent, it will appear that about 18 lacks will be forthcoming.

Propoſed Diviſion of Payments.

	Lucw Sa Rs
At Lucknow — — — —	2,00,000
Aſſignment on Benares — — — —	13,00,000
Bills on Calcutta — — — —	3,00,000
Total	18,00,000

Exchange at which Munohur Doſs agrees to receive the above.

A premium of 4 per cent. on the aſſignment on Benares, amounts to	—	52,000
Deduct, the difference of exchange between Lucknow Sa Rs and Calcutta Siccas is 5½ per cent. on rupees is	— —	16,500
Total premium to be paid Gopaul Doſs	— —	35,500

Ordered, That the Secretary, aſſiſted by the Accomptant General and Sub-Treaſurer do propoſe the beſt and eaſieſt mode of liquidating the claim of Gopaul Doſs upon the Company, at Calcutta, Lucknow, and Benares, and report their opinion to the Board, obſerving that the Company are not to be at the charge propoſed for loſs on exchange.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 26th April 1785.

Read the following letter from Almaſs Ally Cawn to the Governor General, received from the office of the Perſian tranſlator.

From Almaſs Ally Cawn.—Received the 19th April 85.

Your letter, full of favour, written to eaſe my mind, honoured and comforted me by its arrival. You write that you had learnt that I had taken ſome alarm, and was ſending my family away from Lucknow. As no idea of this ever came, or ever could come, into my mind, I am much aſtoniſhed and confounded at theſe falſe accuſers, who without reaſon repreſent to you ſuch untrue intelligence, which has not the ſmalleſt foundation.

That your Excellency from your favour ſhould have written thus fully upon the reports from hence, I aſcribe entirely to your benevolence; and I derive therefrom the greateſt comfort and reliance, that through their kindneſs the truth and veracity of this circumſtance will be aſcertained. May the Almighty, in return for all this beneficence, ſpread his ſhadow over you! I firmly hope from your juſtice, that, from your favour, the perſon who repreſented to you this intelligence may be compelled to prove it; that, if there be the ſmalleſt foundation for the idea of it, he may aſcertain it; or, if otherwiſe, you may act as your benevolence ſhall dictate, ſo that in future he may never

never represent again such false news. By the blessing of God, Major Palmer, who resides here, knows every thing good or bad, and is the master: Whatever I might say further would be superfluous. I, the slave of his Highness, will not to the end of my life think of any other place besides this. It will have been represented to you also, how stedfastly, from my heart and soul, I maintain my duty and attachment to the government of his Highness, and of the Company, which are the same. I am firmly convinced that, during my life, no deviation or deficiency will ever be found in my obedience, attachment, and labour for the Sircar of his Highness, and of the Company, which are the same.

The rest you will learn from the letters of Major Palmer. From your commands of benevolence I have received the completest confirmation and comfort both outwardly and inwardly, and I have no thoughts except those of slavery and obedience to government. Accordingly I am day and night employed, with the greatest exertions of attachment, in some concerns of the Sircar. I hope from your favours that I may be always honoured by the dispatch of kind letters, from which alone I can expect dignity, comfort, and advantage.

EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 29th April 1785.

Para. 6. You were acquainted by our last, that Colonel Sir John Cumming had received a requisition from the Vizier, for his return to Futty Ghur with the whole detachment, except two regiments of sepoys, that were to remain at Anopsheer under Lieutenant Colonel Knudson. He accordingly left Anopsheer on the 1st instant, but on the first day of his march he received authority to remain on the frontier, if he should think it necessary for the safety of the Vizier's dominions. The Colonel has since returned to his former station at Anopsheer: The Nabob has declared himself willing to defray the charges of this detachment, during an appearance of a necessity for its service.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, 3d May 1785.

Read the following letter from the Accomptant General.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

As the sums to be charged to the account of, and received from, his Excellency the Vizier, for the expence of the troops serving in his dominions, must very materially affect the estimate of the probable resources and disburlements of the government, I am to request that the Honourable Board will be pleased to inform me of the amount at which I may estimate these for the year 1785-6, if those at which they were estimated for 1784-5, may not be adopted on forming the estimate of the ensuing year of account. The sums which have hitherto, since September 1782, been monthly charged to his Excellency's account, for the troops serving in his dominions, are as follows:

For the brigade at Cawnpore	—	—		2,60,000
For the regiment at Lucknow	—	—		25,000
For the five regiments of sepoys under Sir J. Cumming at 25,000	—	—	1,25,000	
For one company of artillery with do.		—	20,000	
				1,45,000
Fyzabad 16th sun siccas			—	4,30,000

On the return of the Bombay detachment, the two rissallahs of horse which arrived with it were attached, one to the station of Cawnpore, the other to that of Futty Ghur; but although the Board resolved, on the 27th February 1784, that an addition should be made to the subsidy for these troops, yet, as I have never been informed of the sum which should be carried to his Excellency's debit on this account, he consequently has not yet been debited for any part of their expence. I therefore deem it incumbent upon me to suggest this circumstance to the recollection of the Board, at the same time that I solicit from them instructions with respect to the sum at which I am to reckon the subsidy to be carried to the account of his Excellency the Vizier in 1785-6.

Fort William,
Acct Gen^{l}s Office,
the 21st April 1785.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) WM LARKINS, Acct Genl.

There

There can be no doubt of the propriety of debiting the Nabob Vizier for the year 1785-6 for the brigade at Cawnpore, and the regiment at Lucknow; there might be ſome with reſpect to the propriety of debiting his Excellency for the expence of the detachment under Colonel Sir John Cumming for that year, if, from appearances in the upper provinces, there was not a likelihood that the ſervices of that detachment would be neceſſary; but as there is a probability of commotions, and as the Vizier has agreed to admit the charge of the detachment upon himſelf, while a neceſſity exiſts for it; Agreed, That it be charged in the eſtimate accordingly.

Reſolved alſo, That the Governor General be requeſted to aſk the Vizier's permiſſion to debit his Excellency for the two riſſallahs of cavalry while they have been in his country, and to continue the ſame while they remain in it. This corps is the only corps of cavalry in the ſervice of the Company, and may be eſſentially uſeful in his Excellency's dominions.

Reſolved, That a ſimilar requeſt be made with reſpect to the company of chaſſeurs ordered from Chunargur to Cawnpore.

Read another letter, as follows, and its encloſure, from the Accomptant General.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The military Paymaſter General having, in a letter dated yeſterday, tranſmitted to this office an intimation, that in the ſtatement which I had the honour to lay before you on the 21ſt February, the loſs by exchange upon the ſums diſburſed on account of the Candahar cavalry, ſhould have been ſtated at current rupees 1,75,468. 9. 5, inſtead of current rupees 1,85,147. 9. 1; this will conſequently reduce the ſum which ſhould be carried to the Vizier's debit, on account of the expence of this corps, current rupees 9,678. 15. 8. If therefore the Accomptant at Lucknow ſhould already have debited the Nabob with the ſum of current rupees 1,69,084. 9. 8, in obedience to your orders of the 5th April, he ſhould credit his Excellency for the ſum of current rupees 9,678. 15. 8, otherwiſe he will have occaſion to debit him for no more than current rupees 1,59,405. 10. Since addreſſing the Honourable Board on the 21ſt February, the annual adjuſtment which takes place between the books of the military Paymaſter General's department and the general books has been completed for 1782-3, this has enabled me to carry to the credit of his Excellency the balance of the accompanying account current, which the Accomptant at Lucknow ſhould be directed to bring to the credit of his Excellency in the preſent month's account current, ſhould the ſame not already have been cloſed, in which caſe it may be made in that for May 1785.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WM LARKINS.

Fort William,
Accomptant General's Office,
29th April 1785.

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NABOB ASOPH UL DOWLAH in Account Current with the Military Paymaster General.

1783. April.	To Stephen Bayard, Paymaster to the Bombay detachmt				1783. April.	By Stephen Bayard, Paymaster to the Bombay detachment		
	For amount overcharged to Mr. Bayard, on acct of the horse stoppages for Octr 1780 - -	936	4	7		For amount of horse stoppages, on account of the Vizier,		
	To general books.					for — April 1782 - -	1,237	10 4
	Balance of this account transferred - -	21,752	1	8		May - -	2,562	14 5
						June - -	4,201	5 7
						July - -	2,602	15 3
						August - -	2,680	10 5
						September - - -	2,697	4 9
						October - - -	2,686	3 2
						November - -	2,625	2 4
						December - -	1,304	4 0
							22,688	6 3
	Current Rupees -	22,688	6	3		Current Rupees -	22,688	6 3

Mily Paymr Genl's Office, the 31st August 1784.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) CLAUDE ALEXANDER,
Mily Paymr Genl.

A true Copy.
(Signed) A. Gardiner,
Head Asst Acct Genl's Office.

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Ordered, That copies of the foregoing Letter, and Account from the Accomptant General, be tranſmitted to the Accomptant at Lucknow, and that he be inſtructed in conformity to the Accomptant General's recommendation.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 12th May, 1785.

Read the following letter from the Secretary, Accountant General, and Sub-Treaſurer.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Council, Fort William, in their Secret Department.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In obedience to your orders of the 26th ult. by which we were directed to propoſe the beſt and eaſieſt mode of liquidating the claim of Gopaul Doſs upon the Company, by payments at Calcutta, Lucknow, and Benares, for money lent by him in June 1783, we have conſidered how far and in what degree it was practicable for the Board to aſſign the funds that might not be required for the local exigencies of Government at Benares, to the ſatisfaction of this claim. We found, from the repreſentation that had been tranſmitted by the Accountant at Lucknow, under date the 20th March, that the whole of the Company's funds at Lucknow, not abſolutely neceſſary for the payment of the troops in the Vizier's dominions, were actually engaged to be remitted to Calcutta and Surat; and as the premium at which they are engaged to be remitted to Calcutta, and the loſs of intereſt by the diſtance of time at which they are payable after date, are matters for which a compenſation would be required, the juſt amount of which we are unable to determine with any degree of accuracy, we are of opinion that the Reſident at Benares ſhould be directed to remit to Lucknow whatever balance may remain in his hands from time to time, until the debt to Gopaul Doſs ſhall be completely paid, after defraying the charges of the Benares ſtation, and furniſhing the ſupplies to the Paymaſter at Chunargur, making the remittances as expeditiouſly, and upon the moſt advantageous terms poſſible, to the Accountant at Lucknow, who, we think, ſhould be directed to keep the Reſident at Benares well informed of the amount due on this claim.

The growing demands upon the Preſidency at this ſeaſon of the year being much above the expected receipts, we have ſcarcely had the option of ſuggeſting the mode by which ſuch claims might be liquidated in Calcutta, eſpecially as this would afford a plea for a greater compenſation in the remittance thereof back to the place at which it was juſtly payable, according to the tenor of the engagement, than we conceived ourſelves at liberty to agree to. The amount of the demand, were it proportioned to the diſtance to which the remittance ſhould be made, ought certainly to be much leſs, if ſupplied from Benares, than if it were ſupplied from Calcutta to Lucknow; and this conſideration has principally guided our judgment in the propoſition which we have had the honour to ſubmit to your Honourable Board.

We have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient
humble ſervants,

Fort William,
6th May, 1785.

(Signed) E. HAY, Secy.
C. CROFTES, S. T.
WM. LARKINS,
Acct. General.

Agreed, That a ſtatement of Gopaul Doſs's claim on the Honourable Company for money lent by him in June 1783, calculated to the end of Auguſt next, be ſent to the Reſident at Benares, and to the Accountant at Lucknow; that the Reſident at Benares be directed to remit to the Accountant at Lucknow, at the moſt reaſonable rates of exchange, whatever balance may remain in his hands from time to time, until all that is required, with the aid of the under-mentioned bills from Lucknow, to diſcharge the debt of Gopaul Doſs, ſhall have been paid off; and that the Accountant at Lucknow do make over to Gopaul Doſs, or his order, the bills for ten lacks that are to be granted on Calcutta, in the month of Bhaudeen, by his Excellency the Vizier, if

Gopaul Doſs ſhould be willing to accept the ſame, with an allowance to him of three per cent. for the loſs of intereſt that will accrue by their not being payable in Calcutta until 90 days after date.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 12th May, 1785.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter from Major Palmer.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Fort William.

Dear Sir,

The late diſpatches from Mr. Anderſon will have completely informed you of the apparently precarious ſtate of the alliance between the Company and Mahajee Scindia.

Although I believe that Scindia has had no other object in the offenſive requiſitions which he made, and excited the Shah to make, than to try the temper of our Government, in full perſuaſion that he ſhould be able to deprecate any reſentment that might be the conſequence, by explanations and ſubmiſſion, I have, nevertheleſs, thought it my indiſpenſable duty to prepare the Nabob Vizier to co-operate in whatever meaſures the ſituation of affairs may determine you to adopt.

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that I can aſſure you, from his Excellency, of his firm and chearful reſolution to apply the utmoſt reſources of his Government, in conjunction with yours, for the honour and ſecurity of both, by whatever means you ſhall judge moſt conducive to thoſe ends, in the event of an actual war. The Vizier will furniſh the diſburſements for both brigades directly from his own revenues, ſo long as it may laſt; and his acting miniſter has given me the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of exerting his talents, his credit, and his private fortune, towards effecting the intentions of his maſter. The Vizier will himſelf communicate to you his ſentiments and wiſhes upon this ſubject. Both the Vizier and Hyder Beg Khan entertain a ſpirited and dignified reſentment at the inſult which has been offered to the Company's Government, and to the perſon of the Vizier.

His Excellency deems it abſolutely neceſſary that the 2d brigade ſhould march to Etawa, the ſouth frontier of his dominions, upon the firſt intelligence of Mr. Anderſon's having actually quitted the camp of Scindia. I have apprized Col. Ironſide of this intention; and I have alſo adviſed Col. Sir John Cumming of the poſture of affairs.

When I reflect upon the prodigious advantages which Scindia has derived from his alliance with the Company, (for I am convinced that it is to that alone he is indebted for his late ſucceſſes) the delicacy which your Government has obſerved towards him, in a ſtudious forbearance of every meaſure which might tend to injure or alarm him; I cannot help thinking the unfriendly and offenſive return which he has made, gives you an undoubted right to take advantage of the fears which the ſpirited conduct of Mr. Anderſon has excited in him, in order to ſecure yourſelves againſt the poſſible conſequence of a diſpoſition ſo manifeſtly unprincipled and inimical. As the beſt means of effecting this purpoſe, I take the liberty to ſuggeſt the following propoſitions for a new treaty, to be executed by the Shah and Scindia. I hope that the zeal which I entertain for the honour of your Adminiſtration, and the proſperity of the Company's and the Vizier's governments, will excuſe my preſumption in offering you my opinion upon this occaſion. The propoſitions are as follows:

1ſt. A renunciation by the Shah of all tribute and arrears of tribute from the Company, and of all claims upon any country poſſeſſed by them and the Vizier.

2d. A renunciation of the latter, and of all claim of Chout, for the time paſt and to come, from the Mahratta State, and from Scindia perſonally.

3d. A ſuitable eſtabliſhment for the Shahzauda, heir apparent, in the doab adjoining to the country of the Nabob Vizier to the weſtward.

4th.

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4th. The nomination of a Naib to the Vizarul to be veſted in the Vizier. There may be other points uſeful and attainable, which the better information of Mr. Anderſon may ſuggeſt.

I have the honour to be,
with the higheſt reſpect,
Dear Sir,
Your faithful and humble ſervant,
(Signed) WM. PALMER.

Lucknow,
26th April 1784.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 12th May 1785.

READ the following Letter from the Accountant General.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Fort William, in their Secret Department.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I think it my duty to point out to you, that I do not perceive any alteration in the amount charged as paid monthly to Mirza Saudit Ally by the Reſident at Benares, for the ſtipend aſſigned to him by his Excellency the Vizier, correſpondent to that which took place in the Lucknow accounts from the end of the Fuſſully year 1191, or 31ſt Auguſt 1784, when the ſum monthly charged to the debit of his Excellency's account was reduced from 25,000 to 16,666. 10. 8.—Should it be the Honourable Board's intention to allow of no more being paid to Saudit Ally than is chargeable to the Nabob Vizier's account for this ſtipend, it will be neceſſary to reſtrict the Reſident from making any further payment to Saudit Ally upon this account, until the period ſhall arrive, at which, upon the reduced ſcale of 2,00,000 per annum, from the end of Auguſt laſt, he may be entitled to receive another payment thereon.

I have the honour to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
(Signed) WM. LARKINS,
Acct. General.

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 4th May 1785.

Agreed, That the circumſtances ſtated by the Accountant General be immediately noticed to the Reſident at Benares;—that he be directed to inform the Board what inſtructions he received from the late Governor General, reſpecting the ſtipend of the Nabob Saudit Ally, and to reſtrict it in future to the amount agreed upon between the late Governor General and his Excellency the Vizier. If the late Governor General omitted to give any orders to Mr. Fowke upon this ſubject, the Vizier is to be informed thereof, and requeſted to permit the over-payment to be carried to his Excellency's debit.

Read another letter from the Accountant General.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Fort William, in their Secret Department.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Although I conſider it to have been my duty, as Accountant General, to ſuggeſt, in that capacity, whatever occurred on the ſubject of the mode by which the demand that Gopaul Doſs has upon the Company might be liquidated, to the other two gentlemen to whom the Honourable Board's reference, of the 26th ulto. was jointly addreſſed, yet I did not conſider myſelf, on ſuch an occaſion, warranted to agitate the ſpecific amount with which the Honourable Company ſhould be charged at Lucknow, for the liquidation of the ſame.

When

When this and other loans were taken up from the Bankers, the Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees were valued in account at 5. 9. 3 per cent. below Fyzabad 16 Sun ſiccas; but as, in the month of May 1784, the late Governor General directed the Lucknow Haley ſiccas to be valued in account as equal to Fyzabad 16 Sun ſiccas, if of theſe the ſame ſum is to be charged in the Lucknow accounts as was credited for in them in Haley ſiccas, there will be a difference of Fyzabad 16 Sun ſiccas 71,910. 2. 7 between the ſum for which the Lucknow treaſury accounts were debited for the receipts of the principal of this loan, and that which they will be credited for the re-payment of the ſame; and as theſe are valued upon the Honourable Company's books at 11 per cent. above current, the loſs which will appear upon this loan will be current rupees 79,820. 4. 6. the intereſt thereon being chargeable to the Nabob's account, whatever may be the amount of this, it will conſequently not affect the ſtate of the Honourable Company's property.

Should the Honourable Board be of opinion that this loſs ought to be borne by the Company, an intimation of that opinion will authorize me to write off the ſame from the Honourable Company's general books; but if their determination ſhould be different, it will become my duty to accommodate myſelf officially thereto.

I have the honour to be,
with the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
(Signed) WM. LARKINS,
Acct. General.

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 10th May, 1785.

The Board are of opinion, that the loſs ſtated in this letter ſhould be borne by the Vizier, and agree that his Excellency be charged accordingly.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 13th May, 1785.

THE Secretary lays before the Board the following letter, which he has received from Major Palmer.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary for the Secret Department.

Sir,

I have this morning been honoured with the duplicate of your letter of the 19th ult.; the original I have not received.

You will be pleaſed to inform the Honourable Board, that when I had laſt the honour to confer with the Shah Zadah upon the ſubject of his return to court, and the propoſals made to him for that purpoſe by Mahajee Scindia, his Royal Highneſs gave me the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that he would accept of no conditions which the Government of Bengal and the Vizier ſhould not judge perfectly ſafe and honourable to himſelf, and expedient for their common intereſts. That he conſidered the offers of Scindia as inſidious, and had no further view in liſtening to them, than to learn his real deſigns, and to ſhew a proper reſpect and duty to the Shah's authority, under which Scindia aſſumes his negociation.—The Prince is perſuaded, that the Shah ſecretly approves of the protection on which he has choſen to rely, and regards it as the ſureſt pledge of the ſtability of the Sultanut in himſelf and his deſcendants. The mother of the Prince, and all his real friends, who are near the Shah's perſon, ſtrongly conjure him to reject all advances from Scindia, and his uncle Ally Ackber Cawn, who is with him, and the Vizier and his miniſters conſtantly give him the ſame advice. I doubt not but that the Board, with the knowledge of theſe circumſtances, will be perfectly eaſy as to the conduct of the Prince.

I truſt that the laſt advices from Mr. Anderſon will have removed all apprehenſions of a rupture with Scindia; but if, contrary to expectations, any new alarm ſhould be given, the Board may rely upon the utmoſt exertions of the Vizier's Government, in concert with our own, for obviating or defeating the purpoſes of their mutual enemies; and that the Vizier will chearfully comply with every requiſition and recommendation which they may think conducive to that effect.

The greateſt part of the Vizier's troops, both horſe and foot, are at preſent upon the frontiers the moſt expoſed to danger, and ready to co operate with Colonel Cumming, in which ſituation they will remain until the riſe of the rivers ſhall render the Vizier's country ſecure from any inſult.

The

The two ruſſallahs of Mogul cavalry, under the command of Sumſhud Beg and Khajee Nama Aulah, were diſmiſſed the Vizier's ſervice, for a moſt daring mutiny in his capital, aggravated by perſonal inſult to himſelf, and threats againſt the life of his acting miniſter.—The Vizier, ſome time ſince, had in conſideration to re-admit them again into his ſervice, upon their offering to make due ſubmiſſion, and to accept of a diminiſhed pay; but they did not wait the reſult of his determination, and accepted of offers made to them in the mean time by Scindia, who has detached them againſt the diſaffected Rajepoots to the ſouthward, ſo that it is now become impracticable to re-engage them in the ſervice of the Vizier.

I do not apprehend that the conduct and negociations of Bow Buxey can be productive of any ill conſequences, as I am duly informed, both by the Prince and the Vizier, of his proceedings at their reſpective durbars, that no demand has been made by him upon the Vizier which can be deemed extraordinary, nor do I know to what the reports of ſuch demands which have reached the Governor General can allude, unleſs it be to a propoſal, or rather ſuggeſtion, of Bow Buxey's for a more free communication, and conſtant correſpondence between the Vizier and Scindia, which his Excellency ſeemed to underſtand as calculated to promote an appearance of a ſeparation of intereſt, or a want of concert between his Government and the Company's, but which was explained by a ſimilar application from Scindia, through Mr. Anderſon, to me, and had for its real or apparent meaning nothing more than a deſire of ſhewing to the world that perfect harmony and friendſhip ſubſiſted between the Vizier's Government and Scindia, and to remove a contrary opinion which it was ſuppoſed might have gained ground from ſome late appearances; and to the requeſt, as thus explained, the Vizier made a ſuitable and favourable reply.

The Vizier will moſt chearfully conſent that Allahabad, and any other of his forts, ſhall be garriſoned by the Company's troops, whenever they ſhall judge it expedient for the better ſecurity of his country; but as at preſent all appearances of danger have ſubſided, he ſuppoſes that the Board will think it unneceſſary.

By what I learn from the public news-papers, a general confederacy of the Rajepoots is likely to be entered into for freeing themſelves from the Mahratta tribute; that the Rajahs of Keeche, Hootee, and Boondy of Joudpore, have already acceded to it, and in all probability it will be formidable enough to divert the attention of Scindia from his great objects at the Shah's durbar, and in the Doab.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lucknow, Sir, &c. &c.

3d May, 1785. (Signed) W. PALMER,
Agent from the G. G. at the Ct of the
Nabob Vizier.

Major Palmer having aſſured the Board, in the foregoing to their Secretary, that the Vizier will moſt chearfully conſent that Allahabad, and any other of his forts, ſhall be garriſoned by the Company's troops whenever they ſhall judge it expedient for the better ſecurity of his country; and the Board being yet of opinion, notwithſtanding the favourable change that has lately taken place in the face of affairs in the Upper Country, that it is of great importance to put the fort of Allahabad into a proper ſtate of defence, and that it ſhould be garriſoned, at leaſt in part, by the Company's troops; the Governor General takes occaſion to lay before the Board the following Propoſal, which he has received from Colonel Ironſide, for the better fortifying that poſt.

On the Fortreſs of Allahabad.

Our armies have for a ſeries of years been continually croſſing a canal cut from the Ganges to the Jumna (which inſulates the town and fortreſs of Allahabad) without its even been known that ſuch a communication exiſted. During the few days I was laſt in this quarter, I caſually diſcovered, to my utter aſtoniſhment, this canal, which Shujah Uldowlah cauſed to be excavated in 1764, either to obſtruct the enterprizes of the approaching Engliſh, or to impede the invaſions of the Abdallies, of both which he was then apprehenſive.

Of all the ſtrong holds I have met with in India, Allahabad appears to be the beſt calculated for a proviſionary magazine for a military ſtation for our frontier troops, and for their retreat in caſe of any untoward accident; poſſeſſing this, indeed, our forces would become little liable to check or repulſe. For it is obſerved, that troops always advance and engage with more intrepi-

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dity and confidence when they know that their rear is covered. Hence the origin of second lines in the array of battle.

In the midſt of a luxuriant plain, and at the confluence of two large rivers, ſtands this aſylum, not leſs ſtrong by natural poſition than fortified by art; but above all, happily ſituated for the proviſion of both dry and green forage (the environs being fertile beyond imagination) as well as the ſafe and eaſy importation of all kinds of military ſtores It ſeems to require at preſent little more to render it inacceſſible than its own ditch to be cleaned and deepened. The extremities of the ditch ſhould be left uncut, for fear of inundation, and the intervals cloſed by two fraized redoubts. The earth from the lunette and ditch would conſtiture an excellent glacis. By leaving the wall eight or ten feet, and clearing away all the internal buildings and rubbiſh, abundant materials would be at hand to form a ſolid rampart, ſloped and turfed on the inſide for all commodious thatched lodgments, quarters, and barracks, alſo in preferable ſituations, and the place be thus rendered level, verdant, ſalubrious, cool, and comfortable for the reception (if expedient) of a whole brigade.

To fraize the covert way, and render all the ground for a mile round a green open eſplanade, would be the whole extra required, and even the earth from thence collected contribute to elevate the glacis.

For the execution of this deſign, the field eſtabliſhment of brigade workmen, aſſiſted by two or three hundred extra builders, would prove equal. I would undertake to perform it with this inconſiderable aid; but ſhould there ariſe any unforeſeen and unexpected charges, by the conſtruction of a ſmall ornamental pagoda of ſtone, at the concourſe of the Jumna and Ganges, as a ſanctuary for all the idols now in adoration there collectively, the toll at preſent levied on the pilgrims, from their librations, might ſoon be augmented and collected hy the Vizier, to an amount fully competent to defray the expence of every contingent repair and alteration.

Agreed, That a copy of the foregoing plan be tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief, and Chief Engineer; and that their opinions be deſired of the work that ſhould be done, and the alterations required, to render the fortreſs of Allahabad defencible againſt any force that can appear before it, without ſubjecting his Excellency the Vizier to any unneceſſary expence.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultation, the 26th May, 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Secret Department.

Gentlemen,

I yeſterday received a letter from your Secretary, informing me that your Honourable Board, notwithſtanding the favourable change that has taken place in the Upper Country, are ſtill of opinion that it is of great importance that the fort of Allahabad ſhould be put into a proper ſtate of defence, and that it ſhould be garriſoned, at leaſt in part, by the Honourable Company's troops; and encloſing to me a copy of a plan drawn up by Colonel Ironſide for the better fortifying that poſt, on which my opinion is requeſted.

I have already, in my letter to your Honourable Board of the 26th April, offered it as my opinion, that it would be ineligible to require poſſeſſion of the fort of Allahabad; that our troops can at all times be more uſefully employed in the field than garriſoning fortreſſes; that Allahabad in its preſent ſtate is, in caſe of any diſaſter to our troops, capable of affording them protection, and of holding out againſt a Mahratta, or any other country army. The works and alterations deſigned by Col. Ironſide would certainly improve the place, as well in regard to its ſtrength as to its ſalubrity; but I have no conception that they could be performed in the manner he propoſes, on the contrary, am confident *that in the execution of them would be expended many lacks of rupees*, and the preſervation of them afterwards would be a conſtant ſource of expence.

If, however, the Board are come to the reſolution of putting this fort into a complete ſtate of defence, and of a convenience for the reception of a garriſon of Engliſh troops, (to which I muſt again repeat) the Nabob's conſent will not be eaſily gained, I have to recommend, in order that a work of ſuch magnitude and importance may not be undertaken without the beſt information

tion, that two experienced engineers be ſent to ſurvey and examine the fort, and to give the opinion of the expence that will be incurred by executing Colonel Ironſide's deſign, or to prepare and ſubmit for inſpection plans of their own. Colonel Watſon's opinion ſhould alſo be required on a propoſition of this ſort, appertaining to his department as chief engineer.

The fort of Allahabad is of very large extent, near, I ſuppoſe, *two miles round*, the high walls are built entirely of ſtone, with battlements, according to the old method of fortification, except a few baſtions, which were new-modelled by the late Major Bruce, at the deſire of the late Nabob, in 1773. To take away the battlements, and to lower the walls, as Colonel Ironſide propoſes, would of itſelf be an expence that he does not ſeem aware of; but to form a ſolid rampart in the inſide, ſloped and turfed, to erect commodious lodgements, quarters, and barracks; to deepen and clear the ditch, and raiſe a proper glacis; and by this means modernize the fort, are undertakings of vaſt expence and labour, and which I cannot, in the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of the Company's and Nabob's affairs, at any rate recommend.

I ſhall conclude this letter with the following obſervation, that our power and authority in this country can only be maintained whilſt we are able to oppoſe the enemy in the field: It is true that our army in the upper provinces might receive a ſudden check, and be obliged for a ſhort time to ſeek protection within the walls of a fort, which I have already ſaid, Allahabad in its preſent ſtate is fit to afford; but if ever we are compelled to have recourſe to, and reſt our ſecurity in fortified places, capable of ſuſtaining long and regular ſeiges, our force muſt then be reduced to ſo low a ſtate, as to threaten the total expulſion of the Britiſh nation from Hindoſtan.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant.
(Signed) G. STIBBERT.

Fort William,
16 May 1785.

The Board agree with the Commander in Chief in the opinion which he has expreſſed, that our beſt ſecurity in time of war is in oppoſing the enemy in the field; but the neceſſity of having a ſtrong poſt to reſort to in the event of any ſudden check, not only for the ſake of the protection that ſuch poſt would afford, but that time may be given for collecting troops, and regaining that authority and credit which would have been in a great degree loſt by an adverſe ſtroke of fortune, induces the Board to perſevere in their conviction of the great importance of having Allahabad in a proper ſtate of defence, which they believe not to be this caſe at preſent, and garriſoning it with the Company's troops. The chief engineer's opinion has been lately deſired on Colonel Ironſide's plan for reparing this fortreſs.

To the Vizier: Written 12th May 1785.

As the two Roſſallahs of cavalry which are now in your county are the only corps of cavalry in the ſervice of the Company, and may be eſſentially uſeful in your dominions, I am to requeſt your permiſſion to debit you for them while they have been in your country, and to continue the ſame while they remain in it. I muſt alſo make a ſimilar requeſt with reſpect to the Company of Chaſſuſort ordered from Chuargur to Cawnpore.

To Hyder Beg Khan Huſſun Baza Khan, of the ſame Tenor and Date.

To the Vizier: Written 12th May 1785.

I have pleaſure to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, containing requeſts that you may be relieved as much as poſſible from expence for the gentlemen ſtationed at Lucknow. This is a matter full of important benefits, and I have attended to your wiſhes therein: Accordingly ſome arrangements have been already reſolved on, the particulars of which will be communicated to you by Major Palmer.

To Hyder Beg Khan, and Huſſen Beza Khan, of the ſame tenor and date.

To the Nawab Vizier: Written 19th May 1785.

I have had the honour of receiving your Highneſs's laſt letter of the 10th May: It has given me real ſatisfaction. Your Highneſs has on every occaſion ſhewn a ſpirit worthy of your high ſituation

ſituation and illuſtrious deſcent, and this is not the firſt occaſion in which you have united that ſpirited diſpoſition of mind with ſtrong attachment to the Company and their repreſentatives in India.

Your conduct, in going to the aid of Governor General Haſtings, during the troubles of Benares, made a laſting and favourable impreſſion on my mind, and your offers to proceed now, at the head of your own and the Company's forces in your country, to reſent any indignity that may be offered, raiſes my eſteem for your Highneſs to the higheſt degree.

I know that your Highneſs means this friendly offer from your heart; and ſhould a proper occaſion offer, I will certainly agree to your propoſal with readineſs: I will mention it in the moſt favourable manner to the Company, and to the miniſters of my ſovereign, who will not fail to give the King of England a full impreſſion of your Highneſs's attachment to the Engliſh.

At preſent I have every reaſon to believe that neither Scindia nor Shah Allum will deviate from the moſt friendly declarations which they have recently made to me, diſavowing any idea of diſſatisfaction towards your Highneſs or the Engliſh.

Your own troops, under proper management and diſcipline, and the Engliſh brigades, animated by the influence of your Highneſs's attachment to this government, are fully ſufficient to command the reſpect of all the powers of Indoſtan united; and as it is neither my own diſpoſition, nor that of your Highneſs, to diſturb neighbouring powers, or offend our allies, ſo I truſt the peace of your dominions will be long eſtabliſhed. Major Palmer will mention other particulars relative to our military ſecurity. I am highly pleaſed with the zeal which your miniſters have ſhewn towards your own and the Company's government on this late occaſion.

To Hyder Beg Khan: Written 19th May 1785.

I have received your laſt letter [recapitulate the contents] which gave me great ſatisfaction. His Highneſs may be aſſured, that this voluntary offer from his friendſhip is moſt pleaſing to me, as I am convinced that it came from his heart; and when a proper occaſion offers I will certainly agree to his propoſal. What I have written to his Highneſs, you may conſider as equally addreſſed to yourſelf. Major Palmer will inform you of further particulars.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from the Aſſiſtant to the Accomptant at Lucknow.

Edward Hay, Eſquire.

Sir,

I am favoured with your letter, end its ſeveral encloſures, under date the 5th ultimo.

In obedience to the Honourable Board's commands, I have addreſſed the Vizier reſpecting the additional ſum to be charged to him on account of the Candahar cavalry, and alſo on the ſubject of the demands made on him by Majors Lumſdaine and Gilpin. I will do myſelf the pleaſure of tranſmitting to you his Excellency's anſwer the inſtant it is communicated to me.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) TREVOR WHELER,
Aſſiſt Acct at Lucknow.

Lucknow,
May 3d 1785.

Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I requeſt the favour of your laying before the Honourable Board the accompanying treaſury, and Nabob Vizier's accounts, for the month of April 1785.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) TREVOR WHELER,
Aſſt Acct at Lucknow.

Accomptant's Office,
Lucknow, 8th May 1785.

Ordered, That the accounts incloſed in the foregoing letter be entered after the conſultation, and that copies thereof be ſent to the Accomptant General.

TREASURY

TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accomptant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 30th of April 1785, or from the 6th of the Intercalary Cheytebud to the 6th of Byſaakbud 1192.

Dr

Cr

balance remaining in the treaſury the 31ſt March 1785, or 5th of the Intercalary Cheytebud 1192 -		3,25,309	9	6	By Fort William Preſidency.				
					Paid the Paymaſter General, as per his receipt of the 10 April, for current rupees 3,16,350 - - - -	2,85,000	0	0	
To the Nabob Vizier.					Paid Mr. J. P. Scott in full for the Honourable the Governor General's orders in his favour, as per his receipt of the 3d April -	29,014	7	10	
Received from Hyder Beg Cawn for Byſaak -		3,25,00	0	0	Paid W. Blaine his ſalary, as Surgeon, for April, Ca Sa Rs 1,250, or	1,312	8	0	
					Ditto Mr. J. Wombwell his ſalary as Accomptant, for April Ca Sa Rs 2,600, or - - - -	2,730	0	0	
					Ditto Mr. T. Wheler, his ſalary, as Aſſiſt to the Accomptt for March and April - - - - -	2,000	0	0	
						6,042	8	0	
									3,20,056 15 10
					By the Nabob Vizier.				
					Paid the Rohillas for the Intercalary Cheyte - -	—	—		5,131 8 0
									3,25,188 7 10
					By balance remaining in the treaſury the 30th April 1785, or 6 of Byſaakbud 1192	—	—		3,25,121 1 8
Fyzd 16 ſun ſicca rupees —		6,50,309	9	6	Fyzd 16 ſun ſicca rupees -	—	—		6,50,309 9 6

1785.

April 30. Balance due to the Shroffs, on account of the money borrowed from them in June 1783.— Lw Sa Rs 13,61,055. 7. 6.

Lucknow, the 1ſt of May 1785, or 7 of Byſaakbud 1192.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) TREVOR WHELER.

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CSL

MR. BOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 30th of April 1785, or from the 6th of the Intercalary Cheytebud. to the 6th of Bysaakbud. 1192.

Dr

To balance remaining due the 31st of March 1785, or 5th of the Intercalary Cheytebud. 1192 — — — —		— —	29,72,790 12 7
To Army Subsidy.			
For 1 brigade, according to the old establisht —	2,60,000 0 0		
For 1 regiment stationed at Lucknow, according to the new establishment — —	25,000 0 0		
For 5 regiments and 1 company of artillery under Colonel Sir John Cumming — — — —	1,45,000 0 0		
		4,30,000 0 0	
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.			
For one month, at 2,00,000 per annum — — — —		16,666 0 0	
To Rohilla Stipends.			
Paid them for the Intercalary Cheyte — — — —		5,131 8 0	
To Interest on Mr. Fraser's Bond.			
One month on 14,298, the balance due on the bond the 31st March, at 8 per cent. per annum — — — —		95 5 1	
			4,51,893 7 9
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rupees — —		— —	34,24,684 4 4
Balance due on account of Mr. Fraser's bond, 31st March, is — — — —	14,298 0 0		
Deduct, The proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the whole amount due by the Vizier the 31st March — —	1,563 0 0		
Remains due on account the bond the 30th April —		12,735 0 0	
Balance due on account of the donation 31st March	78,210 0 0		
Deduct, The proportion of the receipts that the balance due on account of the donation bears to the whole amount due by the Vizier the 31st March	8,550 0 0		
Remains due on account the donation 30th April —		69,660 0 0	

Cr

By amount received as per the Accountant's treasury account — —	3,25,000 0 0
By balance remaining due the 30th April, 1785 or 6th of Bysaakbud. 1192 —	30,99,684 4 4
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca rupees —	34,24,684 4 4

Lucknow, the 1st of May 1785, or 7 of Bysaackbud. 1192.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) TREVOR WHELER,
Assist Accot at Lucknow.

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EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 14th June, 1785.

Governor General,

I beg leave to lay before the Board a letter which I have received from Major Palmer.

The Board will recollect the letters that are recorded in Conſultation 26th April, from the Vizier and his acting miniſter.

I communicated to Major Palmer my diſſatisfaction at the contents of theſe letters, which were in the nature of a charge againſt this Government for breach of the engagements made with the Vizier.

Such a charge was ill-founded; and a ſimple reference to Rajah Govind Ram's letters is ſufficient to prove it ſo: Rajah Govind Ram ſtates it as his own opinion, that it would be agreeable to this Government that the Vizier ſhould, of his own accord, offer to pay the expence of Sir John Cumming's detachment. The truth is, that the Company have not funds to pay ſuch expence; and as the detachment, which is maintained for the Vizier's ſervice, is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity of his dominions, and has been lately of very eſſential uſe, it ſeems moſt reaſonable that the charges attending it ſhould be defrayed by his Excellency.

I hope that the Vizier's funds will enable him to do ſo, more eſpecially as the reduction which has lately been effected by this Government, in the allowances granted by his Excellency to the ſervants of the Company in his country, gives him an additional reſource of more than ten lacks of rupees per annum.

I formerly intimated to the members of the Board my intention of allowing Major Palmer to reſign his office at Lucknow, whenever he ſhould think proper; and their wiſhes concurred with my own, that the ſucceſſion to it ſhould be veſted in Lieutenant Colonel Harper, a gentleman of experience and ability, reſpected for the integrity of his character, and eſteemed by the Vizier. I have accordingly appointed him my Agent at the Court of Lucknow.

The Board will obſerve from Major Palmer's letter now recorded, that he propoſes to leave Lucknow very ſoon.

I have been further guided in my nomination of Lieutenant Colonel Harper to this truſt by the approbation which the members of the Board gave to a military plan for the ſecurity of the Vizier's country, which Colonel Harper ſubmitted to them individually, before he went to the Upper Provinces; and to ſupport which the office of agent from the Governor General will give him particular influence, and the beſt opportunities of affording it public effect.

The letters, announcing to the Vizier Colonel Harper's nomination to this temporary appointment, will be regularly laid before the Board; and it is with particular pleaſure that I avail myſelf of the preſent occaſion in favour of Lieutenant Colonel Harper, to teſtify to the Board, and to the Company, what I think due to the merit of an officer, who was not recommended to me, nor connected with me; but whom, upon account of his former ſervices to the Company, and the well-known ſatisfaction which his conduct gave to the Nabob of Oude, in the time of the late Sujah ul Dowlah, I have thought it my duty to ſelect for this truſt, in preference to others who had claims to my ſupport, and were nearly intereſted in the ſucceſs of my adminiſtration. I have been further induced to this choice, as it is moſt conſiſtent with the ſpirit of the agreement that was made by Mr. Haſtings with the Vizier in 1784; indeed I may add, that the Vizier has made a particular requeſt to me, that, if Major Palmer left Lucknow, Colonel Harper ſhould be his ſucceſſor.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, &c. &c. Fort William.

Sir,

The day after I had the honour to receive your letter of the 8th inſtant, I was ſeized with a violent fever, which, from that day to this, has rendered me totally incapable of any application to buſineſs. It

It has given me great uneaſineſs to learn, that the Nabob's anſwer to the repreſentations from you, made through Govind Ram, ſhould have made an unfavourable impreſſion upon your mind of the intention either of the Nabob or myſelf: I can aſſert, that no ſuch effect was expected from it. I muſt confeſs that the ſurpriſe which yourſelf and the Board have expreſſed at his Excellency's anſwer, is to me unaccountable. It was not poſſible the Vizier could avoid being alarmed at the intimation of a demand for the diſcharge of the diſburſements of the Futty Ghur detachment, after he had been publicly and recently informed of the ſolemn renunciation of it made in council for the preſent year; and after having aſſigned three-fifths of his whole revenue to the compleat diſcharge of his debt to the Company, and to relieve them in their neceſſities. The Nabob truſted to the faith of the public engagements, and to the ſenſe which the Members of the Board would entertain of this great exertion which he had made for the intereſts of the Company, and the credit of their adminiſtration, not only for exemption of any further demands, but for every indulgence in their power to ſhew him towards the relief of his funds I underſtood it to be the idea of yourſelf and Mr. Haſtings, that my continuation in office at Lucknow ſhould be conſidered by the Vizier as an additional ſecurity or pledge of a firm adherence, on the part of our Government, to the engagements which he had entered into with the late Governor General, and for the ſupport of his miniſters in the execution of them. It was therefore with great concern that I obſerved, from the letter of Govind Ram, a wiſh on your part to extend the demands of the year, in the very inſtance which had been ſpecifically provided againſt by a ſubſequent act of the Board; and my concern upon this occaſion is conſiderably increaſed by your opinion expreſſed to me of the propriety of the demand, and the probability that it will be publicly made. I am entirely unacquainted with any circumſtance which can have occaſioned any change in the ſtate of the propoſition reſpecting the Futty Ghur detachment, ſince the 14th January; when it was reſolved in Council to continue the detachment, but to ſuſpend the charge of it to the Vizier, until the receipt of orders from the Company. The purpoſe of retaining the detachment was to protect the Vizier's dominions againſt the attempts of his enemies: And, whether this ſervice was performed by obviating or repelling ſuch attempts, no claim can be thereby eſtabliſhed, in contradiction to a renunciation made under the expectation of ſuch ſervice, and without any proviſion expreſſed for it. Viewing the requiſition in theſe lights, and conſidering myſelf, as I have ſaid above, placed here to encourage in the Vizier a firm reliance on the good faith of our Government, and in the moderation of your perſonal character, I could not with conſiſtency oppoſe the repreſentations which his Excellency thought it indiſpenſable to make in vindication of his rights, and to engage your ſupport of them. His appeal was made perſonally to yourſelf, as was particularly expreſſed in it; and conſequently could not mean to inſinuate to your colleagues, or to the public, any apprehenſions of your intention to depart from the public engagements.

The only material ſubject, beſides the above, which I have ſeen in Rajah Govind Ram's letters, was that of your having complained that the ſtated kiſts for the liquidation of the Nabob's debt to the Company had not been regularly diſcharged: and that, unleſs they ſhould be ſo in future, you ſhould be obliged to ſend Mr. Briſtow, or ſome other Reſident, to Lucknow; as the abolition of that gentleman's office had been upon the expreſs condition of punctuality in this article, and for which Mr. Haſtings made himſelf reſponſible. As you had received information from me, before this converſation paſſed with Rajah Govind Ram, that the kiſts had been and continued to be paid with great exactneſs, and Rajah Govind Ram did not ſtate in his letters, to what particular kiſts you alluded, the Vizier could attribute to no other than the miſrepreſentation of intereſted perſons, your reproach of failure on this head; and when this reproach was combined with the name of Mr. Briſtow, it carried an air of unkindneſs under which it was impoſſible for him to be either eaſy or ſilent.

With reſpect to the time of payment of bills drawn upon Calcutta, it was ſettled by the late Governor General; and, I believe, conformable to the practice of the bankers.

I have no where ſeen, in the letters of the Rajah Govind Ram to his Excellency, that it was your deſire he ſhould refer to me alone for the explanation of your ſentiments, as contained in your public letters.

If the actual expence incurred by the Company for the troops ſtationed for the protection of the Vizier's dominions, exceeds the ſubſidy paid for them by his Excellency, it ought not in any ſhape to be aſcribed to a neceſſity of ſervice performed for him: the ſubſidy is eſtimated much higher than the actual expences of the eſtabliſhments exiſting when it was made. An amazing increaſe of officers has ſince taken place; and the ſupernumeraries have been crowded upon the ſtations within his dominions, while there have been great deficiencies in the number of privates, particularly of Europeans.

Your

Your reductions in the allowances granted by the Vizier, to the gentlemen at Lucknow, will be highly acceptable, and a great relief to his Excellency's finances.

As I have always been of opinion, that the affairs of government at this court might be moſt advantageouſly conducted by an agent known to poſſeſs not only your public confidence, but alſo your private friendſhip; as I have no intention to engage in public buſineſs after the departure of Mr. Haſtings, it has been always my wiſh to be relieved from this ſtation, whenever you ſhould think my ſervices might be diſpenſed with: I have frequently told you ſo, to relieve you from any embarraſſment which delicacy towards me might lay you under. But as I was reſolved to ſacrifice every perſonal conſideration to the opinion which yourſelf and Mr. Haſtings had entertained, that my continuance in office might be productive of public benefit, I had not expreſſed any wiſh to be removed at this particular time; nor was it my intention to have deſired leave to retire, until the arrangements formed by Mr. Haſtings, had terminated. It is, however, perfectly agreeable to me to retire at this time; and I have, in conſequence of your deſire, ſent for Colonel Harper, and acquainted him with my intention to leave Lucknow as ſoon as I am in a ſituation to travel, and can adjuſt ſome neceſſary affairs. I hope that neither of theſe conſiderations will detain me beyond the firſt of July; for it is my earneſt wiſh to get away as ſoon as poſſible.

I do not think that you could have made a more judicious choice of an agent than Colonel Harper, nor one more acceptable to the Vizier and his miniſters.

I am convinced that you will find the ſincereſt diſpoſition in the Nabob Vizier, and his ſervants, to promote the intereſts of the Company, and the honour of your adminiſtration.

For my own part, I ſincerely lament that I am ſo peculiarly ſituated, as to render it unavoidable that I muſt either appear to oppoſe the views of my employers, or to act contrary to my own ſenſe of juſtice.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,
WM PALMER.

Lucknow,
31 May 1785.

The members of the Board entertain an high opinion of Lieutenant Colonel Harper; and they have an entire confidence in his abilities and integrity. They approve of the principle on which the Governor General has nominated this gentleman to be his agent at Lucknow; and they are hopeful that the other object, which the Board had in contemplation for Lieutenant Colonel Harper, will be forwarded by this appointment. The Board wait the orders of the Company for the regulation of affairs in the Vizier's country.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from the Reſident at Benares.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Secret Department.

Sir,

I have received the honour of your letter of the 12th ultimo, communicating the orders of the Honourable Board, by which the amount of the Nabob Saad Ul Ally Cawn's ſtipend is in future reſtricted to rupees 16,666. 10. 8. per month.

I beg you will pleaſe to inform the Honourable Board, that I never received any inſtruction whatever from the late Governor General on this ſubject.

I am,
Sir,
Your very obedient ſervant,
F. FOWKE,
Reſt.

Benares,
1ſt June 1785.

Agreed, That the over-payment to Saad Ally Cawn be ſtated to the Vizier, and that he be requeſted to permit the amount thereof to be carried to his Excellency's debit, agreeable to the reſolutions of the 12th ultimo.

Extract of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 28th June 1785.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following letter from the Aſſiſtant to the Accountant at Lucknow, and the accounts encloſed in it.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary.

Sir,

I requeſt the favour of your laying before the Honourable Board the accompanying Treaſury and Nabob Vizier's Accounts for the month of May, 1785.

I am,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) TREVOR WHEELER,
Aſſt Acct at Lucknow.

Accomptant's office, Lucknow,
8th June 1785.

Ordered, That the accounts mentioned in the foregoing letter be entered after the conſultation.

Read the following letters received, and ſent and entered in the books of the Perſian correſpondence.

To the Vizier: written 12th May 1785.

As the two roſſalas of cavalry, which are now in your country, are the only corps of cavalry in the ſervice of the Company, and may be eſſentially uſeful in your dominions, I am to requeſt your permiſſion to debit you for them while they have been in your country, and to continue the ſame while they remain in it. I muſt alſo make a ſimilar requeſt with reſpect to the Company of chaſſeurs ordered from Chunargur to Cawnpore.

To Hyder Beg Khan and Huſſen Reza Khan; of the ſame tenor and date.

From the Vizier: received 21ſt June 1785.

I have had the pleaſure to receive your letter; your order, that two roſſalas of horſe are ſtationed by the Company to watch and defend my country, and the concerns of my government; and that, from their remaining, my dominions will be protected, and my concerns benefited; and that, from the day of the ſaid roſſalas being fixed in my country, as long as they may remain there, the expence of their pay ſhould be written in my accounts; that at this time, a company of Europeans, which was at Chunar, has been added to the brigade at Cawnpore; and that, whilſt they ſhall continue with the troops of Cawnpore, their pay alſo ſhould be iſſued from my Sircar, and written in my accounts.—My friend, I am in every reſpect deſirous of your ſatisfaction, and on theſe points I can make no oppoſition to the manner which you direct; whatever may be your will, I agree to it: I will pay it in the year 1193.—The particulars of my diſtreſſes are well known to you, and you have been favourable for the reduction of my expences: I hope that you will not order an increaſe of expence. My property and country are the ſame as the Company's Sircar, there is no difference; and the protection of my country and of the concerns of my government, is effected through the bleſſing of God, and the friendſhip of the Company; it does not depend upon two roſſalas of horſe, and a company of European ſoldiers, becauſe there are in the brigade of Cawnpore, two battalions of Europeans, whoſe pay is iſſued by me with the pay of the brigade. I am in all reſpects hopeful of your favour. At preſent I can make no excuſes, becauſe it might occur to your mind that I do not chuſe to obey your

your will: their assignments shall be given in the year 1193. In future, turning your eye to the relief of my situation, be favourable in a proper manner, that such expences may not be put upon me.

From Hyder Beg Khan: received 21st June 1785.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your letter, about the two rossalas of horse and the company of chasseurs. My protector, his Highness, is obedient to your will, and ready to execute your orders; and from your favours he hopes relief from his situation. Whatever you will order, he will execute. Every particular will be fully learnt from his Highness's letter which is sent. I am under your orders and commands, and consider obedience, in every thing which you may order, to be my happiness and advantage. I am hopeful that I may be honoured with letters of kindness.

To the Nauvab Vizier: written 19th May 1785.

I have had the honour of receiving your Highness's last letter of the 10th May. It has given me real satisfaction, that your Highness has, on every occasion, shewn a spirit worthy of your high situation and illustrious descent; and this is not the first occasion in which you have united that spirited disposition of mind with strong attachment to the Company and their representatives in India.

Your conduct in going to the aid of Governor General Hastings, during the troubles of Benares, made a lasting and favourable impression on my mind; and your offer to proceed now, at the head of your own and the Company's forces in your country, to resent any indignity that may be offered, raises my esteem for your Highness to the highest degree.

I know that your Highness means this friendly offer from your heart; and, should a proper occasion offer, I will certainly agree to your proposal with readiness. I will mention it in the most favourable terms to the Company, and the minister of my sovereign, who will not fail to give the King of England a full impression of your Highness's attachment to the English.

At present, I have every reason to believe, that neither Sindia nor Shaw Allum will deviate from the most friendly declarations, which they have recently made to me, disavowing any idea of dissatisfaction towards your Highness or the English.

Your own troops, under proper discipline, and the English brigades, animated by the influence of your Highness's attachment to this government, are fully sufficient to command the respect of all the powers of Indostan united; and as it is neither my own disposition, nor that of your Highness, to disturb neighbouring powers, or offend our allies, so I trust that the peace of your dominions will be long established. Major Palmer will mention other particulars relative to our military security. I am highly pleased with the zeal which your ministers have shewn towards your own and the Company's government, on this late occasion.

To Hyder Beg Khan: written 19th May 85.

I have received your last letter [recapitulate the contents] which gave me great satisfaction. His Highness may be assured, that this voluntary offer from his friendship, is most pleasing to me, as I am convinced it came from his heart; and when a proper occasion offers, I will certainly agree to his proposal. What I have written to his Highness, you may consider as equally addressed to yourself. Major Palmer will inform you of further particulars.

D

TREASURY ACCOUNT of the Accountant at Lucknow, from the 1st to the 31st of May 1785, or from the 7th of Byfaakbud to the 8th Jeitebud 1192.

balance remaining in the treasury the 30th of April, or 6 Byfaak bud 1192 - - - - -		3,25,121	1	8	By Fort William Presidency.		
					Paid the Paymaster General, as per his receipt of 4th of May, for Ct Rs 3,60,750 - - - - - -	3,25,000 0 0	
To the Nabob Vizier.							
eived from Hyder Beg Cawn, kist for Jeite - -	3,25,000	0	0		Paid Mr. Blaine his salary, as surgeon, for May, Ca Sa Rs 1,250 - - - 1,312 8 0		
					Do. Mr. Wombwell do. as Accountant, for May, Ca Sa Rs 2,600 - - - - - 2,730 0 0		
					Do. Mr. Wheler do. as Asst to the Accountant, for May 1,000 0 0		
						5,042 8 0	3,30,042 8 0
					By the Nabob Vizier.		
					Paid the Rohillas for Byfaak - - - -	— —	5,131 8 0
							3,35,174 0 0
					By balance remaining in the treasury the 31st May 1785, or 8th Jeite bud 1192 - - - - - - -	— —	3,14,947 1 8
Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees -	6,50,121	1	8		Fyzd 16 Sun Sicca Rupees -	— —	6,50,121 1 8
ay 31.—Balance due the Shroffs on account the money borrowed from them in June 1783 - Lw Sa Rs	13,61,055	7	6				

Lucknow, 1st June 1785, or 9th Jeite bud 1192.

Errors excepted,

TREVOR WHELER, Assistant Accountant at Lucknow.

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NABOB VIZIER in Account with the Honourable Governor General and Council, from the 1st to the 31st May 1785, or from the 7th of Bysaakbud to the 8th of Jeitebud 1192.

Dr

To balance due the 30th of April 1785, or 6th Bysaakbud 1192 —		— —	30,99,684 4 4
To Army Subsidy.			
For one brigade, according to the old establishment —	2,60,000 0 0		
For one regiment, according to the new establishment, stationed at Lucknow - - - -	25,000 0 0		
For five regiments of sepoys, and one company of artillery, under Colonel Sir John Cumming - -	1,45,000 0 0	4,30,000 0 0	
To Mirza Saudit Ally's Stipend.			
For one month, at 2 lacks per annum - - - -		16,666 10 8	
To Rohilla Stipends.			
Paid them for Bysaak - - - - -		5,131 8 0	
To interest on Mr. Fraser's bond.			
One month on 12,735, the balance due the 30th of April, at 8 per cent per ann.		84 14 5	
To amount short debited on account of the Candahar cavalry, as per the Accountant General's letter of the 21st Febry. - CRs	1,69,084 9 8		
Deduct,			
Error in the sum charged on account of loss by exchange, as per the Accountant General's letter, 29th April - - - 9,678 15 8			
Amount of horse stoppages on account of his Excellency, from April to December 1782, as per the Paymaster General's Account Current - - 21,752 1 8	31,431 1 4		
Current rupees —	1,37,653 8 4		
Deduct batta 11 per cent. —	13,641 5 4	1,24,012 3 0	
To amount of Major Lumsdaine's bills -	51,121 3 0		
of Major Gilpin's - - -	25,192 0 0		
of Lieut. John Shipton - -	1,503 4 11	77,816 7 11	
			6,53,711 12 0
Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca rupees —		— —	37,53,396 0 4
Balance due on Mr. Fraser's bond the 30th April —	12,735 0 0		
Deduct, the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the whole amount due by the Nabob the 30th April - - - -	1,335 0 0		
Remains due on account the 31st of May —		11,400 0 0	
Balance due on account the army donation, 30th April -	69,660 0 0		
Deduct, the proportion of the receipts that the balance due on the bond bears to the whole amount due by the Nabob the 30th April - - - - -	7,303 0 0		
Remains due on account the donation, 31st May —		62,357 0 0	

Cr

By amount received, as per the Accountant's treasury account - -	3,25,000 0
By balance due the 31st of May 1785, or 8th of Jeite bud 1192 -	34,28,396 0 4
Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees -	37,53,396 0 4

Lucknow, the 1st June 1785, or 9th of Jeitebud 1192.

Errors excepted.

TREVOR WHELER

EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 23d July 1785.

Par. 40. Your Governor General laid before us on the 14th ultimo a letter which he had received from Major Palmer, dated the 30th May. The ſubject of it will be fully detailed in our next advices. Major Palmer communicated his purpoſe of leaving Lucknow ſoon; and the Governor General acquainted us, that he had appointed Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel Harper to be his agent at the court of Lucknow. The Governor General had formerly intimated to us individually his intention of allowing Major Palmer to reſign his office at Lucknow, whenever he ſhould think proper; and our wiſhes concurred with his own, that the ſucceſſion to it ſhould be veſted pro tempore in Lieutenant Colonel Harper, a gentleman of experience and ability, reſpected for the integrity of his character, and not only eſteemed by the Vizier, but the expreſs object of his Excellency's requeſt, that he ſhould ſucceed Major Palmer. There were further reaſons, which will be hereafter communicated to your Honourable Court, for this ſelection of Lieutenant Colonel Harper for the truſt delegated to him. The agreement made by your late Governor General with the Nabob Vizier, and yet in force, precluded the appointment of a public miniſter from this government at Lucknow. The allowances to Lieutenant Colonel Harper are limited to thoſe to which Major Palmer's were lately reduced; vizt Sonat R^s 2,988 per menſem.

41. The balance due to the Company from the Nabob Vizier amounted, on the 31ſt of May laſt, to Fyzabad 16 ſun ſicca rupees 34,28,396. 0. 1.

42. An arrangement has been made for the liquidation of your debt to Gopaul Doſs Saw, and Kiſſen Chund, contracted by the Reſident at the Vizier's court in 1783, and now amounting to current rupees 2,93,923. 11. 8.

EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 31ſt July 1785.

Par. 64. Towards the end of March laſt, ſome converſation paſſed between your Governor General and Rajah Govend Ram, the Vakeel of the Nabob Vizier at this preſidency, in which the Governor General ſuggeſted to him his wiſh that the Vizier might be punctual in the payment of his kiſts, and urged the neceſſity of his being ſo, as well as the poſſible conſequences of the reverſe; and he intimated alſo the pleaſure he would receive, if a voluntary offer were made by the Vizier to defray the charge of your detachment under Colonel Sir John Cumming. The particulars of this converſation appear on our proceedings of the 26th of April, as written by Rajah Govind Ram to the Vizier and his miniſters, and laid before the Board by your Governor General, who deſired them from the Vakeel, in conſequence of his having received letters from the Nabob and Major Palmer, in which it appears that ſome offence had been taken at their contents, and a charge implied againſt this government of breach of the engagements with his Excellency. The charge being without foundation, the circumſtance is no otherwiſe deſerving of ſerious notice, than that it may lead to a ſuppoſition in others, which Major Palmer appears to have entertained, that your Governor General had been deficient in fairneſs of conduct to the Nabob Vizier, which we are very ſure was very far from his intention; and as it appears to have been the primary cauſe which influenced an alteration that has lately taken place in the management of your intereſts at the court of Lucknow.

65. A ſecond letter was received by your Governor General from Major Palmer, in which he takes notice of the Governor's anſwer to the Vizier's letter, alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, and offers his remarks on it with freedom; perhaps it may appear to you with a freedom not totally warranted by his relation to the ſervice and to this government; certainly not by the occaſion. Major Palmer's obſervations were prefatory to a repetition of the wiſh he had before expreſſed, to be relieved from his ſtation whenever the Governor General ſhould think that his ſervices might be diſpenſed with. He obſerved, that he had not declared his wiſh to be removed at this particular time, nor was it his intention to have deſired leave to retire until the arrangements formed by Mr. Haſtings had terminated; that it was, however, perfectly agreeable to him to retire now: and, in conſequence of the Governor General's deſire, he had ſent for Colonel Harper, and acquainted him with his intention to leave Lucknow as ſoon as he was in a ſituation to travel, and could adjuſt ſome neceſſary affairs,

Par. 66. Your Governor General had formerly intimated to us, individually, his intention to allow Major Palmer to reſign his office at Lucknow, whenever he ſhould think proper; and our wiſhes concurred with his, that the ſucceſſion to it ſhould be veſted in Lieutenant Colonel Harper, a gentleman of experience and abilities, reſpected for the integrity of his character, and eſteemed by the Nabob Vizier and the principal men in his court.

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We were informed, on the 14th ultimo, that your Governor General had accordingly appointed Lieutenant Colonel Harper his agent at the court of Lucknow.

67. Your Governor General was further guided in his nomination of Lieutenant Colonel Harper to this truſt, by the approbation which we had given to a military plan for the ſecurity of the Vizier's country, which Colonel Harper ſubmitted to us individually before he went to the upper provinces; and to ſupport which, the office of agent from the Governor General would give him particular influence, and the beſt opportunities of affording it public effect.

68. The Governor General availed himſelf of the occaſion that offered, on his announcing to us the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Harper, to teſtify to the Board, and to your Honourable Court, what he thought due to the merits of an officer who was not recommended to nor connected with him; but whom, upon his former ſervices to the Company, and the well-known ſatisfaction which his conduct gave to the Nabob of Oude, in the time of the late Soujah ul Dowlah, he had thought it his duty to ſelect for this truſt, in preference to others who had claims to his ſupport, and were nearly intereſted in the ſucceſs of his adminiſtration. He was further induced to this choice, as it was moſt conſiſtent with the ſpirit of the agreement that was made by Mr. Haſtings with the Vizier in 1784; and becauſe his Excellency has made it his particular requeſt, that, if Major Palmer left Lucknow, Colonel Harper ſhould be his ſucceſſor.

69. We entertain an high opinion of Lieutenant Colonel Harper, and have an entire confidence in his ability and integrity. We approved of the principle on which the Governor General had nominated this gentleman to be his agent at Lucknow; and we are hopeful that the other object, which we had in contemplation for Colonel Harper, will be forwarded by this appointment. We wait your orders for the regulation of affairs in the Vizier's country.

71. We have the honour to refer you to our conſultation of April 5, for an account ſhewing the amount of the Nabob Vizier's debt to the Company, at the end of February 1784, and how far it has been increaſed or diminiſhed, according to the lateſt information received by your Accomptant General on the 16th February 1785.

72. Your Accomptant General having informed us that the ſums to be charged to the account of, and received from, his Excellency the Vizier, for the expence of the troops ſerving in his dominions, muſt very materially affect the eſtimate of the probable reſources and diſburſements of this government, and requeſted that we would inform him of the amount at which he might eſtimate thoſe for the year 1785-6, if thoſe at which they were eſtimated for 1784-5 might not be adopted on forming the eſtimate of the enſuing year of account—we were of opinion that there could be no doubt of the propriety of debiting the Nabob Vizier, for the year 1785-6, for the brigade at Cawnpore and the regiment at Lucknow; though there might be ſome, with reſpect to the propriety of debiting his Excellency for the expence of the detachment under Colonel Sir John Cumming for that year, if, from appearances in the upper provinces, there was not a likelihood that the ſervices of the detachment would be required. But as there was a probability of commotions, and as the Vizier had agreed to admit the charge of the detachment upon himſelf while a neceſſity exiſted for it, we reſolved that it ſhould be entered in the eſtimate accordingly.

73. On the return of your troops from the weſtern ſide of India, the two roſſalahs of horſe that ſerved with it were attached to the ſtation of Cawnpore and Futty Ghurr; and we reſolved, on the 27th February 1784, that an addition ſhould be made to the Nabob's ſubſidy for theſe troops. But, as nothing further deciſive had paſſed upon the ſubject, your Governor General wrote to the Vizier for his permiſſion to debit his Excellency for three roſſalahs, while they had been in his country, and to continue the ſame while they ſhould remain in it: It was obſerved that this corps was the only corps of cavalry in the ſervice of the Company, and might be eſſentially uſeful in his Excellency's dominions. A ſimilar requeſt was alſo made with reſpect to the Company of chaſſeurs ordered from Chunargur to Cawnpore.

74. The Nabob Vizier has complied with theſe applications, but deſired that the amounts may be charged to him in the enſuing, not the preſent year. They will be charged accordingly, with other ſums diſburſed on his Excellency's account, for military ſervices performed in his country.

75. Captain Norman Macleod having applied to us for his pay, and the diſburſements that he made while he had the charge of a body guard of your late Reſident at Lucknow, we ſent orders to the Accomptant at that ſtation to diſcharge the amount which was juſtly due to Capt. Macleod, and to paſs the ſame to the debit of the Vizier.

Monnawar Doſs, the ſon and vackeel of Gopaul Doſs, having repeatedly deſired payment of the amount borrowed from his father's houſe at Lucknow, on the Company's account, in the year 1783, by your late Reſident, we gave orders to our Secretary, aſſiſted by the Accomptant General and Sub-Treaſurer, to propoſe the beſt and eaſieſt mode of liquidating the debt to Gopaul Doſs, at Calcutta and Benares; obſerving, that the Company were not to be at a charge preferred by Monnawar Doſs for loſs on exchange.

77. Theſe gentlemen, in conſequence, reported to us, that as they found by the repreſentation which had been tranſmitted by the Accomptant at Lucknow, under date the 20th March, that the whole of your funds at that place, not abſolutely neceſſary for the payment of your troops in the Vizier's dominions, were actually engaged to be remitted to Calcutta and Surat—and as the premium at which theſe were engaged to be remitted to Calcutta, and the loſs of intereſt by the diſtance of time at which they were payable after date, were matters for which a compenſation would be required, the juſt amount of which your Secretary and Accomptant General and Sub-Treaſurer were unable to determine with any degree of accuracy—they were of opinion, that the Reſident at Benares ſhould be directed to remit to Lucknow whatever balance might remain in his hands from time to time, until the debit to Gopaul Doſs ſhould be completely paid, making the remittances as expeditiouſly as poſſible, and upon terms moſt advantageous to your intereſts; and that orders ſhould be ſent to the Accomptant at Lucknow, to keep the Reſident at Benares well informed of the amount due on this claim. Their motives for this recommendation appear on our proceedings of the 12th May.

78. We ordered that a ſtatement of Gopaul Doſs's claim, calculated to the end of Auguſt next, ſhould be ſent to the Reſident at Benares, and to the Accomptant at Lucknow; and that the Reſident at Benares ſhould remit to the Accomptant at Lucknow, at the moſt reaſonable rates of exchange, whatever balance may remain in his hands, from time to time, until all that is required, with the aid of the under-mentioned bills from Lucknow, to diſcharge the debit to Gopaul Doſs, ſhall have been paid off.—We directed alſo, that the Accomptant at Lucknow ſhould make over to Gopaul Doſs, or his order, the bills for ten lacks, that are to be granted on Calcutta, in the month of Behawdeen, by his Excellency the Vizier, if Gopaul Doſs ſhould be willing to accept the ſame; with an allowance too of three per cent. for the loſs of intereſt that will accrue by their not being payable in Calcutta until 90 days after date.

79. The amount of Gopaul Doſs's claims amounts to the ſum of Lucknow ſicca rupees 13,61.055. 7. 6. excluſive of intereſt.

80. When this and other loans were taken up from the bankers, the Lucknow Haley ſicca rupees were valued in account at 5. 9. 3. per cent. below Fyzabad 16 ſun ſiccas; but as, in the month of May 1784, your late Governor General directed that the Lucknow Haley ſiccas ſhould be valued in account as equal to Fyzabad 16 ſun ſiccas, your Accomptant General acquainted us, that, if of theſe the ſame ſum was to be charged in the Lucknow accounts as was credited for them in Haley ſiccas, there would be a difference of Fyzabad 16 ſun ſiccas 71,910 2. 7. between the ſum for which the Lucknow treaſury accounts were debited for the receipts of the principal of this loan, and that which they would be credited for the re-payment of it; and, as theſe were valued upon the Honourable Company's general books at 11 per cent. above current, the loſs which would appear upon this loan would be current rupees 79,820. 4. 6. We were of opinion that this loſs ſhould be borne by the Nabob Vizier; and we accordingly directed the Accomptant at Lucknow to debit his Excellency's account with it, after having apprized him of our wiſhes on this ſubject.

81. The attornies of Major James Brown having laid before us ſundry bills of diſburſements made by that gentleman, prior to the 1ſt February 1785, during his deputation to the court of Delhi, and deſired the diſcharge of them, we gave directions for paſſing the ſame; and, as the expence had been incurred before the departure of Mr. Haſtings from Bengal, we ordered that it ſhould be placed to the account of Durbar charges, incurred during the adminiſtration of the late Governor General.

82. No alteration having appeared in the amount charged to have been paid to Mirza Saudet Ally, by the Reſident at Benares, for the ſtipend aſſigned to him by his Excellency the Vizier, correſpondent to that which took place in the Lucknow accounts, from the 31ſt Auguſt 1784, when the ſum charged monthly to the debit of his Excellency's account was reduced from Rs 25,000, to Rs 1,666. 10 8. in conſequence of an arrangement made by the late Governor General in the upper provinces—the Reſident of Benares was directed to acquaint the Board with the inſtructions which he received from Mr. Haſtings on this ſubject; and at the ſame time to reſtrict the future payment of Saudit Ally's ſtipend in its reduced amount.

83. The

83. The Reſident acquainting us that he had received no inſtructions on this ſubject from the late Governor General, the circumſtances have been ſtated to the Vizier, who has been informed that the overpayment made to Saudit Ally, Sicca R. 66,666. 10. 8. was not, in the Board's opinion, imputable to them; ſince we did not know of its exiſtence in proper time, and had actually ſtopped it as ſoon as we were informed of its continuance: And the Vizier was requeſted to allow the amount to be charged to his Excellency's debit.

84. The Vizier's debit to the Company amounted, at the end of laſt month, to Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees 25,81,910. 9. —

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 13th January, 1785.

THE following minute having been written for ſome time ſince, and communicated privately to the members of the Board, the Governor General deſires that it may be entered on the minutes of the 4th inſtant, as well as on theſe, that being the day on which it underwent their Inſpection.

Agreed to, and ordered that the Secretary do enter the ſame accordingly.

The Governor General. 4th January 1785.

The period is now arrived in which I muſt either verify the declaration which I have made and repeated to the Court of Directors, of my intention to relinquiſh the ſervice, or ſuſpend the execution of it, if compelled to it on the grounds of ſuperior obligation. Theſe I ſhall now ſtate, and ſubmit my deſtiny to the juſtice and generoſity of my colleagues in the adminiſtration. In making this appeal, I ſhould be ſorry to have it aſcribed to any diſtruſt in the iſſue, having evinced the contrary by making the declaration to which I have above alluded, without any ſuch reſerve or qualification, but I do it in performance of a ſolemn engagement, and with a conviction, that the ſecurity of a valuable portion of the Company's immediate and pecuniary intereſts indiſpenſably require it.

The Board will permit me to remind them, that on the 31ſt December 1783 they paſſed an unanimous reſolution, agreeing and declaring, that "the offer made by the Nabob Vizier, and "his miniſter, to give the ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility for the "payment of the balance due to the Company, and for the current demands of that year, ſhould "be accepted, with the condition annexed, of the recall of Mr. Briſtow and Mr. Cowper, the "Governor General conſenting to be eſpecially anſwerable for the propriety of the meaſure;" and that in conſequence of the Board's having agreed that the Governor General ſhould proceed to Lucknow, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the Nabob Vizier in the means of diſcharging his engagements to the Company, and the regulation of his government, they, on the 17th February laſt, reſolved, "That the Governor General ſhould be, and he was thereby inveſted with full power "and authority to concert and adjuſt, with the Nabob Vizier, the means of diſcharging his "engagements to the Company; of reſtoring and ſecuring the peace, ſafety, and order of his "Government; and of promoting the improvement of his revenue; and to ſupport the Nabob "Vizier with the authority of this government, in as full and ample manner as the Board could "empower him by an act of parliament of Great Britain, or by any of the orders of the Honour-"able Court of Directors; and to take all ſuch meaſures as he ſhould think neceſſary for the "accompliſhment of theſe ends."

I undertook the ſervice at a time, and under circumſtances, which to a mind liable to deſpond, would have ſuggeſted unſurmountable difficulties: Theſe I have minutely ſtated in my correſpondence with the Board; and my late report of the 20th September ſtates in what manner I have executed the truſt which I had undertaken.

The engagements which I have obtained from the Nabob Vizier ceaſe with the cloſe of the next Fuſſillee year, or in September next, but the means of fulfilling them depend upon the uncharged and unmoleſted ſubſtance of many internal arrangements, which are mutually connected by a ſeries of five years from their formation, and *that* on the abſolute forbearance of this government from all preſent interference in his authority, and eſpecially in the controul and adminiſtration of his revenues.

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When I was on the eve of parting from him, I deemed it conſiſtent with the ſincerity of my own character, and neceſſary to prevent the conſequences of too abrupt an information, whenever he might receive it, of the apparent deprivation of my ſupport, to acquaint him with the probable approach of my removal from the ſervice, and at the ſame time I promiſed him that I would on no account make it in my own act, without previouſly obtaining from the Board their promiſe of an entire and punctual adherence to the engagements which I had made with him on my own part individually, and on the behalf of the Board, in virtue of their exiſting engagements with me, which are contained in the reſolution to which I have appealed in the introduction of this minute. The ſame aſſurance I gave alſo to his miniſters, I ſoon after departed, leaving my Secretary, Major Palmer, as my perſonal repreſentative and agent with the Nabob Vizier, both for the encouragement of the Nabob and his miniſters, and for the means of urging them to the faithful diſcharge of their ſtipulated payments, and Mr. Wombwell, the proper officer, in charge of the receipts.

In conformity to the above engagements, I now make it my earneſt requeſt to the Board, that they will be pleaſed to record their reſolution to abide by the arrangements which I have made, and to notify the ſame for the ſatisfaction and aſſurance of the Nabob Vizier, and his miniſters, by an official letter to the Nabob Vizier from my eventual ſucceſſor, with a promiſe that no deviation ſhall be made from the ſaid arrangements, nor any perſon deputed to reſide at his court, but at his own ſpontaneous inclination, or any authority exerciſed within the limits of his dominion. by the appointment and permiſſion of the Board, except ſuch as ſhall be required by the Nabob himſelf, for the military officers ſtationed for his defence, and the protection of his country until the concluſion of the preſent Fuſſulle year, or until the orders of the Court of Directors ſhall be received, in conſequence of the references which have been made to them, if ſuch orders ſhall either enjoin or authorize a different conduct.

I preſume that this requiſition is conſonant with the ſtricteſt of legal propriety, as the firſt delegation of the truſt made to me in December laſt extends in its full force, as a reciprocal obligation, to the period which I have preſcribed; and as the act of a majority of the Board, which followed it from its legal obligation, on the whole neceſſarily includes and involves every engagement contracted under it and conformable to it, with the ſame force of an equal and permanent obligation.

Before I conclude, I deſire to obviate every poſſible miſconception of my object in the requiſition which I have made. I do not deſire the Board, nor the members of it, individually, to approve what I have done; I only deſire them to ratify what I have done under a conſtitutional and legal authority, by their conſtitutional and legal acquieſcence and confirmation of it; knowing that without it the Nabob Vizier, and his miniſters, who are ignorant of the powers of the Board, and of the principles which give ſtability to its decided acts, which conclude that all the engagements contracted with them, by the only oſtenſible member of our government with whom by the forms of it they are connected, will be diſſolved on his removal from it: I make the propoſal with an anxiety natural to the importance of its iſſue, in the hope that it will prove the laſt act of my public life, and the laſt teſt which I ſhall exact from the Board of that ſpirit of mutual conciliation which no difference of opinion has yet been able wholly to extinguiſh, and which it is my moſt earneſt wiſh to preſerve, whether we are to be ſtill longer united in the ſame ſervice, or whether we are to part, in our public capacities, for ever.

The following minute is delivered by Mr. Macpherſon and Mr. Stables:

We have conſidered the very important and ſolemn propoſition which the Governor General has made to the Board: The very earneſt manner in which he has called upon us, as his colleagues in the adminiſtration, and the great anxiety which he has expreſſed for the iſſue of our determination, oblige us to confine our ſentiments, on the preſent occaſion, to a cloſe and explicit anſwer to the queſtion which he has been pleaſed to propoſe.

The queſtion itſelf, as a propoſition for our adoption, is ſtated in full and clear terms: nor need we repeat the words. It is a propoſition founded upon ſpecific acts of this government which have already taken place, and, as members of the government, we have already committed our ſanction in its favour, by thoſe legal obligations which bind every member of the adminiſtration to the acts of a decided majority, and that conſtitutional acquieſcence in the arrangements concluded between the Governor General and the Nabob Vizier and his miniſters, and to which our ratification is required, on the liberal principal which the Governor General has ſpecified.

We

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We are ſenſible of the juſt and public grounds upon which it is proper and neceſſary that the Nabob Vizier ſhould be aſſured that arrangements concluded with him for the diſcharge of his debt to the Company, and the future regulation and encreaſe of his revenues, ſhould remain permanent and binding upon the Company's repreſentatives, independant of the continuance in office of the Governor General for the time, who had the delegated powers of the government to conclude thoſe arrangements; we are therefore willing and ready to adopt the mode which the Governor General has propoſed for leaving the mind of the Vizier, as well as his miniſters, from all apprehenſion or uneaſineſs upon this ſubject.

We are confident, at the ſame time, that the Governor General will, of his own accord, uſe his utmoſt influence to convince the Vizier and his miniſters of the neceſſity of a punctual performance of their engagements, ſo as to preclude this government from all interference in the controul and adminiſtration of his Excellency's revenues. Having acceded in ſo explicit a manner to the Governor General's propoſal, and having pledged our ſupport of arrangements; for the ſucceſsful iſſue of which to the public, it is natural for the Governor General to carry an anxiety beyond the period he may wiſh to preſcribe to his own adminiſtration in this country; we further beg leave to aſſure him, that whether we are to be longer united with him in the public ſervice, or are ſoon to ſeparate, it is our earneſt wiſh to preſerve unextinguiſhed, and improve, that ſpirit of conciliation which is equally dictated by our own ſenſe of public duty and our perſonal reſpect for the Governor General.

(Signed) { JOHN MACPHERSON.
JOHN STABLES.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 14th January, 1785.

THE Governor General requeſts the deciſion of the Board on a propoſition which he ſome time ſince ſubmitted to their conſideration; namely, that if it ſhall be their reſolution, on the arrival of the fox, which it has been ſuppoſed may contain ſome orders reſpecting the force to be kept up in the provinces dependent on the Nabob of Owd, to retain the detachment now commanded by Colonel Sir John Cummings in its preſent ſtation at Futty Ghur, or in any other part of the Nabob's dominions, the payment of his expences be not demanded from the Nabob Vizier during the courſe of this year, but the ſubject be generally referred to the Honourable Court of Directors, and a due time allowed for their anſwer and deciſion thereon to be received, for the regulation of that claim. The Governor General is the more anxious to receive the determination of the Board on the queſtion depending, becauſe he conceives it to be immediately connected with the object of his minute of the 4th inſtant; for if the charge of that detachment, which has been eſtimated at twenty-two lacks and a half, but which will more probably amount to twenty-five lacks, ſhall be exacted from the Nabob Vizier in the courſe of the preſent year, it will not only be a breach of the engagements made with him by the Governor General, but exceed by the amount, whatever it may be, his ability to pay it, and the demand will produce the effect of a total abolition of the engagements now ſubſiſting with the Nabob Vizier.

Reſpecting the queſtion of withdrawing or continuing the corps, the Governor General informs the Board, that the Nabob Vizier has provided five battalions of ſepoys to replace Col. Cumming's detachment. Theſe have been lately completed, and properly equipped for the ſervice, under the direction of a very able officer, whom the Governor General left with the Nabob for that purpoſe, and for attendance on the Prince, with whom they are at preſent ſtationed as his guard; they are to attend the Prince as far as Futty Ghur, their deſtined ſtation, and no further, as the Nabob cannot provide funds for raiſing an equivalent recruit to ſupply their place. This officer is Captain Frith. The Governor General did not mention his appointment to the Board in his former report relating to the Prince, becauſe the Nabob Vizier had at that time ſignified his intention of placing the corps under the command of a native officer, and the Governor General of courſe withdrawn his recommendation of Captain Frith. The Nabob has ſince changed his intention.

Now, if it be the decided opinion of the Board that the detachment be continued in its ſtation for another year, the Governor General conceives that it will afford a conſiderable ſaving to the Nabob Vizier, to apprize him of it, that he may diſband the corps which he had appointed for its relief; and what is a ſaving to the Nabob will be eventually an aid to the Company. But if the Board ſhall either ſuſpend their opinion, or ſhall adopt the conciliatory expedient of ordering the relief to take effect in the month of April or May next, beyond which the approaching ſeaſon

of the rains will preclude the neceſſity of any defence during their continuance; and it may be eaſily remanded to the ſame ſtation, if there ſhould be a call for it after that period; in either of theſe caſes the Nabob ſhould be informed of the Board's intention, that he may keep the ſame corps in readineſs for its eventual deſtination. The Governor General offers theſe intimations merely in advice, deeming it improper, in his preſent ſituation, to propoſe them as formal queſtions.

The only queſtion in which he requeſts the deciſion of the Board, is that to which he has referred in the firſt part of his minute, viz. that no part of the ſubſidy or charge of Colonel Sir John Cumming's detachment be exacted from the Nabob Vizier during the courſe of this year, but that his engagement be allowed to ſtand at 1,05,00,000 rupees, the ſum fixed by his engagement concluded with and ratified by the Governor General.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Mr. Macpherſon.

The ſum agreed between the Governor General and the Nabob Vizier to be diſcharged within the Fuſſully year, is all that can be exacted from the Vizier within that period. I agree that the expence of Sir John Cumming's detachment be ſubmitted, as was ſuggeſted in a former minute of the Governor General's, and more particularly in the preceding minute, to the determination of the Court of Directors. But I think that the Vizier ſhould be immediately informed that the Board think the expence of his new levies an unneceſſary expence, and that Sir John Cumming's detachment will, while it remains in his dominions, render thoſe new battalions unneceſſary.

The Governor General is requeſted to write to his Excellency the Vizier accordingly.

(Signed) J. M^cP.

Agreed.
J. S.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Conſultations, the 8th March, 1785.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following letters which he has received from Major Palmer; the laſt incloſing a letter from his Royal Highneſs the Shahzada Mirza Jewan Buckt.

Lucknow, 13th February 1785.

Dear Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 1ſt inſtant, and am deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the liberal and generous terms upon which you require my continuance at Lucknow, for the purpoſes of aſſiſting in the arrangements eſtabliſhed by Mr. Haſtings between the Company and the Vizier, and of the tranſactions of your Government.

It is with the greateſt ſincerity that I declare to you, my firſt wiſh is to retire from public buſineſs, not from diſtruſt of your confidence and ſupport, but for reaſons which are purely of perſonal conſideration to myſelf; yet I am too conſcious of my obligations to the Company, to my moſt worthy and reſpected patron and friend, Mr. Haſtings, and to the manner in which you have engaged my ſervices, to heſitate a moment in making any ſacrifice of my eaſe or convenience, whilſt you and he are partially diſpoſed to believe it may contribute to the ſucceſs of public affairs, and to the credit of your adminiſtration. Theſe will be the firſt objects of my attention, ſo long as you are pleaſed to honour me with the execution of your commands. I have no views, nor will I entertain any that can come into competition with them; and you may be aſſured, that I will ſerve you with the ſame zeal and fidelity with which I have ſerved Mr. Haſtings for near eleven years.

I am

I am perſuaded that it cannot be difficult for you to find, amongſt your particular and moſt deſerving friends, a gentleman with every requiſite to conciliate the confidence and eſteem of the Vizier and his ſervants, and with abilities far ſuperior to mine to conduct the affairs of your Government at this durbar; and whenever you ſhall be inclined to ſend here a perſon of this deſcription, I will moſt chearfully and cordially make way for him, and introduce him upon the moſt advantageous footing in my power.

The Vizier and his miniſters place a firm reliance upon the aſſurances which Mr. Haſtings has given them of your friendly diſpoſition towards them, and of your determination to abide by the engagements which he has entered into. Their confidence will be ſtrengthened and confirmed by your own letters, and the daily proofs which the courſe of buſineſs will afford.

The Shah Zada and the Vizier are hourly expected. I ſhall have the honour to preſent your letters to them on their arrival; and will omit no means nor opportunity of exciting in their minds that entire confidence and eſteem which is ſo neceſſary to the public welfare, and for your mutual perſonal ſatisfaction. I have not the ſmalleſt doubt of ſucceſs in this endeavour.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that there is not the leaſt appearance of failure in the Vizier's pecuniary engagements to the Company. The crops are remarkably fine, and no obſtruction has happened, or is likely to happen in the collections. It ſhall be my particular care to guard againſt every circumſtance which may tend to diſappoint the well-grounded hope I entertain upon this ſubject.

The late predatory incurſion of the Seiks has been more diſcreditable than injurious to the Vizier's government; there has certainly been neglect in the Aumil of Rohilcund, as the Vizier pays for a force in that country more than adequate to its protection againſt ſuch a deſpicable banditti as the Seiks, and the ghauts ſhould have been properly guarded as ſoon as the rivers became fordable. The depredations made by theſe freebooters falls upon individuals, and can in no ſhape affect the public revenues. They retreated acroſs the Ganges on the firſt appearance of the Vizier's troops, and although they are now aſſembled to the number, as is reported, of 20,000, on the weſtern ſhore of the Ganges, I have not the leaſt apprehenſion of their making another attempt to penetrate into the Vizier's dominions, as Sir John Cumming detached two regiments on the 2d inſtant to Anoopſhire, and was to follow with his whole force on the 12th.

Repeated and uniform accounts have been received through the public news-papers, and private intelligence, of encouragement given to this attack upon the Vizier's poſſeſſions by Mahajee Scindia, and of his having engaged to ſupport it by a Mahratta force. I did not give implicit credit to theſe reports, but the poſſibility of their being true was ſufficient cauſe for not neglecting them. I therefore recommend it to the Vizier to require the actual march of the Futty Ghur detachment, and the preparation for it of the brigade at Cawnpore. The latter is now ſuſpended as unneceſſary, ſince Sir John Cumming is in the field, and Scindia has ſolemnly diſavowed to Mr. Anderſon having excited the Seiks to ravage the Vizier's country.

The acting miniſter of the Vizier having ſome time ſince intimated to me, that the conduct of Almaſs Ally Cawn wore the appearance of diſcontent, and of a deſign to give diſturbance to the affairs of Government, I requeſted the latter to come to Lucknow, with which he immediately complied. I made the departure of Mr. Haſtings, and my deſire to give him aſſurances of your kindneſs and protection, the pretext for deſiring to ſee him; and whilſt he was with me I found means to aſcertain his real diſpoſition and intentions, which I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure you are entirely dutiful towards his maſter, and full of confidence in and attachment to the Company's Government. I diſcovered that he had entertained ſome diſtruſt of Hyder Beg Cawn, on account of his having detached two of his principal dependants from their connections with him, at a time when it was ſuſpected that he intended to retire from the Vizier's dominions; but I found it eaſy to remove this miſunderſtanding, and to reſtore confidence and cordiality between them, which they have engaged to preſerve, and to apply their utmoſt exertions in their reſpective ſtations for the proſperity of the Vizier's affairs, and of thoſe of the Company, as connected with them.

I hope that this conciſe relation will ſuffice to give you a general view of the preſent ſituation of the Vizier's moſt material concerns. I ſhall not fail to inform you regularly of all future tranſactions as they occur.

I have the honour to be,
with perfect reſpect and attachment,
Dear Sir,
Your moſt obedient and
faithful humble ſervant,
(Signed) WM. PALMER.

Dear Sir, Lucknow, 21 Feb. 1785.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 9th inſtant, with the encloſures of one for Hyder Beg Cawn, and one for Almaſs Ally Cawn, and duplicates of your former letters to theſe perſons, and to Haſſein Rezza Cawn.

Herewith I have the pleaſure to tranſmit to you anſwers from the Nabob Vizier and his two principal miniſters to your firſt letters: I am acquainted with their contents, although I had no ſhare in their compoſition. I can aſſure you, that they contain the genuine and unmixed ſentiments of the writers; and, for this reaſon, I am perſuaded will afford your real ſatisfaction. I have the pleaſure further to aſſure you, from the opportunity of daily perſonal obſervation, that the Shah Zaada, the Vizier, and his miniſters, entertain the moſt entire confidence in your juſtice and friendly intentions towards them; and that no uneaſineſs remains upon their minds, but what ariſes from their perſonal attachment and eſteem for Mr. Haſtings.

I am willing to believe that you will conſider the mention which is made of me in theſe letters, as a proof that I had no part in dictating them. I own that my vanity is gratified by the favourable opinions expreſſed of me; yet a ſenſe of delicacy would induce me to deſire they might be ſuppreſſed, if it had not occurred to me that they might ſerve as an argument in ſupport of the honour which you have done me to continue me in the charge of the affairs of your Government at this Durbar.

The Shah Zaada is preparing his anſwer. Almaſs is at a diſtance; but I expect his alſo in a day or two.

The encloſed order for two hundred and two gold mohurs is the accuſtomary nazurs of congratulation from the miniſters Huſſein Rezza Cawn and Hyder Beg Cawn.

As your letter informs me that Mr. Haſtings had finally taken his departure, I beg leave in this place to offer you my ſincere congratulations on your acceſſion to the honourable and important ſtation which he has reſigned, and my warmeſt wiſhes that your adminiſtration may be invariably proſperous.

In my letter of the 13th inſtant I had the honour to acquaint you with the ſtate of the moſt material concerns of the Vizier's Government. The incurſion of the Seiks was ſudden and predatory, they retired on the firſt appearance of the Vizier's troops, without any conſiderable booty, nor have they ſince attempted to diſturb the Vizier's dominions; on the contrary, the chief who is at this time with a body of thoſe people near the Vizier's frontier, on the weſtern ſide of the Ganges, has written to the Aumil of Rohilcund, that the late incurſion was an act unauthorized by and offenſive to their State. The greateſt part of theſe freebooters have retreated acroſs the Jumna, on the approach of Lieutenant Colonel Knudſon's detachment, and thoſe who remain in the Doab will avoid giving him any pretext for attacking them; their preſent purpoſe is to levy their tribute upon the country of the late Zaabita Cawn.

In this ſituation of ſecurity from their further ravages, the Vizier has recommended it to Colonel Sir John Cumming to return to Futty Ghur, with the principal part of his force, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Knudſon, with two regiments, at Anoopſhire, until the riſe of the river ſhall make the paſſage of the enemy impracticable, which will be early in the month of April.

The miniſter and Almaſs Ally Cawn continue on terms of entire cordiality and confidence. I have not the ſmalleſt apprehenſion that their good underſtanding will be interrupted, ſince you have given them both ſuch encouragement to rely upon your protection and ſupport, whilſt they diſcharge their reſpective duties for the advantage of both Governments: and as they know how eſſentially their own honours and intereſts depend upon their zeal and fidelity, there can be no doubt of their beſt exertions.

I adviſed Mr. Haſtings on the 22d ultimo, of the ſuſpicions which the miniſter entertained of Almaſs Ally Cawn; but as I conſidered the exceptionable part of his conduct as calculated merely to obtain ſome advantage or indulgence in his farms, I told the Governor that I would not alarm Adminiſtration until I had proofs to juſtify the apprehenſion of ſerious danger. The truth is, that Almaſs Ally Cawn has been made too powerful and opulent a ſubject, and certainly would be too much for the Vizier's government, if he was not reſtrained by its connection with ours: but as matters are now circumſtanced, his defection would be attended with many ill conſequences, and it cannot be denied that his opulence is productive of ſome good ones. His punctuality in payments

payment may be relied on; and he frequently aſſiſts Government with the advance of very conſiderable ſums in its exigencies. He knows that he can no where obtain ſuch a degree of ſecurity for his perſon and property as he finds in his preſent ſituation; it muſt therefore be very unjuſt and rigorous treatment that will induce him to deſert it; and ſo long as he continues it, proper management will turn it to the benefit of the State.

There can be no doubt that all the tranſactions between your Government, the Shah, and Mahajee Scindia, might be managed by a ſingle agent: but I am almoſt certain that theſe two powers would not negociate confidently with the ſame perſon. The Shah is far from being ſatisfied with the exerciſe of the authority and influence which Scindia has acquired over his affairs, and will ſtruggle to free himſelf from his controul, whenever he thinks there is a proſpect of changing it for another that will leave him a greater choice of action. He will never loſe ſight of your government, as his beſt reſource againſt the injuries and indignities which are offered to him by thoſe who aſſume the direction of his affairs; and as a time may come when it ſhall be thought as politic and expedient, as it may be thought juſt and honourable, to ſupport the houſe of Timur, and as at all times Shah Allum will not fail to apply to you when he feels his ſituation too irkſome for his patience, it will perhaps be neceſſary to have an expreſs agent from your Government to reſide with him for the purpoſe of confidential communication, which it would be difficult to conduct without one. I find alſo, that at this time the reſidence of an agent in the ſervice of the Company is uſeful to the Vizier; and that he is deſirous a ſeparate agent ſhould remain with the Shah until his return to Delhi, when it will be clearly known whether his Majeſty is determined to continue the influence and authority of Scindia and the Mahratta State, or is diſpoſed to change it. In the former caſe, an agent from you will not only be uſeleſs, but may be pernicious, whilſt your Government, and that of the Mahrattas, continue in their preſent relative ſituation.

Theſe reaſons againſt giving any intimation to Major Browne of your ſentiments upon this ſubject, have occurred to me upon a ſhort reflection, but your judgment and information are ſo ſuperior to mine, that I cannot expect my arguments ſhould be concluſive; I offer them as my excuſe for not hinting, until I hear from you again, any thing upon the ſubject to Major Browne.

Leſt the deſire which is expreſſed in the Vizier's letter to you, of my continuing here, ſhould be any reſtraint upon your inclination, at any time hereafter, to place another gentleman in my ſtation, the ſmalleſt hint from you ſhall ſuffice to make the change my own act; and I ſincerely declare, that whenever you may think proper it ſhall take place, I ſhall have a pride and ſatisfaction in the opportunity of evincing the extent of my wiſhes to deſerve the confidence which you have repoſed in me, and the regard which you have expreſſed for me.

I ſhall diſpatch, by the public dawk bearers, to-morrow, and ſucceſſively, ſome baſkets of fruits, of which Hyder Beg Cawn requeſts your acceptance.

I have the honour to be,
with the trueſt attachment and reſpect,
Dear Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
and faithful humble ſervant,

(Signed) WM. PALMER.

Dear Sir, Lucknow, 24th February, 1785.

I have the honour to tranſmit to you herewith, a letter from the Shah Zaada, in anſwer to yours to him; and I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure you, that he is diſpoſed to conduct himſelf entirely by the wiſhes and advice of your Government, and to place the firmeſt reliance upon your perſonal kindneſs and friendſhip.

The Prince and the Vizier live in perfect harmony; and the former appears to be very happy and contented with his preſent ſituation.

The

The Seiks have entirely evacuated the frontiers of the Vizier's dominions, and every thing within them is in a ſtate of tranquillity, without the leaſt appearance of further diſturbance or obſtruction in the collections.

I have the honour to be, with perfect attachment and reſpect,

Dear Sir,

Your moſt obedient,

and faithful humble ſervant,

WM. PALMER.

From the Prince: Received 7th March, 1785.

Your letter has been received, in which you write that you are ready and active, from your heart and ſoul, in obedience and fidelity to the preſence, and that at all times, and in all ſituations, you conſider your allegiance as your greateſt happineſs; and that you are hopeful of the ſame favour and protection from the Preſence, as were experienced by the late Governor General. Before this I had been convinced of your fidelity and attachment to me; and now, from the repreſentation of Major Palmer, and from the receipt of your arzee, I have been a hundred-fold more inclined towards you. The proofs of obedience in the late Governor General, and his labour and attention to forward my concerns, are well known to you, and that he was even deſirous of returning to this quarter, to ſhew his attachment to the Preſence, he muſt have acquainted you; as it has been neceſſary for him to depart for Europe, the ſettled allegiance which he had in his heart will, by the bleſſing of God, ſhew itſelf in your conduct. I am convinced of and depend firmly upon your attachment, and whatever favour and protection were ſhewn from the Preſence to the late Governor General, will be doubled towards you. Know me to be beyond meaſure favourable, and well inclined to you; write conſtantly the accounts of your ſituation.

Read the following letters to the Governor General, from his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, and the Nabobs Huſſein Reza Cawn and Hyder Beg Cawn:

From the Vizier: Received 3d March 1785.

Your friendly letter, containing the proofs of your friendſhip and affection, and full of words of friendſhip, and letters of kindneſs, arrived and gladdened me with all the particulars of your ſincerity and affection.

The connection and alliance which exiſted between the Company, the Governor General, Mr. Haſtings, and the gentlemen of the Council, and the deceaſed Dawab during his life, need not be mentioned. By the bleſſing of God, the ſtrength of this mutual affection is every day encreaſing. Mr. Haſtings was at all times ready to ſupport the connection of friendſhip, to improve the affairs of the Company, to add benefits and advantages, and ſtability to the concerns of my government, and to preſerve the credit and ſatisfaction of my miniſters, who are faithful ſervants to both parties; and when he came to Lucknow, he ſettled an agreement with them for the payment of the debt to the Company, and for the good management of all my concerns. Theſe circumſtances are all known to you; and as you, out of regard to the ſincere and cloſe friendſhip, in conformity to the cuſtoms and rules of the Engliſh, who never deviate from their engagements, have determined to preſerve it, and having from your friendſhip approved thoſe plans are inclined to ſupport between yourſelf and me the agreement made by the Governor General, Mr. Haſtings; you have by this auſpicious news made me happy and eaſy on all accounts. This matter was fully explained to the utmoſt ſatisfaction of my heart, by the letters of the Governor General, Mr. Haſtings, and the repreſentations of Major Palmer. I am now from your letter fully convinced that you will maintain that agreement, which is full of advantages to both ſides; and Major Palmer has given me the greateſt reliance upon you. I am now, hopeful, from your friendſhip, that in the ſame degree as the Governor General, Mr. Haſtings, ſupported and maintained the ſtrength of friendſhip, and the ſtability of my concerns, and the credit and the honour of my miniſters, you alſo will at preſent, from friendſhip, be inclined to maintain the connection of intimacy, the eſtabliſhment and promotion of good management in my affairs, and the honour and credit of my miniſters; and I will at all times be equally ſtedfaſt in my friendſhip with you, as with the Governor

vernor General, Mr. Haſtings. By the bleſſing of God the debt to the Company will be properly ſettled under the plan fixed by Mr. Haſtings with my miniſters. I have been highly delighted that Major Palmer remains with me on the former footing, becauſe Major Palmer is always labouring with me to confirm the mutual friendſhip. From his letters you will learn all particulars of my friendſhip and ſatisfaction.

From Huſſein Reza Cawn: Received 3d March 1785.

Your gracious letter, containing the particulars of your friendſhip for his Highneſs the Vizier, and of your approval and reſolution to maintain the plan which the Governor General, Mr. Haſtings, ſettled before his departure from Lucknow, honoured me by its arrival in a happy hour. The letters of the Governor General, Mr. Haſtings, aſſuring that you were determined to preſerve the friendſhip of his Highneſs, and to ſhew favour to his miniſters and dependants arrived, and the particulars were further and fully explained by Major Palmer, in conſequence of your and the Governor General, Mr. Haſtings's, inſtructions, and gave the higheſt ſatisfaction. As the labours of the Company's Chiefs have been always ſtedfaſt and firm in preſerving the connection of friendſhip between the Company and his Highneſs the Vizier, and to this time its encreaſe has, under the Governor General, Mr. Haſtings's, management, been publiſhed to the world and its inhabitants: At preſent, that your letters are arrived, and that with the pen of friendſhip you promiſe to preſerve the connection in the ſame ſtate of ſtrength and ſtedfaſtneſs, his Highneſs and all his wellwiſhers are made happy and grateful for your favours. I am an old ſervant, was from the beginning the faithful ſervant and wellwiſher of both governments; and now alſo, being fixed in the ſame obedience and fidelity, and conſidering you the ſame as Mr. Haſtings, and being ready with my life, under a reliance upon your favour and protection, I will perform the duties of attachment, and will in no inſtance be deficient in the execution of your orders. I am convinced, from your kindneſs and favour, that the ſame protection as Mr. Haſtings gave to my credit and honour, and the ſame favours as he beſtowed, you, who have now expreſſed your approbation of my conduct, will fulfil my hopes, by beſtowing upon me the further particulars of my readineſs and obedience; and my dependance upon, and confidence in, the favours and kindneſs which you have expreſſed will be explained to you by the letters of Major Palmer, who formerly, in conſequence of Mr. Haſtings's inſtructions, and now, in obedience to your orders, has given his Highneſs and us, and all his Highneſs's ſervants, the greateſt confidence in you. I am hopeful that I may be honoured with frequent letters.

From Hyder Beg Cawn; received 3d March 1785.

In the ſame words as the preceding.

From Huſſein Reza Cawn; 8th March.

Your gracious letter, full of the particulars of favour and friendſhip, arrived, and encreaſed my dignity; and I received the greateſt pleaſure and happineſs from learning your favour and kindneſs, and your reliance upon the fidelity of me, whoſe ſole deſire is to experience you ſatisfaction and protection. By the bleſſing of God, and your good auſpices, all matters will be completed in conformity to your wiſhes, and your great name and your dignity will be publiſhed in all Hindoſtan. The ſhadow of your favour and protection alone is neceſſary to produce that happy ſtate of affairs which you wiſh; and the plan which the Nabob Governor General Amaud ul Dowla Bahadre ſettled in his own preſence at Lucknow, will, through your protection, meet with a happy completion to your utmoſt ſatisfaction; at this time that from your knowledge of men, and your protection of your ſervants, you have written ſo full a conſolation to us, and Major Palmer, in your name, has aſſured us of your favour and kindneſs, and your reliance upon us, not the ſmalleſt hope, doubt, or alarm, is left in the heart of his Highneſs and his ſervants. My preſent only wiſh is, that, employing myſelf from my heart and ſoul in the execution of your orders, and in obedience to your commands, I may preſerve your ſatisfaction and pleaſure, which I muſt conceive as my greateſt happineſs, in the ſame degree as I employed, obeyed, and executed the orders of the Nabob Governor General Amaud ul Dowlah; knowing my happineſs to be concerned, I will from my heart and ſoul employ myſelf in fidelity and obedience to your commands,

GSL

mands, having and being at all times firm in my attachment to the Company's government, and that of his Highneſs, which are every way the ſame. I will now, through hopes of your favour and protection, be doubly ſo; for I, conſidering my own intereſts to depend upon my proper management of the concerns of both governments, and in your ſatisfaction, you will learn all theſe particulars from Major Palmer's letter.—The concern which, from your kindneſs, you mention to have felt on account of the Seiks diſturbance in the neighbourhood of Bevelly is very flattering. The caſe is, that in the beginning, from the ghauts of the Ganges being fordable, the Seiks croſſed the river, but immediately on the approach of the army of the Vizier, having no power to remain, they returned, and his Highneſs's army being again put under the command of Raja Jugnaut Bahadre, has in a proper manner diſpoſed all the ghauts of the Ganges, and for a greater protection two regiments from the Company's forces at Futty Gurr are marching towards Anoopſhire; and his Highneſs's army having croſſed at the ghauts, in the country of the King and Zabeta Khan, are going towards the river Jumna. The diſturbances of the Seiks are now at an end, which I write for your information; and through your aſſiſtance, and the firmneſs of your favour and protection, all matters will be properly ſettled. I am, beyond diſpute, full of attachment to both governments, and am hopeful that I may be gladdened by letters of favour and kindneſs. Further particulars of my attachment and ready fidelity to you, and my wiſhes to procure your ſatisfaction, will be fully known to you by Major Palmer's letters.

From Hyder Beg Cawn; Do.

In the ſame words.

EXTRACT of Company's Letter to Bengal, dated 11th April 1785.

Par. 63. THE reſolution you paſſed on the 31ſt December 1783 to withdraw the Reſidency from Lucknow, and to accept the offer made by the Vizier and his miniſter, to give the ſecurity of bankers of known credit and reſponſibility for the payment of the balance due to the Company, and the current kiſts, has our approbation; but by this approbation it is by no means our intention, either on the one hand to condemn the conduct of our Reſidents, or on the other to preclude ourſelves from examining into the complaints exhibited againſt them by the Vizier and his miniſter. We approve likewiſe of the continuance of an Accomptant or Receiver at Lucknow, ſo long as any of the Company's troops ſhall be ſtationed in the Vizier's dominions, whoſe buſineſs muſt be confined to the ſole purpoſe of adjuſting and keeping the accounts between the Nabob and the Company, receiving the ſtipulated ſubſidy for thoſe troops, and for appropriating the ſame in ſuch manner as you ſhall think proper to direct.

LETTERS from Mr. Macpherſon to the Nabob Vizier, Hyder Beg Khan, &c. and Fyzeulla Khan.

To the Nabob Vizier: Written 16th June 1785.

IN conſequence of Major Palmer's wiſhes to return from his preſent office of miniſter for the Governor General at your Highneſs's court, I have appointed Colonel Harper to his office.

In this appointment I have been guided by my knowledge of your Highneſs's high opinion of Colonel Harper, and the real attachment which he bears to your family, as well as the great eſteem which your miniſters and people bear to him from the experience which your late moſt illuſtrious father had of his attachment and honour.

Major Palmer will introduce Colonel Harper with the proper ceremony to your Highneſs. Permit me to add, that it was the wiſh of the late Governor General, though he had no perſonal friendſhip for Colonel Harper, that he ſhould be miniſter on the part of my government at your Highneſs's court, after the departure of Major Palmer.

If I had it in my power to ſhew a ſtronger mark of my attachment to your Highneſs, and of my determination to maintain the engagements ſettled between us than I now do by the appointment

ment of Colonel Harper, I would gladly give ſuch a proof of my friendſhip. In every matter you will find me the true friend of your family, and the juſt ſupporter of your rights. Colonel Harper will explain particulars.

As Major Palmer is ſpeedily to return to Calcutta, I truſt your Highneſs will mark his departure from your court with civility and favour.

To Hyder Beg Khan, Huſſen Reza Khan, and Almaſs Ally Khan, of the ſame tenor and date.

To Akbar Ally Khan: Written 16th June 1785.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highneſs, that Colonel Harper is appointed my miniſter for the tranſaction of the affairs of my government at the court of the Nabob Vizier.

Colonel Harper will receive a ſeparate and higher commiſſion from me as my miniſter at the court of his Royal Highneſs, for whom I could not teſtify greater loyalty and affection than by ſuch appointment.

Pleaſe to inform his Royal Highneſs of my conſtant attachment to his perſon, and that it will be my greateſt ambition to obtain for him ſolid proofs of the regard and friendſhip of the Engliſh. The Nabob Vizier cannot oblige me more than by his conſtant proofs of obedience and perſonal friendſhip to his Royal Highneſs; and this is fully known to the Nabob Vizier, to his miniſters and people. Write to me frequent accounts of his Highneſs's welfare, and of your own proſperity.

To Fyzeulla Khan.

In conſequence of Major Palmer's wiſhes to retire from his preſent office of miniſter for the Governor General at the Nabob Vizier's court, I have appointed Colonel Harper to his office.

In this appointment I have been guided by my knowledge of his Highneſs's high opinion of Colonel Harper, and the real attachment which he bears to his Highneſs's family, as well as the great eſteem which his Highneſs's miniſters and people bear to him, from the experience which the late moſt illuſtrious Nabob had of his attachment and honour.

Permit me to add, that it was the wiſh of the late Governor General, though he had no perſonal friendſhip for Colonel Harper, that he ſhould be miniſter on the part of my government at his Highneſs's court, after the departure of Major Palmer.

Conſidering me to be your true friend, write frequently, and let all your letters, and every information reſpecting your concerns, be forwarded to me through the Colonel, to whom I refer you for particulars.

To Muzuffer Jung, of Furruckabad.

Of the ſame tenor and date, except the laſt paragraph, which is as follows:

In conſequence of your friendſhip for the Company, I have given you this information; and requeſt that, conſidering me to be your true friend, you will conſtantly write me the news of your health.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of Court's Letter to Bengal, dated 21ſt September 1785.

Para. 6. IN your letter of the 17th January laſt you have ſubmitted the following queſtion to our determination, viz. "Whether the Company or the Vizier ſhall be charged with the expence of the detachment commanded by Sir John Cummings;" and we have taken an early opportunity of communicating to you our directions herein. As your late Governor General, in virtue of the powers with which he was inveſted, had agreed with the Vizier to ſtrike out the charge of this detachment from his account from 1ſt January 1785, we hereby direct that the ſaid agreement be punctually adhered to.

7. In the final arrangement of the military peace eſtabliſhment which will accompany this diſpatch, we have had in view the whole of the ſervice which it will be neceſſary to provide for under your Preſidency; ſuch part of that eſtabliſhment as will be ſtationed in the Vizier's dominions will be paid by him according to the ſtipulations of the ſubſiſting agreements. But it is our poſitive order, that no greater number of troops be employed upon that ſervice, unleſs at his Excellency's particular application and requeſt; and that all the troops ſo employed be conſidered as part of our fixed eſtabliſhment, which is not upon any account to be enlarged.

8. We cannot help expreſſing our regret that the opinion of your Board did not concur with that of the Governor General, when the queſtion concerning the recall of Colonel Cumming's detachment was under your conſideration, as the expence of it will, before the receipt of this letter, amount to nearly the ſum of £. 300,000; and we agree with Mr. Haſtings, that the brigade which by treaty is to be conſtantly reſident in thoſe dominions, would be found fully adequate to their protection. We therefore direct, that upon receipt of this letter not a moment be loſt in ordering the recall of Sir John Cummings's detachment, ſo that the Company may be inſtantly relieved from the burden of that enormous expence.

16. The irruption of the Seiks, of which you adviſe us, leads to no other concluſion but the propriety of keeping a watchful eye over the weſtern frontier of our own provinces, and thoſe of the Vizier, which is the concluſion you properly draw from it.

17. In a preceding paragraph, we have directed the immediate recall of the Futty Ghur detachment. But as by your laſt advices we find that in conſequence of theſe hoſtilities from the Seiks in the province of Rohilcund, the Vizier had applied for the aſſiſtance of a part of this detachment, and that it was probable he would make a further requeſt for the whole, we hereby order, that the detachment be continued ſo long as the Vizier ſhall deem ſuch continuance neceſſary for his own ſecurity, in which caſe the expence thereof muſt be carried to his account, agreeably to the ſtipulations of the treaty of 1781.

18. But as ſoon as the Vizier ſhall ceaſe to require the aſſiſtance of all or any part of that detachment, we direct our former orders to be carried into execution; and even during the time the Vizier may call for their aſſiſtance, we hereby order, that the whole expence of the ſtaff, batta, and other contingencies, be immediately aboliſhed.

19. And while upon this ſubject, we think it proper to expreſs our approbation of the principles contained in Mr. Macpherſon's letter to the Vizier, bearing date the 18th February laſt, and we expect that the agreements made between the Vizier and Mr. Haſtings will be invariably adhered to.

20. Upon the ſame principle we muſt expreſs our opinion, that if the continuance of Major Palmer with the Vizier is wiſhed for by him, it would be improper at preſent to recall him, and far leſs would it be proper to ſend any perſon to reſide with him whoſe preſence would be peculiarly adverſe to his feelings.

21. We obſerve what is ſtated relative to the good opinion Mr. Macpherſon entertains of Mr. Briſtow and Mr. Cowper. Upon that ſubject we purpoſely refrain from giving any opinion whatever; for the whole tranſactions in Oude for a conſiderable time paſt will very ſoon receive our full conſideration, and it would be improper to anticipate any opinion at preſent.

22. In your letter of the 22d February laſt, we find it ſtated, that the ſum charged to the Vizier for the brigade at Cawnpore is ſhort of the actual expence, in the monthly ſum of current rupees 33,760. 12. 4, and for the Futty Ghur detachment is current rupees 49,287. 11. 8, and for the regiment at Lucknow current rupees 984. 3. 10. It is not our intention to charge to the Vizier more or leſs than by the treaty he has ſtipulated to pay; but we muſt at the ſame time direct,

rect, that you make ſuch arrangements in the corps ſerving in his Excellency's dominions, without diminiſhing their actual force, as will reduce their expences within the ſum ſtipulated for them.

23. As we conſider the troops ſtationed in the territories of the Nabob of Oude as forming a ſtrong barrier to our own provinces, and as in our ſeparate letter of this date we have ſtated the eſtabliſhed force which we think fully adequate to their defence, it is our meaning that thoſe troops ſhall be conſidered as forming a part of ſuch eſtabliſhment.

COPY of Letter from Warren Haſtings, Eſq; to the Court of Directors, relative to their Cenſure on his Conduct at Benares; and alſo the Anſwer of the Court of Directors thereto.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable United Eaſt India Company.

Fort William, 20th March 1783.

Honourable Sirs,

IN your letter to the Governor General and Council, dated the 28th Auguſt 1782, you have been pleaſed to enter into a large diſcuſſion of my proceedings at Benares, and to apprize the Board of certain reſolutions comprehending your judgment upon them. Theſe reſolutions, as the immediate cauſe and ſubject of my preſent addreſs, I ſhall, to avoid the perplexity of frequent and remote reference, hereto ſubjoin.

" That it appears to this Court that on the death of Sujah Dowlah, 1775, a treaty was made " with his ſucceſſor, by which the Zemindary of Benares, with its dependencies, was ceded in per- " petuity to the Eaſt India Company.

" That it appears to this Court that Rajah Cheit Sing was confirmed by the Governor General " and Council of Bengal in the management of the ſaid Zemindary (ſubject to the ſovereignty of " the Company) on his paying a certain tribute, which was ſettled at ſicca rupees 22,66,180; and " that the Bengal government pledged itſelf that the free and uncontrouled poſſeſſion of the Ze- " mindary of Benares, and its dependencies, ſhould be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and " his heirs for ever, ſubject to ſuch tribute, and that no other demand ſhould be made upon him, " nor any kind of authority or juriſdiction exerciſed within the dominions aſſigned him, ſo long as " he adhered to the terms of his engagements.

" That it appears to this Court that the Governor General and Council did, on the 5th of July " 1775, recommend to Rajah Cheit Sing to keep up a body of 2,000 horſe, but at the ſame time " declared there ſhould be no obligations upon him to do it.

" That it appears to this Court that Rajah Cheit Sing performed his engagements with the Com- " pany in the regular payment of his tribute of ſicca rupees 22,66,180.

" That it appears to this Court that the conduct of the Governor General towards the Rajah " whilſt he was at Benares was improper; and that the impriſonment of his perſon, thereby diſ- " gracing him in the eyes of his ſubjects and others, was unwarrantable and highly impolitic, and " may tend to weaken the confidence which the native Princes of India ought to have in the juſtice " and moderation of the Company's government."

I underſtand that theſe reſolutions were either publiſhed, or intended for publication. As they have proceeded from an authority ſo reſpectable, every reader of them will naturally and without heſitation believe that the facts on which they neceſſarily and indiſpenſably depend have been fully eſtabliſhed.—And who are the readers? Not the Proprietors alone, whoſe intereſt is immediately concerned in them, and whoſe approbation I am impelled, by every motive of pride and gratitude, to ſolicit, but the whole body of the people of England, whoſe paſſions have been excited on the general ſubject of the conduct of their ſervants in India; and before them I am arraigned, and prejudged of a violation of the national faith in acts of ſuch complicated aggravation, that if they were true, no puniſhment ſhort of death could atone for the injury which the intereſt and credit of the public had ſuſtained in them.

I hope therefore I ſhall not be thought to give unneceſſary trouble in calling your attention to a ſubject not wholly perſonal, nor to fail in the reſpect in which I have never yet failed, to your

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Honourable Court, in the mode of my vindication, which will not admit of the common delicacies of expreſſion; for I cannot admit facts, however affirmed, which I know to have no exiſtence, and by which my character has been blaſted, nor will a ſimple denial or refutation of them be ſufficient againſt ſuch a charge, if I can at the ſame time appeal to your own knowledge, proved by the evidence of your own arguments, and to what your Honourable Court poſſeſſes of candour for my firſt juſtification and acquittal.

The facts affirmed, or expreſſed in terms equal to affirmation, in your reſolutions, are as follows:

1ſt. That the Bengal government pledged itſelf that the free and uncontrouled poſſeſſion of the Zemindary of Benares, and its dependencies, ſhould be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and his heirs for ever.

2d. That it pledged itſelf that no other demand ſhould be made upon him, nor any kind of authority or juriſdiction exerciſed within the dominions aſſigned him, ſo long as he adhered to the terms of his engagements.

3d. That the Governor General required him to keep up a body of 2,000 horſe, contrary to the declaration made to him by the Governor General and Council, on the 5th July 1775, that there ſhould be no obligation on him to do it.

4th. That Rajah Cheit Sing was bound by no other engagements to the Company than for the payment of his tribute of ſicca rupees 22,66,180.

5th. That Rajah Cheit Sing was a native Prince of India.

6th. The judgment paſſed on my conduct as deducible from theſe facts is that it was "improper, unwarrantable, and highly impolitic, and may tend to weaken the confidence which the "native Princes of India ought to have in the juſtice and moderation of the Company's government."—Here I muſt crave leave to ſay, that the terms "improper, unwarrantable, and highly "impolitic," are much too gentle, as deductions from ſuch premiſes; and as every reader of the latter will obviouſly feel, as he reads, the deductions which inevitably belong to them, I will add that the ſtrict performance of ſolemn engagements on one part, followed by acts directly ſubverſive of them, and by total diſpoſſeſſion, on the other, ſtamps on the perpetrators of the latter the guilt of the greateſt poſſible violation of faith and juſtice.

But this, and every other concluſion from the facts adduced in proof of them, will fall, if the facts themſelves have no exiſtence.—I do therefore moſt poſitively and ſolemnly deny their exiſtence.

I deny that the Bengal government pledged itſelf, that the free and uncontrouled poſſeſſion of the Zemindary of Benares, and its dependencies, ſhould be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and his heirs for ever.

I deny that the Bengal government pledged itſelf that no other demand ſhould be made upon him, nor any kind of authority or juriſdiction exerciſed within the dominions aſſigned him, ſo long as he adhered to the terms of his engagements.

I deny that I ever required him to keep up a body of 2,000 horſe, contrary to the declaration made to him by the Governor General and Council, on the 5th July 1775, that there ſhould be no obligation on him to do it.

My demand (that is the demand of the Board) was not that he ſhould maintain any ſpecific number of horſe, but that the number which he did maintain ſhould be employed for the defence of the general ſtate.

I deny that Rajah Cheit Sing, was bound by no other engagements to the Company, than for the payment of his tribute of ſicca rupees 22,66,180.

He was bound by the engagements of fealty, and abſolute obedience to every order of the government which he ſerved. The various and repeated profeſſions of his letters are proofs and acknowledgments of this conſtruction of his vaſſalage; and his own cabuleeat, or the inſtrument by which he engaged to perform the duties of his Zemindary, expreſſes it in the acknowledgments of the Company's ſovereignty.

I deny

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I deny that Rajah Cheit Sing was a native Prince of India.

Cheit Sing is the ſon of a collector of the revenue of that province, which his arts, and the misfortunes of his maſter, enabled him to convert to a permanent and heriditary poſſeſſion. This man, whom you have thus ranked amongſt the Princes of India, will be aſtoniſhed, when he hears it, at an elevation ſo unlooked for, nor leſs at the independant rights which your commands have aſſigned him; rights which are ſo foreign to his conceptions, that I doubt whether he will know in what language to aſſert them, unleſs the example which you have thought it conſiſtent with juſtice, however oppoſite to policy, to ſhew, of becoming his advocates againſt your own intereſts, ſhould inſpire any of your own ſervants to be his adviſers and inſtructors.

I forbear to detail the proofs of theſe denials: In legal propriety I might perhaps claim a diſpenſation from it, and require the charges to be proved, not myſelf diſprove them; but I have already diſproved them in my narrative of my proceedings at Benares, which has been long ſince in your hands, and is I hope in the hands of the public.—To that I think it ſufficient to refer, and to point out the ninth and following pages of the copy which was printed in Calcutta for a complete explanation, and I preſume as complete a demonſtration of the mutual relation of Rajah Cheit Sing, the vaſſal and ſubject of the company, and of the Company his Sovereign.

The ſubject to which I now proceed, and on which I reſt my fulleſt acquittal, is too delicate to admit of my entering upon it without requeſting your indulgence and pardon for whatever may appear offenſive in it; and declaring that I ſhould have ſubmitted in ſilence to the ſevereſt expreſſions of cenſure which you could paſs upon me, had they been no more than expreſſions, and applied to real facts; but where the cenſures are not applied to real facts, and are ſuch as ſubſtantially affect my moral character, I ſhould be myſelf an accomplice in the injury, if I ſuffered the ſlighteſt imputation to remain, which it was in my power wholly to efface.

A breach of faith neceſſarily implies antecedent and exiſting engagements, and can only be conſtrued ſuch by the expreſs terms of thoſe engagements. I have been guilty of this crime in my treatment of Rajah Cheit Sing, or of none; and I may be allowed to regret, that while you ſtated ſuch facts as implied it, you did not in terms declare it. There is an appearance of tenderneſs in this deviation from plain conſtruction, of which, however meant, I have a right to complain; becauſe it impoſes on me the neceſſity of framing the terms of the accuſation againſt myſelf, which you have only not made, but have ſtated the leading arguments to it ſo ſtrongly, that no one who reads theſe can avoid making it, or not know to have been intended.

But permit me to aſk—May I not preſume, that this deviation aroſe from ſomething more than a tenderneſs for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by a conſciouſneſs that no ſuch engagements exiſted; for if any ſuch did exiſt, why were they not produced in ſupport of the charges?

Even the facts which are affirmed in the reſolutions are ſuch as muſt depend on ſome evidence; for they cannot exiſt independently. If the Bengal Government "pledged itſelf," its pledge muſt be contained in the written inſtruments, which were expreſsly formed and declared to define the reciprocal relation and obligation of the Rajah and the Company.

The reſolutions of your Honourable Court, as they ſtand unconnected in their original ſtate, muſt be accepted as the concluſions from certain and eſtabliſhed evidence; and this evidence, I muſt preſume, you meant to produce in the long progreſs of detailed argument which precedes them in your general letter. This conſiſts of pierced extracts from opinions delivered by me in the debates of council, which not only preceded the ſettlement made with the Rajah Cheite Sing, when his Zemindary became the property of the company; but, ſtrange as it will appear, which paſſed on an occaſion wholly foreign to it, and at a time when the company had not obtained the ceſſion of the Zemindary. At the point of the ſettlement your detail ſtops; had it proceeded, it muſt have exhibited the conditions of the ſettlement, which would have contradicted every fact which you have aſſerted, and every man of candour will believe, that this was the only reaſon why it did not proceed; for why are my ſpeculative opinions on the claim made upon the Nabob Aſſof ul Dowlah to the Ceſſion of the Zemindary of Benares, which I thought an infringement of a treaty already ſubſiſting with him, and upon the mode by which we ſhould allow Rajah Cheit Sing to exerciſe the management of his Zemindary, when it had become the property of the Company, quoted in evidence againſt me when the actual deeds which conveyed to Cheit Sing his poſſeſſion of the Zemindary, and all the conditions on which he held it, were the only criteria by which my conduct towards him could be tried? The debates from which my opinions are extracted are ſo voluminous, and my ſhare in them bears ſo large a proportion, that it would take up much time and argument to prove what I could prove, that in their collective and relative ſenſe they

they are perfectly conſiſtent, ſo far as they can apply at all to my ſubſequent conduct; but were it otherwiſe, they were not to be made the rules of my conduct; and God forbid that every expectation dictated by the impulſe of preſent emergency, and unpremediatedly uttered in the heat of party contention, ſhould impoſe upon me the obligation of a fixed principle, and be applied to every variable occaſion.

The wiſdom of the legiſlature has declared, that the whole collective body of the Governor General and Council ſhall be bound by the opinions of the majority; but the doctrine implied in your quotation of my opinion is the reverſe of that obligation, if my opinions were not conformable to thoſe of a majority of the Board, formed on ſuch concurrent opinions, ought to be quoted as the rules of my conduct, not the opinions which only led to them.

Having ſolemnly pronounced that Rajah Cheit Sing had performed his engagements with the Company, and that my conduct toward him was "improper and unwarrantable," you proceed to ſay, that "ſuch further reſolutions as you may think proper to come to on this important "ſubject will be communicated to us by a future conveyence." This I cannot otherwiſe underſtand than as an indication of your intention to order the reſtoration of Rajah Cheit Sing to the Zemindary of Benares: It will be expected, after the judgment which you have paſſed, as an act of indiſpenſible juſtice; and whenever this promiſſory declaration is made public, as it muſt be, if not already known, what may have been expected will be regarded as a certainty. If any thing were wanting but the expreſs notification of your intention to confirm it, the recall of Mr. Markham, who was known to be the public agent of my own nomination at Benares, and the re-appointment of Mr. Francis Fowke, by your order, contained in the ſame letter, would place it beyond a doubt. This order has been obeyed; and whenever you ſhall be pleaſed to order the reſtoration of Cheit Sing, I will venture to promiſe the ſame ready and exact ſubmiſſion in the other members of your council.

Of the conſequences of ſuch a policy I forbear to ſpeak. Moſt happily, the wretch whoſe hopes may be excited by the appearances in his favour, is ill qualified to avail himſelf of them, and the force which is ſtationed in the province of Benares is ſufficient to ſuppreſs any ſymptons of internal ſedition; but it cannot fail to create diſtruſt and ſuſpenſe in the minds both of the rulers and of the people, and ſuch a ſtate is always productive of diſorder.

But it is not in this partial conſideration that I dread the effects of your commands; it is in your proclaimed indiſpoſition againſt the firſt executive member of your firſt government in India; it is as well known to the Indian world as to the Court of Engliſh proprietors, that the firſt declaratory inſtruments of the diſſolution of my influence, in the year 1774, were Mr. John Briſtow and Mr. Frances Fowke. By your ancient and known conſtitution, the Governor has ever held forth and underſtood to poſſeſs the oſtenſible powers of government; all the correſpondence with foreign Princes is conducted in his name; and every perſon reſident with them for the management of your political concerns is underſtood to be more eſpecially his repreſentative, and of his choice: And ſuch ought to be the rule; for how otherwiſe can they truſt an agent nominated againſt the will of his principal? or how, knowing him to act under the variable inſtructions of a temporary influence, or the caſual dictates of a majority, can they rely on the meaſures which he may propoſe, and which a ſudden change of influence, always expected in a deviation from conſtitutional forms, may undo, and ſubject them, in every inſtance of their connection, to a continual fluctuation of affairs?

When the ſtate of this adminiſtration was ſuch as ſeemed to admit of the appointment of Mr. Briſtow to the Reſidency of Lucknow, without much diminution of my own influence, I gladly ſeized the occaſion to ſhew my readineſs to ſubmit your commands: I propoſed his nomination; he was nominated, and declared to be the agent of my own choice. Even this effect of my caution is defeated by your abſolute command for his re appointment, independent of me, and with the ſuppoſition that I ſhould be adverſe to it. I am now wholly deprived of my official powers, both in the province of Oude and in Zemindary of Benares.

Nor will the evil ſtop at theſe lines.—My general influence, the effects of which have been happily manifeſted for the ſupport of your intereſts, is now wholly loſt, or what may remain of it ſuſtained only by the preſcription of long poſſeſſion, and ſomething perhaps of perſonal attachment, impreſſed by the habits of frequent intercourſe.

I almoſt ſhudder at the reflection of what might have happened at theſe denunciations againſt your own miniſter, in favour of a man univerſally conſidered, in this part of the world, as juſtly attained for his crimes, the murderer of your ſervants and ſoldiers, and the rebel to your authority, arrived two months earlier. You will learn with your common diſpatches what difficulties

Mahdajee

Mahdajee Scindia has had to ſurmount in reconciling the different members of the Mahratta State to the ratification, and even when ratified, to the interchange of the duty included by him in May laſt with this government. I dare to appeal even to your judgment for the reply; and to aſk, whether the miniſters of the Peſhwa, poſſeſſing the knowledge of ſuch a circumſtance, would not have availed themſelves of it to withold their conſent to the treaty, either claiming to include Cheit Sing as a party in it, or either overtly or ſecretly ſupporting his pretenſions, with the view of multiplying our difficulties; or, which is moſt probable, waiting for the event of that change in the ſuperior government of Bengal, with ſuch ſymptoms portended, before they precipitated their intereſt in a connection with a declining influence, which they might obviouſly conclude would render this, with all its other acts, obnoxious to that which ſucceeded it?

Their counterpart of the treaty is ratified, and in our actual poſſeſſion; and ſuch is the character of the man whom we have made our principal guarrantee of it, that it will inſure us againſt any change of ſentiment which might ariſe, from any cauſe, in the breaſts of his countrymen. I am happy in having been the ſole inſtrument of the accompliſhment of ſo great an event. It originated in a ſcene of univerſal revolt, encompaſſing my own perſon; it began with the immediate ſeparation of the firſt power of the Mahratta ſtate from the general war, and was followed by the inſtant and general ceſſation of hoſtilities, in effect by a permanent peace; for I have a right now to affirm this, having poſitively aſſured you that it would prove ſuch, while the formal confirmation of it remained ſo long in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe. In every progreſſive ſtate of it, it has met with obſtructions which might have diſcouraged even the moſt determined perſeverence; in the known indiſpoſition of the Preſidency of Bombay; in the calamities of the carnatic; in the alarming interference of the Preſident and ſelect committee of Fort St. George, by the exaggerated portrait of their affairs in a letter addreſſed to our miniſter, and ſent in circulation through the midſt of Decan and Indoſtan, entreating him at all events, and with whatever ſacrifices, to precipitate the concluſion of the treaty, and ſave them from deſtruction; but above all, in the vehement exclamations for peace from men of every deſcription in Great Britain, to all theſe counteractions I have oppoſed the principle of firmneſs and defience; and, aided by the peculiar talents, warineſs, and incomparable perſeverence of Mr. David Anderſon, I have at length brought my wiſhes and yours to their deſtined point. Perhaps, with a leſs able miniſter, I might yet have failed; but even the merits of his ſervices I claim as my own; for it was my choice which called his mind into action, and my confidence that gave it its beſt execution. Pardon, Honourable Sirs, this degreſſive exultation; I cannot ſuppreſs the pride which I feel in this ſucceſsful achievement of a meaſure ſo fortunate for your intereſts and the national honour; for that pride is the ſource of my zeal ſo frequently exerted in your ſupport, and never more happily than in thoſe inſtances in which I have departed from the preſcribed and beaten path of action, and aſſumed a reſponſibility which has too frequently drawn on me the moſt pointed effects of your diſpleaſure. But however I may yield to my private feelings in thus enlarging on the ſubject, my motive in introducing it was immediately connected with its context, and was to contraſt the actual ſtate of your political affairs, derived from a happier influence, with that which might have attended an earlier diſſolution of it.

It is now a complete period of eleven years ſince I firſt received the firſt nominal charge of your affairs; in the courſe of it I have invariably had to contend, not with ordinary difficulties, but ſuch as moſt unnaturally aroſe from the oppoſition of thoſe very powers from which I primarily derived my authority, and which were required for the ſupport of it. My exertions, though applied to an unvaried and conſiſtent line of action, have been occaſional and diſſultory; yet I pleaſe myſelf with the hope, that in the annals of your dominion, which ſhall be written after the extinction of recent prejudices, this term of its adminiſtration will appear not the leaſt conducive to the intereſts of the Company, nor the leaſt reflective of the honour of the Britiſh name; and allow me to ſuggeſt the inſtructive reflection of what good might have been done, and what evil prevented, had due ſupport been given to that adminiſtration which has performed ſuch eminent and ſubſtantial ſervices without it.

You, Honourable Sirs, can atteſt the patience and temper with which I have ſubmitted to all the indignities which have been heaped upon me in this long ſervice. It was the duty of fidelity, which I eſſentially owed to it; it was the return of gratitude, which I owed, even with the ſacrifice of life, had that been exacted, to the Company, my original maſters, and moſt indulgent patrons. To theſe principles have I devoted every private feeling, and perſevered in the violent maintenance of my office, becauſe I was conſcious that I poſſeſſed, in my integrity, and in the advantages of local knowledge, thoſe means of diſcharging the functions of it with credit to myſelf, and with advantages to my employers, which might be wanting in more ſplendid talents; and becauſe I had always a ground of hope, that my long ſufferance would diſarm the prejudices of my adverſaries, or the rotation of time produce that concurrence in the criſis of your fortune with my own, which might place me in the ſituation to which I aſpired. In the mean time, there

there was nothing in any actual ſtate of your affairs, which could diſcourage me from the proſecution of this plan. There was indeed an interval, and that of ſome duration, in which my authority was wholly deſtroyed; but another was ſubſtituted in its place, and that, though irregular, was armed with the public belief of an influence inviſibly upholding it, which gave it a vigour ſcarce leſs effectual than that of a conſtitutional power. Beſides, your government had no external dangers to agitate and diſcover the looſeneſs of its compoſition.

The caſe is now moſt widely different.—While your exiſtence was threatened by wars with the moſt formidable powers of Europe, added to your Indian enemies, and while you confeſſedly owed its preſervation to the ſeaſonable and vigorous exertions of this government, you choſe that ſeaſon to annihilate its conſtitutional powers. You annihilated the influence of its executive member;—you proclaimed its annihilation; you virtually called on his aſſociates to withdraw their ſupport from him, and they have withdrawn it; but you have ſubſtituted no other inſtrument of rule in his ſtead, unleſs you may ſuppoſe that it may exiſt, and can be effectually exerciſed, in the body of your council at large, poſſeſſing no power of motion, but an inert ſubmiſſion to the letter of your commands; which, however neceſſary in the wiſe intention of the legiſlature, have never yet been applied to the eſtabliſhment of any original plan or ſyſtem of meaſures; and ſeldom felt, but in inſtances of perſonal favour, or perſonal diſpleaſure.

Under ſuch a ſituation, I feel myſelf impelled, by the ſame ſpirit which has hitherto animated me, to retain my poſt againſt all the attempts made to extrude me from it, to adopt the contrary line.—The ſeaſon for contention is paſt.—The preſent ſtate of affairs is not able to bear it.—I am morally certain that my ſucceſſor in this government, whoever he may be, will be allowed to poſſeſs and exerciſe the neceſſary powers of his ſtation, with the confidence and ſupport of thoſe who by their choice of him will be intereſted in his ſucceſs. I am become a burthen to the ſervice, and would inſtantly relieve it from the incumbrance, were I not apprehenſive of creating worſe conſequences by my abrupt removal from it. Such an act would probably be conſidered by Mahdajee Scindia as a deſertion of him in the inſtant of his accompliſhment of the treaty, and defeat the purpoſes of it, which remain yet to be effected by his agency. I am alſo perſuaded, that it would be attended with the loſs of the Commander in Chief, in whoſe preſence alone I look for the reſtoration of peace to the Carnatic, which he perhaps would think too hazardous in undertaking, with no other ſupport than that of a broken government.—I have now no wiſh remaining, but to ſee the cloſe of this calamitous ſcene, and for that I hope a few months will be ſufficient.—My ſervices may afterwards be ſafely withdrawn; but will ſtill be due, in my conception of what I owe to my firſt conſtituents, until they can be regularly ſupplied by thoſe of my appointed ſucceſſor, or until his ſucceſſion ſhall have been made known, and the interval but ſhort for his arrival.

It therefore remains to perform the duty which I had aſſigned to myſelf as the final purpoſe of this letter, to declare, as I now moſt ſolemnly do, that it is my deſire that you will be pleaſed to obtain the early nomination of a perſon to ſucceed me in the government of Fort William;—to declare, that it is my intention to reſign your ſervice, as ſoon as I can do it without prejudice to your affairs, after the allowance of a competent time for your choice of a perſon to ſucceed me;—and to declare, that if in the intermediate time you ſhall proceed to order the reſtoration of Cheit Sing to the Zemindary, from which, by the powers which I legally poſſeſſed, and conceive myſelf legally bound to aſſert, againſt any ſubſequent authority to the contrary, derived from the ſame common ſource, he was depoſed for crimes of the greateſt enormity, and your council ſhall reſolve to execute the order, I will inſtantly give up my ſtation and the ſervice.

To theſe declarations, ſuffer me to add this reſervation, that if in the mean time the acts of which I complain ſhall, on a mature reviſion of them, be revoked, and I ſhall find myſelf poſſeſſed of ſuch a degree of your confidence as ſhall enable me to ſupport the duties of my ſtation, I will continue in it until the peace of all your poſſeſſions ſhall be reſtored, or it ſhall be your pleaſure to allow me to reſign it.

I have the Honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your moſt obedient,

and faithful Servant,

WARREN HASTINGS

P. S.

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P. S. Upon a careful reviſal of what I have written, I fear that an expreſſion which I have uſed, reſpecting the probable conduct of the Board, in the event of orders being received for the reſtoration of Cheit Sing, may be conſtrued as intimating a ſenſe of diſſatisfaction applied to tranſactions already paſt.—It is not my intention to complain of any one, but to vindicate my own character, and to ſtate the difficulties of my ſituation.—Neither do I mean, by excepting one perſon, to caſt a cenſure on any others: yet, I feel, in my eſteem for Mr. Wheler, and in my ſolicitude to avoid even the imputation of reflecting unjuſtly on his conduct, a duty impelling me to declare, that, in my experience of it, ſince the time that we were firſt in the habits of mutual confidence, it has been fair and honourable to myſelf, and zealous to the public; equally free from profeſſion and ſubterfuge; and his ſupport given to me, in every inſtance, equal to whatever claim I might have to it.

W. H.

OBSERVATIONS on a Letter to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company from Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General of Bengal, dated at Fort William, the 20th March, 1783, interſperſed with ſuch authentic Documents, as tend to ſhew the Grounds upon which the Directors eſtabliſhed their Reſolutions reſpecting Mr. Haſtings' Conduct towards Cheyt Sing, the Rajah of Benares.—Printed by Order of the Court of Directors, November 19, 1783.

At a Court of Directors, held on Thurſday, the 18th July 1782.

RESOLVED, 1ſt. That it appears to this Court, that on the death of Sujah Dowlah in 1775, a treaty was made by his ſucceſſor, by which the Zemindary of Benares, with its dependencies, was ceded in perpetuity to the Eaſt India Company.

Reſolved, 2d. That it appears to this Court, that Rajah Cheyt Sing was confirmed by the Governor General and Council of Bengal in the management of the ſaid Zemindary (ſubject to the ſovereignty of the Company) on his paying a certain tribute, which was ſettled at Sicca rupees 22,66,180; and that the Bengal government pledged itſelf, that the free and uncontrouled poſſeſſion of the Zemindary of Benares, and its dependencies, ſhould be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and his heirs for ever, ſubject to ſuch tribute; and that no other demand ſhould be made upon him, nor any kind of authority or juriſdiction exerciſed within the dominions aſſigned him, ſo long as he adhered to the terms of his engagements.

Reſolved unanimouſly, 3d. That it appears to this Court, That the Governor General and Council did, on the 5th July 1775, recommend to Rajah Cheyt Sing to keep up a body of 2,000 horſe, but at the ſame time declared there ſhould be no obligation on him to do it.

Reſolved unanimouſly, 4th. That it appears to this Court, that Rajah Cheyt Sing performed his engagements with the Company, in the regular payment of his tribute of Sicca rupees, 22,66,180.

Reſolved, 5th. That it appears to this Court, that the conduct of the Governor General towards the Rajah, whilſt he was at Benares, was improper; and that the impriſonment of his perſon, thereby diſgracing him in the eyes of his ſubjects and others, was unwarrantable and highly impolitic, and may tend to weaken the confidence which the native princes of India ought to have in the juſtice and moderation of the Company's government.

OBSERVATIONS,

OBSERVATIONS, &c.

The Court of Directors having thought proper, after the moſt mature deliberation, to come to ſundry reſolutions reſpecting the conduct of the Governor General of Bengal towards Cheyte Sing, the Rajah of Benares, the ſame were tranſmitted to the Governor General and Council, with ſeveral prefatory paragraphs. Theſe reſolutions have produced a very extraordinary reply on the part of the Governor General, denying, in the moſt poſitive terms, the exiſtence of the facts on which they were founded.

As the Governor General has forborne " to detail the proofs of theſe denials," notwithſtanding his opinion, " that a ſimple denial of them would not be ſufficient," his letter would probably have remained unnoticed, had not the zeal of his friends, by printing and circulating it, forced it upon the public attention. A letter calculated to bring contempt, as well as an odium on the Court of Directors, for their conduct on this occaſion.

This ſtep, taken by Mr. Haſtings's friends, makes it neceſſary, in vindication of the conduct of the Court of Directors, to bring forward ſuch obſervations as naturally occur on the various aſſertions contained in the Governor General's letter; and in order to remove any unfavourable impreſſions which it may have made on the minds of the public.

The printed letter above mentioned, is preceded by extracts from the Company's general letter to Bengal, dated the 28th of Auguſt 1782; at the concluſion of which extracts is added the following note or memorandum.

" The letter from which the foregoing extracts were taken, was ſigned by the two Chairs " and eleven Directors."

It may therefore be proper, before we enter on a juſtification of the reſolutions, to which part of the foregoing extracts allude, to ſtate,

That for the 1ſt reſolution they were 22 Directors againſt one.

For the 2d reſolution there were 15 againſt 8.

The 3d reſolution paſſed unanimouſly.

The 4th reſolution, " that Cheyt Sing performed his engagements, &c." paſſed likewiſe *unanimouſly*.

For the 5th reſolution, after the terms of it, reſpecting the conduct of Mr. Haſtings, had been much ſoftened, there were 16 Directors againſt 7.

The Governor General, in his letter reſpecting the ſaid reſolutions, has expreſſed himſelf in the following words:

" I deny that the Bengal government pledged itſelf, that the free and uncontrouled poſſeſſion " of the Zemindary of Benares, and its dependencies, ſhould be confirmed and guaranteed to " the Rajah and his heirs for ever.

" I deny that the Bengal government pledged itſelf, that no other demand ſhould be made " upon him, nor any kind of authority or juriſdiction exerciſed within the dominions aſſigned " him, ſo long as he adhered to the terms of his engagements."

Rajah Bulwant Sing, the father and immediate predeceſſor of Rajah Cheyt Sing had *rendered great aſſiſtance to the Company, in the war between them and the late Vizier, Sujah Dowlah, Nabob of Oude.* Upon the concluſion of that war, General Carnac was, on the 11th June 1765, empowered by the Preſident and Council of Bengal to ſettle certain preliminary articles with Sujah Dowlah, one of which was, *to ſecure Bulwant Sing in the poſſeſſion of his country.* And by the 5th article of the definitive treaty concluded by Lord Clive at Illahabad, on the 16th Auguſt following, " His Highneſs Sujah Dowlah engages, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to continue Bulwant " Sing in the Zemindaries of Benares, Gauzipore, and all thoſe diſtricts he poſſeſſed at the time " he came over to the late Nabob Jaffier Aly Khan and the Engliſh, *on condition of his paying the " ſame revenue as heretofore.*"

On

On the death of Bulwant Sing, in Auguſt 1770, his ſon Cheyt Sing was, at the recommendation and requeſt of the Preſident and Council of Bengal, inveſted with the government of his father's territories, on his giving a nazerrannah of 20 lacks of rupees, and agreeing to an increaſe of two lacks and a half in his annual tribute.

The inſtrument which was delivered to Cheyt Sing by the Vizier upon this occaſion is called a *treaty*, in which are the following words: " excepting what is included in the preſent agree-" ment, *nothing ſhall ever be demanded of you in future.*"——It then concluded, " in this, God, " and the Prophet of God, and the Koran, are included, that between us, and *our joint poſterity*, " there will never be a *variation herein.*"

The negociation for eſtabliſhing Cheyt Sing in the Zemindary of his father, was carried on by Captain (now Colonel) Gabriel Harper.——The following paſſage, in a letter from him of the 8th October 1770, to the Preſident and Council of Bengal, giving an account thereof, points out the true line of policy which ought to have been followed by thoſe who afterwards took the lead in that country: " I will leave to the young Rajah, and others, to acquaint you how I " have conducted myſelf; only thus much let me ſay, that I have kept a ſtrict eye not to " *diminiſh* our *national honour, diſintereſtedneſs, and juſtice*; which I will conclude has had a " greater effect in ſecuring to the Company their vaſt poſſeſſions, *than even the force of their arms*, " *however formidable, could do.*"

The ſettlement of the Zemindary in the family of Bulwant Sing was deemed of ſuch conſequence to the Company's affairs, that the Preſident and Council, in their letter to the Court of Directors of 31ſt of October, 1770, offer their congratulations in the following words.—— " Permit us, honourable Sirs, to congratulate you on ſo very happy a *concluſion* of an event we " deem highly important to your intereſt. And in their letter to the Court of 24th of December following, they ſay, " that *Cheyt Sing is now* FULLY *inveſted with the government, to the entire* " *ſatisfaction of every one, and is conſidered by the Vizier as holding that country on the ſame terms as* " *his father, the difference in the revenues excepted.*"

The Rajah, by a letter to the Governor received the 7th of November, expreſſed his ſenſe of the obligation thus conferred upon him, in the following words: " The favour of the Engliſh " Sirdars is ſuch that I cannot deſcribe the ſmalleſt particle thereof, and if even every hair of my " head was a tongue, it would be impoſſible to expreſs my ſenſe of it."

This event happened more than twelve months before Mr. Haſtings ſucceeded to the office of Preſident and Governor of Bengal; yet he has aſſerted in his printed narrative, " That " Cheyt Sing obtained from our influence, exerted by *myſelf*, the *firſt legal* title that his family " ever poſſeſſed of property of which he, till then, was only the Aumil, and of which he became " the *acknowledged Zemindar*, by a ſunnud granted to him by the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, *at my* " *inſtance*, in the month of September, 1773."

This ill-grounded aſſertion has been noticed here in order to ſhew the neceſſity of a careful examination of the ſeveral poſitive aſſertions in the Governor General's letter, before a decided opinion be formed of the conduct of the Directors.

In the beginning of the year 1773, it was determined by the Council of Bengal, that their Preſident, Mr. Haſtings, ſhould proceed to Benares, in order to obtain a perſonal interview with the Vizier. And in their inſtructions to him upon this occaſion, dated 23d June 1773, they ſay " We empower you to *renew*, on behalf of Rajah Cheyt Sing, the ſtipulation which was *formerly* " made with the Vizier in favour of his father Rajah Bulwant Sing, *in conſideration of his ſervices* " *to the Company in the year* 1764."

Mr. Haſtings having executed his commiſſion, he, on the 4th of October, reſumed his ſeat at the Board, and delivered in a report of his negociations.

Theſe negociations, ſo far as they relate to Rajah Cheyt Sing, are reported in the following words:

" No. 3, is a Perſian copy of a coulnama, or *engagement*, which I obtained from the Vizier, *con-* " *firming to Rajah Cheyt Sing and his poſterity*, the ſtipulations formerly made in behalf of his father " Bulwant Sing.—No. 4, is an Engliſh tranſlation of it.—No. 5, a copy of the Vizier's pottah " or rent roll, fixed with Rajah Cheyt Sing for the year 1178*, and alluded to in the coulnama.

* Bengal Style.

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" —No. 6, an Engliſh tranſlation of the Pottah.—No. 7, the tranſlation of a letter which " I wrote to Rajah Cheyt Sing, as *a further aſſurance of the condition promiſed in the* " *coulnama.*"

" The coulnama was executed in my preſence, and *atteſted by me.* The Vizier deſired that " the ſtipulations made in favour of the Rajah might be executed in this mode, rather than by " an article in the treaty, *and it was equally ſatisfactory to the Rajah.*—I muſt remark that he had " *already* given the Rajah a coulnama of this tenor, ſoon after the death of Bulwant Sing, through " the ſolicitation of Captain Harpur, by the orders of the Select Committee.—He could there- " fore have no *reaſonable* plea to refuſe the *confirmation* of it. Nevertheleſs he ſeemed to think " his *former* act of ſo little validity, that he preſſed me, in very earneſt terms, for my conſent " that he ſhould *diſpoſſeſs the Rajah of the forts of Luteefgur, and Bidjygur, and take from him* 10 " *lacks of rupees over and above the ſtipulated rent*; and he ſeemed greatly diſſatisfied at my refu- " ſal. He argued, that the treaty of Illahabad related to Bulwant Sing *ſolely*, and was never " meant to extend to his *poſterity.* I confeſs the *letter* of the treaty *expreſſes* no more, yet I " cannot conceive that either the Rajah or Lord Clive, when the treaty was made, could " have intended it *in that ſenſe.* It has certainly been *differently* underſtood, *both by the Company* " *and by this adminiſtration*; and the Vizier himſelf had *before* put it out of all diſpute *by the* " *ſolemn act paſſed in the Rajah's favour, on his ſucceſſion to the Zemindary.* I am well convinced " that the *Rajah's inheritance*, and perhaps his life, are no longer ſafe *than while he enjoys the* " *Company's protection, which is his due* BY THE TIES OF JUSTICE, AND THE OBLIGATIONS " OF PUBLIC FAITH; and which *policy* enjoins us to afford him ever moſt *effectually.*"—— " *His country is a ſtrong barrier to ours*, without ſubjecting us to any expences, and we may de- " pend upon him as a *ſure ally*, whenever we may ſtand in need of his ſervices."

In the tranſlation of the coulnama given by Sujah Dowlah to Rajah Cheyt Sing, which was laid before the Council by Mr. Haſtings, are the following paſſages :—" excluſive of the jumma* " ſpecified in the cabooleat, *no increaſe ſhall ever hereafter be demanded.* By the word of God, " and the holy Koran, and of the bleſſed Imaums, this agreement is made between *me and my* " *heirs, and you and your Heirs, and it ſhall never be deviated from.*"

The Pottah fixes the tribute at rupees 22,48,449; and concludes in this manner: " *by the* " *favour of God there ſhall never be any deviation from this agreement.*"

The paper No. 7, referred to in the before-mentioned report, which is a tranſlation of a letter from Mr. Haſtings to Rajah Cheyt Sing, as a further aſſurance of the conditions promiſed in the coulnama, is as follows:

" From the Governor to Rajah Cheyt Sing.

" At this time, the Vizier of the Empire having given you an agreement under his hand and " ſeal, *which I have counterſigned, and alſo affixed my ſeal to*; it is neceſſary, that, conformably " thereto, and according to the treaty concluded at Allahabad by Lord Clive, and the Vizier, " reſpecting Rajah Bulwant Sing, your deceaſed father, you with the greateſt chearfulneſs, pay " to the Vizier the rent thereby eſtabliſhed, in which caſe the Company *will always attend to* " *your welfare*, and afford you *their care and protection*; *and in the agreements afore-mentioned, there* " *ſhall never be any breach or deviation.*"

Such was the relation in which Rajah Cheyt Sing ſtood to the Company, previous to the ſovereignty of Benares being transferred to them, upon the ſucceſſion of Aſoph ul Dowlah to the Subahſhip of Oude.

Mr. Haſtings' idea that the *rights* of Cheyt Sing were eſtabliſhed, *even before the Company were the guarantee for the performance of the agreement between him and the Vizier*, is clearly expreſſed, by his refuſal to permit the Vizier to diſpoſſeſs the Rajah of the forts of Luteefgur and Bidjygur, and to take from him 10 lacks of rupees over and above the ſtipulated rents.—But when Mr. Haſtings, on behalf of the Company, became himſelf the guarantee of a treaty, which confirmed the Zemindary to Cheyt Sing and his heirs for ever, under a certain *fixed tenure*, how much more was the Company's protection due to the Rajah, " *by the ties of juſtice and the obligations of public faith!*"

* Amount of the tribute.

Even after the death of Sujah Dowlah, and immediately preceding the transfer of the ſovereignty of Benares, the Reſident at the Court of the new Vizier was equally ſenſible of the rights of the Rajah, as appears by the following extract of a letter from him to the Governor General, dated 14th April 1775.

" I quoted (to the Vizier) the treaty ſubſiſting between the late Vizier and Rajah Cheyt Sing, " *and their heirs reſpectively*, of which the Company *were the guarantees*. So long as the Rajah paid " his kiſts when they became due, his Excellency on his part *could not demand an increaſe of* " *rent or ſums in advance*."

And on the very eve of the concluſion of the treaty with Aſoph ul Dowlah, the young Vizier, Mr. Haſtings ſtept in between him and the Rajah to ſhield the latter from the unjuſt demands of the former, notwithſtanding if the money had been received from the Rajah, the Vizier had promiſed *to pay it to the Company in part liquidation of his debt*. On that occaſion the Rajah wrote a letter to Mr. Haſtings, which he received on the 13th May 1775, expreſſing his acknowledgments in the following words: " I have been honoured with your friendly letter, informing me, that, " agreeably to my deſire, you have written to the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, " *to deſiſt from his demand of 6 lacks of rupees in advance*." It concludes, " may the Almighty " grant you a long continuance of every bleſſing which this world can afford, for your " kindneſs to me on every occaſion, who have no other dependance but on your favour!"

Having thus ſhewn the connection between Rajah Cheyt Sing and the Company previous to the ſovereignty of Benares being transferred to the Engliſh, and the unalterable tenure by which he held his Zemindary under the Vizier, it is proper to examine the proceedings of the Governor General and Council, which led to the treaty with the ſucceſſor of Sujah Dowlah, by which that ſovereignty was veſted in the Company.

In doing this, it is impoſſible to ſeparate the ſimple negociation for obtainining the ſovereignty of the Zemindary from the terms upon which the Rajah was to hold it under the Company; for ſo far from the latter ſubject being, as Mr. Haſtings has aſſerted in his printed letter, " wholly " foreign to the former," it will be ſeen they are ſo blended together, that they cannot, nor " indeed ought not, to be ſeparated.

The death of Sujah Dowlah happened in the beginning of February 1775; and it having been agreed by the Bengal Council, on the 13th February following, that a new treaty ſhould be executed with Aſoph ul Dowlah, his ſon and ſucceſſor, the Governor General propoſed, " That " each member of the Board ſhould deliver in his ſentiments of the conditions to be required or " acceded to for the new treaty; obſerving that not having ſufficiently conſidered the ſubject in " the latitude which has been given to it by the foregoing reſolutions, he wiſhes to prepare what " he may have to offer himſelf."

Upon which it was " reſolved, to adjourn unto the evening, that every member may prepare his " ideas on the ſubject."

But how has Mr. Haſtings ſpoken of the cool and deliberate opinion which he prepared in conſequence of the preceding reſolution, when he afterwards ſaw that opinion quoted by the Court of Directors? " God forbid (ſays he) that any expreſſion, dictated by the *impulſe of* " *preſent emergency, and unpremeditatedly uttered in the heat of party contention*, ſhould impoſe upon " me the obligation of a fixed principle, and be applied to every variable occaſion.

So far from its being the intention of the Board, that their opinions in this buſineſs ſhould be conſidered as mere words paſſed in debate, it will be preſently ſhewn, that even in this imperfect ſtage of it, they deſired the attention of the Court of Directors to thoſe very opinions; nor was it poſſible for the Court to conſider them in any other light than as the deliberate ſentiments of each individual member, which were hereafter to be ſo modified, as to meet the general concurrence.

The Board being aſſembled in the evening, the members delivered in their ſeparate opinions in writing; ſo far as thoſe opinions relate to the province of Benares they are here ſubjoined.

§ The Reſolutions here ſpoken of related only to the Vizier.

Mr. Francis's Opinion.

" The Zemindary of Benares is to be made dependant as a *fief* on the united kingdoms of Ben-
" gal and Bahar; and the *tribute*, lately paid by the Rajah to the Vizier, to be paid to this Go-
" vernment.

" The preſent Rajah of Benares to be confirmed in the Zemindary, which may be perpetuated
" in his family, under a *fixed annual tribute*, and *a fixed fine* at each future inveſtiture; a free trade
" to be opened between theſe provinces and his country.—*The Rajah's authority in his own govern-*
" *ment to be left free and uncontrouled.*"

Mr. Barwell's Opinion.

" The *independency* of Gauzepoor on Oude is a great political object, and ought to be inſiſted
" on; and whatever may be reſolved reſpecting the revenue paid by the Rajah of that country,
" *the Engliſh Government ought not to ſtand in the ſame relation to it as the late Vizier*; becauſe the
" country of Benares and Gauzepoor is a *natural barrier to theſe provinces*; and the Rajah ſhould
" have the ſtrongeſt *ties of intereſt* to ſupport our Government, *in caſe of any future rupture with*
" *the Soubah of Oude*. To make this his intereſt, *he muſt not be tributary to the Engliſh Government*;
" for from the inſtant he becomes its tributary, from that moment we may expect him to ſide
" againſt us; and by taking advantage of the troubles and commotions that may ariſe, attempt
" to diſburthen himſelf of his pecuniary obligations."

Colonel Monſon's Opinion.

" We ſhould require that Cheyt Sing's Zemindary be annexed to the Subahſhip of Bengal, or
" Bahar, or to both."

General Clavering's Opinion.

" That the Zemindary of Benares and Gauzepoor ſhall be held by Cheyt Sing, of the Com-
" pany, inſtead of the Subah of Oude.

" The Nabob to relinquiſh to the Company the *ſovereignty* of Benares and Gauzepoor, to be
held, as at preſent, by Cheyt Sing, *on his paying his tribute to the Company.*

" In order to attach this Rajah to the Company, *his tribute ought to be diminiſhed, at leaſt*
" *three lacks of rupees.*"

Governor General's Opinion.

" That the *perpetual* and *independent* poſſeſſion of the Zemindary of Benares, and its dependen-
" cies, *be confirmed and guaranteed to Rajah Cheyt Sing, and his heirs, for ever*, ſubject *only* to the
" annual payment of the revenue hitherto paid to the late Vizier, amounting to rupees 23,71,656.
" 12, to be diſpoſed of as expreſſed in the following article; *that no other demand* be made upon
" him, either by the Nabob of Oude, or this Government, *nor any kind of authority or juriſdiction*
" exerciſed by either, within the dominions aſſigned him.

" 2d. That an equal partition be made of the revenue of the Zemindary of Benares, between
" the Company and the Nabob of Oude; that is to ſay, that the Rajah ſhall pay monthly to each
" the ſum of rupees 98,823. 2. 9; amounting, on the whole, to rupees 23,71,656. 12, per an-
" num; that this participation be expreſsly declared to be intended as a pledge and acknowledg-
" ment of the equal relation in which the Rajah and his ſucceſſors are hereafter to ſtand to both
" Governments."

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The Governor General's obſervations upon his own propoſitions, are as follow:

Obſervation on the firſt Propoſition.

" The Rajah of Benares, from the ſituation of his country, *which is a frontier both to the pro-*
" *vinces of Oude and Bahar*, may be made a ſerviceable ally to the Company, whenever their af-
" fairs ſhall require it. He has always been conſidered in this light, both by the Company, and
" the ſucceſſive members of the late Council; but to inſure his attachment to the Company, his
" *intereſt* muſt be connected with it, which cannot be better effected, than by freeing him *totally*
" from the remains of his preſent vaſſalage, under the *guarantee* and *protection* of the Company;
" and at the ſame time *guarding him againſt any apprehenſions from this Government*, BY THUS-
" PLEDGING ITS FAITH, *that no encroachments ſhall ever be made on his right by the Company.*"

Obſervation upon the ſecond Propoſition.

" I propoſe this article with ſome reluctance, as contrary to my idea of the right of the Nabob
" of Oude, in virtue of his agreement originally formed between his father and the Company;
" but it is conformable to the principle adopted by the Board in the reſolutions * paſſed this
" morning, and may perhaps be obtained without much oppoſition from the Nabob; at the ſame
" time that it contributes to *fix the independency of the Zemindary of Benares on the moſt permanent*
" *foundation.*"

Theſe various written opinions were ordered to lie for the conſideration of the Board.

Before it is ſtated what were the final reſolutions of the Board upon this important ſubject, it is neceſſary to remark, that the eſtabliſhing the *independency* of the Rajah of Benares (whether he was to hold his country under the ſovereignty of the Vizier, or the Company, or both) was a point in which there was no difference of opinion. It was a great political arrangement. A mere glance at the map will at once ſhew the wiſdom of ſuch a policy, and how much it was for the good of the Company to bind the Rajah to their intereſts, on conditions that were *not to be altered or varied.*

That all theſe opinions might be duly weighed by every member, the Board did not reſume the conſideration of them till the 3d of March. In the intermediate ſpace, the Governor General and Council wrote to the Court of Directors, on the 24th of February, that as the ſubject then under conſideration was " of great magnitude and importance, they had choſen to enter upon it in
" council, *with all the deliberation which it requires.*" " The ideas of the different members,"
" (ſay they) will appear in ſome of their conſultations; they are not given in as con-
" cluſive opinions, but as ſentiments ſubject to be canvaſſed, modified, and corrected, and
" tending only *to throw light upon the ſubject*, before the final determination of the Board; when
" that determination takes place, you ſhall be duly adviſed." Yet theſe opinions, ſo deliberately given, and to which the attention of the Court of Directors is thus particularly drawn, even before they became final reſolutions, are interpreted by Mr. Haſtings, in his letter, as expreſſions
" *unpremeditatedly uttered in the heat of party contention.*" And their ſubſequent letter to the Court of the 24th March, ſay, " The ſubject was agitated in council with every degree of *attention* and
" *circumſtantial diſcuſſion* which its conſequence demanded."

On the 3d of March, 1775, as has been before obſerved, the Board reſumed the conſideration of the ſeparate minutes delivered in by each member on the 13th February. And among other leading points, relative to the propoſed treaty with the young Vizier, the Governor General propoſed the following queſtion:

" Whether it ſhall be made a condition of the new treaty, that Rajah Cheyt Sing ſhall exerciſe
" a *free and independent authority in his dominions*, ſubject *only* to the payment of his *tribute.*"

" *Mr. Francis.* Yes.

* Which relate only to the Vizier.

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" *Mr. Barwell.* Yes.

" *Col. Monſon.* No, I think not, as I ſee no advantage in it for the Company's intereſt.

" *Gen. Clavering.* Provided he pays his *tribute* to the Company, I think he ſhould be ren-
" dered *independent.*

" *Governor General.* Yes."

Here is a ſolemn reſolution of the Board, with only one diſſentient voice, that Rajah Cheyt Sing ſhould exerciſe a *free and independent authority* in his own dominions, ſubject *only to the payment of his tribute.* And on the 24th of the ſame month, the Board acquainted the Court of Directors with their having reſolved, " That the Rajah of Gauzepoor ſhould be rendered *totally* " *independent,* and be left to exerciſe a free authority in his own dominions, ſubject *only* to the " payment of his tribute."

The general terms upon which Cheyt Sing was to hold his Zemindary, whether under the ſovereignty of the Vizier, or the Company, or both, being thus ſettled, the next queſtion propoſed by the Governor General was as follows:

" Whether it ſhall be made an article in the treaty, that, in conſideration of the engagements
" to be entered into by this Government, to guarantee the poſſeſſions of the Nabob of Oude, as be-
" fore reſolved, he ſhall cede and make over to the Company the whole, or any part of the tri-
" bute due from the Zemindary of Gauzepoor?"

And the ſeveral members of the Board having given their opinions thereon, it was reſolved, " That a demand be made (of the Vizier) for the tribute of Gauzepoor, but that it be not con-
" ſidered an abſolute and indiſpenſable article in the negociation with the Nabob."

On conſultation the 8th March, is entered another minute of Mr. Francis upon this buſineſs, in which is the following clauſe:

" In agreeing to the propoſed *independency* of the Rajah of Benares, my meaning was to adhere
" ſtrictly to the 3d paragraph of my minute of the 13th of February. The Zemindary may be
" perpetuated in his family, on *fixed and unalterable conditions.* The conditions I propoſed tend
" to ſecure us a great acceſſion of revenue, without any acceſſion of territory. It is highly for
" his own advantage to be conſidered as a vaſſal of the ſovereign of theſe kingdoms, holding a
" great hereditary fief by a *fixed tenure,* and acknowledging the ſovereign of Bengal and Bahar to
" be his Lord paramount."

At length the new treaty with the Vizier was finally ſettled; by the 5th article of which the *ſovereignty of Benares, and its dependencies, was ceded in perpetuity to the Company.*

The ſovereignty of Benares being thus transferred to the Company, the Governor General, on the 12th June 1775, laid before the Board the following minute and obſervations for their conſideration, with this preface:

" The ſovereignty of the Zemindary of Benares, and its dependencies, having been ceded in
" perpetuity to the Honourable Company, by the 5th article of the treaty lately formed with the
" Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, it becomes immediately neceſſary to determine in what manner this
" right ſhall be exerciſed, and the regular payment of the revenue due from the Rajah ſecured."

The Governor General then moved, " That this ſubject be taken into the conſideration of the
" Board; and ſubmits to their correction and approval, the following plan of ſettlement with
" Rajah Cheyt Sing, to be obſerved until the pleaſure of the Company reſpecting it ſhall be known;
" declaring his readineſs to acquieſce in any other which may be propoſed, on terms by which
" more effectual proviſion may be made for the intereſt of the Company, *without an encroachment*
" *on the juſt rights of the Rajah, or the engagement actually ſubſiſting with him.*"

Before the recital of the Governor General's plan of ſettlement, it is neceſſary to remark, that though the *ſovereignty* of Cheyt Sing's territories was removed into other hands, yet his *known* and *eſtabliſhed rights* in thoſe territories had undergone *no change whatever.* They are here acknowledged to exiſt in as full and compleat a manner as when the Vizier was his ſovereign, and the

the ſubſiſting engagements are allowed to remain in full force and virtue. The nature of thoſe *juſt rights*, and the actual extent of *thoſe engagements*, here recognized by the Governor General, may be aſcertained by the ſeveral inſtruments already referred to, and by the conſtruction put thereon by the Governor General, in his ſeveral interferences to prevent more being taken from the Rajah than the amount of his tribute.

But to proceed in the recital of the Governor General's propoſitions, with his obſervations thereon.

PROPOSITIONS.	OBSERVATIONS.
" 1ſt. That Rajah Cheyt Sing ſhall pay into the treaſury of the Honourable Company at Patna, in equal monthly payment, the yearly revenue of 22,48,449 Sonaut rupees, being the ſum *ſettled with the late Nabob Sujah Dowlah, and confirmed by an agreement, executed by the ſame Nabob, in preſence of the Preſident of the late Council of Fort William, at Benares, under date the 6th September*, 1773."	" There is no queſtion that the Rajah can well afford to pay this proportion of the rents of his Zemindary; *which conſiſts of as rich and well cultivated a territory as any diſtrict perhaps of the ſame extent in India.*—The Company have a clear and indiſputable right to this ſum, nor is it likely that he will either conteſt it, or deſire any remiſſion of it. Beſides, the other conditions propoſed in this plan will virtually prove both an augmentation of his means, and a diminution of his real payments to government, as will be ſhewn in the remarks on the laſt article. It is propoſed to receive the payment of his rents at Patna, becauſe that is the neareſt provincial ſtation, and becauſe it would not fruſtrate the *intentions of rendering the Rajah independent.* If a Reſident was appointed to receive the money as it became due, at Benares, ſuch a Reſident would unavoidably acquire an influence over the Rajah and over his country, which would in effect render him the maſter of both. This conſequence might not perhaps be brought completely to paſs without a ſtruggle, and many appeals to the Council, which in a government conſtituted like this, cannot fail to terminate againſt the Rajah; and, by the conſtruction to which his oppoſition to the agent would be liable, might eventually draw on him ſeverer reſtrictions, and end in reducing him to the mean and depraved ſtate of a mere *Zemindar*."
" 2d. That the Rajah ſhall be empowered to exerciſe a complete and uncontrouled authority over his Zemindary, under the acknowledged ſovereignty of the Company; in the government of the country dependant on him; in the collection of the revenues; and in the adminiſtration of juſtice."	" 2d. The advantage which the Rajah will receive from theſe conceſſions, excluſive of the gratification which his pride would obtain *from the poſſeſſion of a ſtate of power and dignity, unknown to any of his anceſtors*, and the ſecurity of his perſon and poſſeſſions, from the Company's protection, may be rated equal to many lacks of rupees; which, though ſaved to him, are no loſs to the government on which he depends; being all articles of inviſible expence in fees to the miniſters, and officers of the Nabob, in the charges of a double eſtabliſhment of Vakeels to both governments, in preſents and charges of accommodation to the Nabob, during his reſidence at any place within the boundaries of his Zemindary; in the frauds, embezzlements, and oppreſſions exerciſed in the mint, and the Cutwally, beſides the allowed profits of thoſe officers; and the advantages which every man in occaſional power, or in the credit of it, might make of the Rajah's known weakneſs, and the dread he ſtood in, both

PROPOSITIONS.

OBSERVATIONS.

" both of the diſpleaſure of the Naboh, and
" the ill-will of individuals among the Engliſh
" who were all conſidered, either in their
" preſent ſtations or connections, or the right
" of ſucceſſion, as members of the ſtate of
" Bengal. It would be ſcarce poſſible to enu-
" merate all the inconveniences to which the
" Rajah was liable *in his former ſituation*; or
" to eſtimate the preciſe effect which they pro-
" duced on his revenue, and on the groſs amount
" of his expences; but it may be eaſily con-
" ceived, that both were enormous, and of a
" nature the moſt likely to leſſen the profits of
" government, inſtead of adding to them."

" That ſunnuds be granted to the Rajah,
" eſpecially conferring upon him the power of
" appointing officers to the charge of the Cat-
" wally, and the mint of Benares: the latter
" to be ſubject to ſuch orders and regulations as
" the Governor General and Council ſhall at
" any time think it proper to decree."

" 3d. Theſe offices have been *conſidered as*
" *marks of ſovereignty*; at leaſt this has ſerved
" for the pretext to with-hold them from the
" Rajah, to whom they have been a heavy
" grievance. The Catwally eſpecially, which
" being held in farm, and exerciſed under the
" authority of a prince, who had no intereſt in
" the welfare or eaſe of the people, has always
" been repreſented, as in it's obvious tendency
" it could ſcarce fail to prove, a ſource of the
" worſt corruption and oppreſſion, from which
" there was no appeal. If there be any weight
" in the plea for referring theſe prerogatives to
" the Company, the grant of them to the Rajah
" himſelf, by ſpecial ſunnuds, will be a ſuffici-
" ent expreſſion of their *ſovereignty*; although the
" ſolemn renunciation of it, already made by the
" Nabob of Oude, is the the beſt and moſt
" valid charter under which it can be claimed;
" and while they have three brigades, and a
" full treaſury to aſſert it, there is no fear that
" their rights to it will be oppoſed by reaſon-
" ings drawn from implied ſymbols of domi-
" nion. Some regulations will be immediately
" neceſſary for the mint, and others may occa-
" ſionally become ſo. No alteration ſhould be
" made in the weight or alloy of the coin to
" be debaſed, and the Rajah himſelf hold his
" right to the mint, on condition of his faith-
" ful obſervance of theſe rules. By the cuſtom
" of Benares, all rupees ſtruck in the mint are
" called ſiccas, and paſs as the current coin of
" the country for one year, after which they
" are charged with a batta, varying from 2 to
" 3 ½ *per cent.* according to their dates, and
" paſs under the denomination of Sonauts, or
" Gawker Shakees. It is in theſe ſpecies
" that the rents are payable to Govern-
" ment; and while they continue of
" equal and proper qualities, they may be in-
" troduced into circulation in the province of
" Bahar, without loſs to the Company, and
" with an advantage to the collections. But
" the greateſt care ought therefore to be taken,
" that the rupees be not debaſed; for if they
" are, they will occaſion a double loſs on the
" Company, by the immediate diſcount on them
" in

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PROPOSITIONS.	OBSERVATIONS.
	" in the treaſury, and by a falſe currency introduced into the revenue."
" 4th. That in return for theſe conceſſions, " and for the performance of his duty as a " vaſſal to the Company, the Rajah ſhall engage to maintain in conſtant pay, and ready " at all times for immediate ſervice, a body of " 2,000 horſe, on ſuch a fixed eſtabliſhment " as ſhall be preſcribed by the Governor Genera" ral and Council: and that whenever the " ſervice of this corps ſhall be required by the " Governor General and Council, it ſhall be " conſigned to the command of ſuch officer or " officers as they ſhall appoint, and be allowed " from the Company an additional pay or gratuity of fifteen rupees *per* month, for each " private man, and in proportion for the officers of the ſaid corps, during the time of ſuch " ſervice."	" I rather propoſe this for *conſideration* than " *recommend* it; ſuch a body of well-diſciplined " and well appointed cavalry will give credit to " the Rajah, and may prove ſerviceable to this " government, though the occaſions will rarely " happen in which we ſhall want it; the additional pay will make them our own when we " do want them, and will be no great expence."
" 5th. That while the Rajah ſhall continue " faithful to theſe *engagements*, and *punctual* " in his payments, and ſhall pay due obedience " to the authority of this Government, *no more* " *demands ſhall be made upon him by the Honourable Company*, OF ANY KIND; *or on any pretence* " *whatſoever*, ſhall any perſon be allowed to *interfere* with *his authority, or diſturb the* peace " *of his country*."	" The voluntary reſtraint laid by Government on its own actions will afford the Rajah " the *greateſt confidence*, and naturally inſpire " him with ſentiments of fidelity and attachment; both from the principles of gratitude " and ſelf-intereſt. Without ſome ſuch appearance, he will expect, with every change of " government, *additional demands* to be made " upon him; and will, of courſe, deſcend to " all the arts of intrigue and concealment practiſed by other dependent Rajahs, *which will* " *keep him indigent and weak, and eventually prove* " *hurtful to the Company*. By proper encouragement and protection, he may prove *a* " *profitable dependent, a uſeful barrier, and even* " *a powerful ally* to the Company; but he will " be neither, if the *conditions of his connection* " *with the Company are left open to* FUTURE " VARIATIONS."

The foregoing minute was ordered to be circulated to the members of the Board, for their more attentive peruſal and deliberation.

On the 5th July, the Board re-conſidered the Governor General's minute and plan propoſed for a ſettlement with Rajah Cheyt Sing. The 1ſt, 2d, and 3d articles were, with ſome alterations, agreed to.

Upon the 4th article being read, ſeveral opinions were delivered in, of which the following are extracts:

Mr. Francis.——" I object to our *compelling* the Rajah to keep up an extraordinary force " for our ſervice, conſidering it in effect *as an increaſe of the tribute*; which is con" trary to the principles which have guided my judgment from the firſt ouſet of this " negociation."

Mr. Barwell.—" I am of opinion, that the Rajah ſhould keep up ſuch a body of forces; but " entertain the ſame ſentiments with Mr. Francis, reſpecting its being an *enhancement of his* " *tribute* and of any degree of *compulſion* to induce him to do it."

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Colonel Monſon.—" I am of opinion the Company ſhould receive the Rajah's aſſiſtance on the " ſame terms he gave it to the Vizier, or the preſent Nabob."

General Clavering.—" I would not *compel* the Rajah to keep up any troops, but I would *recom-* " *mend* it to him to maintain the number which the Governor General has propoſed."

Governor General.—" It was far from my intention to propoſe *this* or *any other article* to be *im-* " *poſed* on the Rajah by COMPULSION; I only propoſed it as an article of ſpeculation."

" Upon which the Board reſolved, That it *be recommended* to Rajah Cheyt Sing to keep up a " body of 2,000 cavalry, to be diſciplined after the European manner, but that there be no *obliga-* " *tion* on him to do it."

There was ſuch a perfect unanimity in the Board reſpecting the 5th article of the Governor General's propoſitions, that all which is recorded reſpecting it is in theſe few words:

" Read the 5th article; approved the propoſition in this article."

But as this article is the moſt material of the whole, a ready excuſe will be made for repeating it in this place.

" Reſolved, That while the Rajah ſhall continue faithful to theſe engagements, and punctual " to his payments, and ſhall pay due obedience to the authority of this government, *no more de-* " *mands ſhall be made upon him, by the Honourable Company, of* ANY KIND; or on any pretence " whatſoever ſhall any perſon be allowed *to interfere* with his authority, or *to diſturb the peace of* " *his country.*"

Such were, in general, the terms on which Rajah Cheyt Sing was to hold his Zemindary, and by a faithful adherence to which, on his part, the Company were bound to abide by them on theirs.

Some ſubſequent arrangements were made for aſcertaining the exact amount of his tribute, which was finally ſettled at ſicca rupees 22,66,180, and the royalties of the mint, of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and of the police, were afterwards ſettled upon him.

But Mr. Haſtings is by no means willing to conſent, that, in the examination of the rights and privileges which were poſſeſſed by the Rajah, any reference ſhould be made to the inſtruments which paſſed between him and Sujah Dowlah in 1770, and to thoſe of 1773, between the Rajah, the Vizier, and the Company, previous to the ſovereignty of Benares being transferred to the latter; or to the opinions of the ſeveral members, and the reſolutions of the Board in conſequence, which were taken ſubſequent to ſuch transfer; or to the ſolemn declarations which were made to the Rajah on his inveſtiture. He wiſhes theſe to be buried in oblivion, and only deſires to apply to the deeds which paſſed in conſequence of thoſe reſolutions, and has accordingly pointed out the 9th and following pages of his narrative, printed in Calcutta, in which reference is made to the Sunnud, the Pottah, and the Cabooleat, dated the 15th April 1776.

But before we proceed to ſpeak of thoſe deeds, every one would naturally ſuppoſe that they contained the ſubſtance of the Board's reſolutions, which were to ſerve as inſtructions to thoſe employed in preparing the deeds; otherwiſe the deliberations of the Board were a mere ſolemn mockery; or the Sunnuds might as well have been made out immediately on the treaty being concluded with Aſoph ul Dowlah, and the terms of theſe Sunnuds left for future diſcuſſion.

That it was at one time the intention of the Board to make the Sunnuds accord with their own reſolutions, as they ought to have done, appears evidently from the following minute of Council, 26th February 1776.

" Ordered, That the Secretary do prepare a draft of ſeparate Sunnuds for the Zemindary and " Cutwalla of Benares and Jaunpore, alſo of the mint of Benares, in the uſual form, *expreſſing* " *the conditions already reſolved on, in the ſeveral proceedings of this Board.*" On the ſame day a letter was written to the Reſident, wherein; after mentioning the terms of the remittance of the Rajah's tribute to Calcutta, they inform him " that they have ordered proper Sunnuds to be prepared, " ſpecifying the above, *as well as the ſeveral other conditions which have already been agreed to*, and " ſhall forward it to you to be delivered to the Rajah." And in their letter to the Court of Directors

rectors in the secret department of the 20th of the following month, they again explain the terms of the remittance, and say, " that a Sunnud for his (Cheyt Sing's) Zemindary shall be furnished " him on these, *and the conditions before agreed on.*"

It is therefore plain, not only from the reason of the thing, but from the Board's own sense of the matter, that the written deeds ought to have contained the precise terms on which it was agreed that Cheyt Sing should hold his Zemindary; and the resolutions of the Board, and the Sunnud, should have been, as nearly as possible, counter-parts of each other.

Indeed it is confessed, by one of the members of the Board (Mr. Francis) that " the terms " which were originally agreed to give the Rajah, *and which he consented to, were made the fundamental tenure by which he held his Zemindary.*"

Why, therefore, the deeds were not made conformable to the resolutions; why they even fell short of the Sunnuds granted to the Rajah by the Vizier, to which the Company was the guarantee, notwithstanding the avowed policy of the Bengal government, to render him more independent than he was before, is difficult to conceive.

As the Governor General's narrative has been long since in the hands of the public, where the Sunnuds, &c. by which Cheyt Sing held his Zemindary, are said to be contained, it is necessary, in this place, to compare them with those held by the Rajah under the Vizier.

It has already been seen, that Mr. Hastings was the guarantee of the former Sunnuds; and that upon the sovereignty of Benares being transferred to the Company it was clearly understood, that in the future plan of settlement with the Rajah, no encroachment was to be made *on his just rights, or the engagements actually subsisting with him.*

In the Coulnama given by Sujah Dowlah, in 1773, are the following words: " *No encrease shall* " *ever after be demanded.*" In the Sunnud given by the Company, in 1776, *these words are omitted.*

In the Pottah of 1773, is the following sentence: " By the favour of God, *there shall never be* " *any deviation in this agreement.*" In that of 1776, *this sentence is omitted.* And the Governor General's letter to Cheyt Sing, in 1773, concludes thus: " In the agreements before mentioned, " *there shall never be any breach or deviation.*" Whether there were any variations in the Caboolear, cannot be ascertained, for if, in 1773, Cheyt Sing executed such an instrument, it is not entered on the records.

Having pointed out these variations, it is necessary to answer an objection, that, to the uninformed, seems naturally to arise out of the subject, viz. That though the spirit of the several resolutions of the Board is not incorporated with the actual deeds, as it ought to have been; yet, as Cheyt Sing was ignorant of those resolutions, he was bound by the terms of the Sunnuds, after he had accepted them, notwithstanding their deviation from the genuine intent and meaning of the Council, as expressed in those resolutions.

They who suppose that these resolutions were confined to the narrow limits of the Council Chamber; and that they remained locked up in the silent repositories of the other records, are much mistaken. Cheyt Sing was fully acquainted with them. And by whom? By the Governor General and Council themselves. For in their instructions to the Resident (Mr. Fowke) at the Rajah's court, which were dated the 24th August 1775; not much above a month after the resolutions passed, are the following words, viz.

" It will be proper to assure the Rajah, *that we do not mean to encrease his tribute*, but to require " from him the *exact sum.*

" That under the acknowledged sovereignty of the Company, we are determined to leave him " *the free and uncontrouled management of the internal government of his country*, and the collection " and regulation of the revenues, *so long as he adheres to the terms of his engagements; and will never* " *demand any augmentation* of the annual *tribute* which may be *fixed.*

" As we deem it very essential that the Rajah, for the protection of his Zemindary, should " maintain a body of regular troops, we would strongly *recommend* to him the keeping in constant " pay, and ready at all times for service, 2,000 horse, disciplined and clothed after the European " manner. *We cannot authorize you to insist upon this article.* However, as it appears so obvious

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" for his own intereſt, we doubt not but he will readily agree to it; and it muſt be left to his option " to keep up, or reduce his preſent military eſtabliſhment in conſequence: And as an induce- " ment we will agree, whenever we may find occaſion to call for the aſſiſtance of this corps, or " any part of it, *we will pay a gratuity of 15 rupees per month for each private man, and in propor-* " *tion for the officers, during the time that they may be in our employ.*"

But the Board were not ſatisfied with inſtructing their Reſident to make the before-going repreſentation; they reſolved that a letter ſhould be written by the Governor General himſelf, to Rajah Cheyt Sing, to be delivered to Mr. Fowke, the Reſident, with his credentials.

The following is extracted from it.

" The Board being willing to continue the grant of the Zemindary to you, *in as full and ample* " *a manner as you poſſeſſed it from the former ſovereigns, and upon the ſame terms, on your paying the* " *annual tribute, &c.*"

This letter alſo mentions, that Sunnuds for the grant of the mint and cutwally would be hereafter tranſmitted; and concludes, " the other ſources from which the Naboh of Oude drew a re- " venue, will alſo be granted you, that you may poſſeſs *an uncontrouled and free authority in the re-* " *gulation and government of your own Zemindary.*"

It will plainly be ſeen, that theſe letters were written in the very ſpirit of the reſolutions of the Board. Indeed, thoſe reſolutions were afterwards conſidered by Mr. Francis (Conſultation 28th of September 1778) as " *the voluntary and fundamental engagements of the government itſelf.* This " Board was already *bound to the Rajah by certain acts of their own.*" But with regard to the original inſtruments which paſſed between the Rajah and the Company, it is impoſſible to ſay whether they did, or did not, accord with thoſe reſolutions.

The deeds which Mr. Haſtings has produced in his narrative, are dated the 15th of April 1776, and made out in conſequence of the ſovereignty of the mint and cutwally being veſted in the Rajah; whereas the original ones for the Zemindary were ſigned by the Board on the 4th of Sept. 1775, as appears by the following minute of Council on that day, made in conſequence of an information from the Secretary, that he had prepared the Sunnuds for Rajah Cheyt Sing.

" Agreed, That the Sunnuds, Pottah, and Coulnama, be now ſigned and tranſmitted to Mr. " Francis Fowke."——And on the 20th of November following, the Court of Directors were acquainted, " that Rajah Cheyt Sing had been inveſted with the *Sunnuds for his Zemindary, and a* " *Kellaut in all the proper forms.*"

Mr. Haſtings has complained to the Court, that at the point of the ſettlement their detail ſtops. The detail was neceſſarily ſtopped here; for the Sunnuds, &c. which paſſed upon the inveſtiture, are not entered upon the Company's records. And it is fair to ſuppoſe, that theſe inſtruments agreed exactly with thoſe which Cheyt Sing received from the Vizier in 1773; for in his letter to the Governor General, entered on the Perſian correſpondence of the 1ſt October 1775, he himſelf points out, that the Kellaut, with which he was to be preſented on his new inveſtiture, *is not of the ſame kind as that which he received from the late Vizier on the like occaſion*; and in conſequence thereof, the Board, in their letter to the Reſident, of the 11th of October, " deſire him to make " enquiry reſpecting the nature of that Kellaut, and *inveſt him with one of the ſame ſort, on the part* " *of this government, inſtead of that which they formerly deſcribed to him.*"

The impoſſibility of the Court's referring to the original deeds which paſſed at the ſettlement of the Zemindary on Rajah Cheyt Sing being clearly ſhewn, as well as the probability that thoſe deeds were ſimilar to what he received from the Vizier; we ſhall proceed to obſerve on the new Sunnuds, which were paſſed ſeveral months after the ſettlement and inveſtiture in 1775.

On the 15th April 1776, the Secretary informed the Council, " that having prepared the " Sunnuds and Pottah for Rajah Cheyt Sing's Zemindary, he begs leave to lay them before the " Board, with copy of an obligation to be executed by him for the remittance of his tribute;" the Board then ſigned the former, and ordered all three to be tranſmitted to the Rajah.—Theſe inſtruments Mr. Haſtings has annexed to his narrative, and has referred to them in his letter.

But one material piece of information reſpecting them, Mr. Haſtings has thought proper to withhold; viz. *That the Rajah declined the acceptance of the Sunnud and Pottah, and objected to the execution of the Caboolcat.*

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The Reſident ſtates to the Board the Rajah's objections to them, in his letter of the 17th July, one of the principal of which was to the clauſe in the Sunnud and Cabooleat, by which *the former Sunnuds are declared to be null.*

The Rajah was ſenſible of his rights, and aſſerted them. The Board were not at this time diſpoſed to infringe thoſe rights; having, according to the Governor General's expreſſion, "*A full treaſury*;" but immediately (29th July) ordered the Secretary to prepare a new Sunnud and Pottah, *omitting the ſentence declaring the former Sunnuds to be null.* Theſe deeds were delivered to the Rajah, and the others, which he objected to, as well as thoſe originally delivered to him, were received back and returned to the preſidency.

Notwithſtanding the before-mentioned tranſaction, the Governor General has printed the Sunnud of 15th April, without the alteration; and the words, "*all former Sunnuds to become null and void,*" are ſuffered to remain in the inſtrument, which the Governor General has referred to as the *actual* agreement.

With regard to the Cabooleat, on which Mr. Haſtings has laid ſo much ſtreſs, it was not poſſible for the Court of Directors to gain any information from that, for it is no where entered upon the Company's records; and the Governor General's narrative is the only place in which it is to be found.

As it clearly appears that there were three ſets of grants executed, though only one ſee is to have been neceſſary, and one only actually ſubſiſting, it is proper here to recapitulate the various circumſtances of theſe tranſactions. On the 24th Auguſt 1775, the Board ordered the neceſſary Sunnuds to be prepared for Cheyt Sing's Zemindary. On the 4th September they were ſigned, though they are not entered on the Company's records. On the 24th of October, the Rajah was inveſted with theſe Sunnuds by the Reſident, Mr. Fowke. And on the 20th November the Court of Directors were acquainted, "*That Rajah Cheyt Sing had been inveſted with the Sunnuds for his Zemindary, and a Kellaut, in all the proper forms.*" After the inveſtiture it was reſolved, that the ſovereignty of the mint and cutwally (adminiſtration of juſtice) ſhould be veſted in the Rajah. On the 22d of January 1776, the Rajah requeſted of the Board, through the Reſident at his Court, that he might be furniſhed with Sunnuds, under their ſignature, for thoſe offices. On the 30th of December, the preciſe amount of the Rajah's tribute was ſettled at rupees 22,66,180, with which the Board expected his acquieſcence in conſequence of the mint and cutwally being ſettled on him, "and for the very great advantages he will derive by being thus *ſecured in the free and independent government of his country.*" On the 26th February, the Reſident expreſſed to the Board the Rajah's conſent to the amount of the tribute as laſt ſettled. On which day the Board ordered the Secretary "to prepare a draught of *ſeparate* Sunnuds for the *Zemindary* and *Cutwally*;" alſo "of the *mint*, in the uſual form, *expreſſing the conditions already reſolved on in the ſeveral proceedings of the Board.*" On the 15th of April the Board ſigned *one* Sunnud and a Pottah (not *ſeparate* Sunnuds) in which Sunnud the Zemindary, the cutwally, and the mint, are included. A tranſlation of the Sunnud and Pottah is entered upon the records, but not of the Coulnama. The Rajah objected to the Sunnud, on account of the clauſe, declaring all former Sunnuds to be null and void. The Board on the 29th July ordered new inſtruments to be made out (which are likewiſe not entered upon the records) omitting thoſe words. Theſe inſtruments were tranſmitted to the Rajah, and delivered to him by the Reſident, Mr. Fowke, who received back the former Sunnuds, and returned thoſe of September 1775 and April 1776, to the preſidency.

But it is not from the *letter* of the deeds of April, printed by the Governor General, ſuppoſing they had not been rejected by the Rajah, that a judgment on this important matter is to be formed. The *ſpirit* of them is to be attended to; *with a due regard to all the relative circumſtances of the caſe;—to the minutes and reſolutions of the Board;—to the declarations which were made to the Rajah in conſequence of thoſe reſolutions;—and to the great political object of eſtabliſhing a barrier for the ſecurity of the provinces in caſe of a future rupture with the Vizier.* In 1773, the Governor General was ſenſible that the *ſpirit* and *intention* of a treaty ought to be adhered to when he gave ſo liberal a conſtruction, in the Rajah's favour, of the treaty which had been made between his father and the late Vizier, and in his ſeveral interferences, to prevent more being exacted from the Rajah, than the amount of the tribute.

Having thus ſhewn the relation in which Cheyt Sing ſtood to the Vizier, who ſettled on him and his heirs for ever the Zemindary of Benares, *on certain fixed conditions*; and likewiſe the guarantee of the Engliſh, that thoſe conditions ſhould be adhered to on both ſides; the ſubſequent agreement *(acknowledging the former to be in full force)* which was made with him upon the ſovereignty of the province being veſted in the Company; *and the ſolemn aſſurances which were given to the Rajah, by the Supreme Council, in explanation of that agreement*; it is preſumed every unpreju-

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diced perſon muſt be of opinion, that the Court of Directors were warranted in reſolving, "That "Rajah Cheyt Sing was confirmed by the Governor General and Council of Bengal, in the ma- "nagement of the ſaid Zemindary, (ſubject to the ſovereignty of the Company) on his paying a "certain tribute to the Company, which was ſettled at rupees 22,66,180: and that the Bengal "government pledged itſelf, that the free and uncontrouled poſſeſſion of the Zemindary of Be- "nares, and its dependencies, ſhould be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and his heirs for "ever, ſubject to ſuch tribute; and that no other demand ſhould be made upon him, nor any "kind of authority or juriſdiction exerciſed within the dominions aſſigned him, ſo long as he ad- "hered to the terms of his engagements."

The grounds of the preceding reſolution of the Court of Directors having been thus eſtabliſhed, and it having been proved, that the conditions upon which Rajah Cheyt Sing held his Zemindary were fixed and unalterable; it is neceſſary in the next place to ſhew what was the conduct of the Governor General and Council to the Rajah, previous to Mr. Haſtings's laſt viſit to Benares, in 1781.

On the 9th July 1778, the Board reſolved, "That Rajah Cheyt Sing be required, in form, to "contribute his ſhare of the burthen of the preſent war (with France) by the eſtabliſhment of "three regular battalions of ſepoys, to be raiſed and maintained *at his expence.*"

Notwithſtanding this was, both in the *letter* and *ſpirit* of the former reſolutions of the Council, a direct breach of the agreement, yet the Rajah quietly ſubmitted himſelf, and authorized his Vackeel to declare his acquieſcence, *for one year only*, in the requiſition of a ſubſidy, equal to the expence of three battalions of ſepoys. This ſubſidy was accordingly fixed by the Board at five lacks of rupees; and the Governor General expreſſed himſelf pleaſed with the Rajah's ready com- pliance, in a letter to him under date of the 15th Auguſt; and on the 17th the Governor General and Council informed the Court of Directors, that the Rajah had agreed to pay this ſubſidy *for one year*. But on the Rajah's pleading his inability to pay the whole ſum at once, ſo little cere- mony was uſed with him on the occaſion, and ſo much were all former agreements forgotten, that, on the 28th September, directions were given to the Reſident, Mr. Graham, "to wait on "the Rajah forthwith, and *demand of him*, in perſon, and by writing, the payment of the full "ſum of five lacks of muchildar rupees, the ſum at which the ſubſidy is fixed, in ſpecie, to that "amount, to be made to you within five days of ſuch demand; and declare to him, *in the name of* "*this government*, that his *evading* or *neglecting* to accompliſh the payment thereof, within that "ſpace of time, ſhall be deemed equivalent to an abſolute refuſal; and in caſe of his non-com- "pliance with your demand, we peremptorily enjoin you *to refrain from all further intercourſe with* "*him.*"

The Rajah compleated this payment by the 10th of October.

It muſt be remarked in this place, that though this extra demand was contrary to the exiſting engagements, yet as the Rajah conſented to the payment thereof, *for one year only*, it was, in a meaſure, legalized.—And it really ſeemed at one time to have been the intention of Mr. Haſtings to abide by this condition, as appears from the following circumſtance: On the 5th May 1779 the Reſident at Benares wrote to the Board, that being applied to by the provincial council of revenue at Patna for eight lacks of rupees, on account of their very urgent neceſſities, he deſired the Rajah to ſupply him with that ſum, beyond the amount of what was then due. In their reply to the Reſident on the 31ſt, the Board expreſs their ſurpriſe at his "having ventured to make a demand "upon Rajah Cheyt Sing, *not warranted by his engagements with the Company*, and without any "authority from us." The Reſident's anſwer of the 10th June following is worthy of particular attention. "At the time I mentioned to Rajah Cheyt Sing the ſum of money government ſtood "in need of for their preſent occaſions, I was well aware that I could neither *conſiſtent with your* "*Honourable Board's orders, nor his engagements with the Company*, demand more of him than was "thereby authorized; and therefore it was I only *demanded* payment of the amount of his kiſt due "the 4th May, and left it to his *diſcretion*, upon the information given, whether to *lend* further "aſſiſtance or *not*."

Though the condition of his compliance with the demand of 1778 was, *that it ſhould not be drawn into a precedent*, yet on the 19th July 1779, the Rajah was again required to contribute the further ſum of five lacks for the enſuing year; and on the 22d June 1780 five lacks more; and on the 2d of November following, he was required to furniſh part of his cavalry.

On the 18th July, the very day preceding the reſolution of the Board to demand an additional five lacks for the year 1779, Mr. Haſtings received a letter from the Rajah, ſaying, that his ſole reliance was on him, "and that in every inſtance I depend on your *faith, religion, promiſes*, and "*actions.*"

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After he had come to the knowledge of this demand, the Rajah wrote to the Governor General as follows: "Laſt year you directed Sheik Ally Nuckey * that I ſhould *by any means, by diſpoſing "of my effects*, or by *borrowing*, make *this one payment* (alluding to the demand of 1778) *and I "ſhould not be called upon in future*; and that you would take every means for my advantage and "ſupport. I accordingly put in practice every method in my power; and by loans made good "the requiſition. It is now abſolutely out of my power to raiſe the ſum required, and I am "therefore hopeful that you will be kindly pleaſed to excuſe me the five lacks now demanded, *and "that nothing may be demanded of me beyond the amount expreſſed in the pottah.*"

This letter was received on the 27th Auguſt. On the 28th the Governor General replied to it; and without taking the ſmalleſt notice of the Rajah having charged him *with a breach of promiſe*, he ſays, "I now repeat my demand, that you do on the receipt of this, *without evaſion or "delay*, pay the five lacks of rupees into the hands of Mr. Thomas Graham, who has orders to "receive it from you, and authority, in caſe of your refuſal, to ſummon the two battalions of "ſepoys, under the command of Major Carnac, to Benares, that meaſures may be taken *to oblige "you to a compliance*; and this caſe, *the whole expence of this corps from the time of its march will "fall on you.*"

The Rajah, notwithſtanding the poſitive terms of the laſt-recited letter, was yet unwilling to believe, that the "*faith, religion, promiſes, and actions*," on which he had placed ſo much dependence, would all of them prove of no avail. He accordingly addreſſed another letter to Mr. Haſtings, which was received the 20th of September, and of which the following is a copy:

"Every two or three days, I am called upon to pay five lacks of rupees; your gracious letter "on this ſubject, honoured me by its arrival; I have diſpatched an arzee in anſwer, which will "have been preſented to you. In obedience to your order, I laſt year, by every means, and "borrowing from all quarters, raiſed the ſum, and at that time, *you promiſed that it ſhould not "happen again.* I have it not in my power at preſent. You have before honoured me with the "title of ſon, and regarding me as your ſon, you have protected me; I am therefore hopeful, *that "I may be excuſed from this requiſition.*"

Here the Governor General is again charged *with a direct breach of promiſe to the Rajah.* Mr. Haſtings replied to this on the 25th, repeating the threat of ſending troops into his country, but taking no notice, as before, of the repeated charge of having broken his word with the Rajah.

Thus upon the Rajah's declaring his inability to comply with the demand of 1779, and pleading the *promiſe of exemption*, two battalions of ſepoys were ordered to march to Benares, to intimidate him; and the Board inſiſted on his paying the expence of the troops thus ſent to ſecond their demand. And on their requiring the balance of the ſubſidy in October 1780, the Governor General and Council not only again ordered troops to march into his territories, *but they threatened him with a fine of one lack for diſobedience.*

Whoever ſeriouſly conſiders the agreement made between Cheyt Sing and the Vizier in 1770; the nature of the ſubſequent connection between the Rajah, the Vizier, and the Company, formed in 1773, as before deſcribed; the force of the minutes and reſolutions of the Board upon the ſovereignty of Benares being tranſferred to the Company, as above recited; the ſolemn declarations which were made to the Rajah on his inveſtiture, as contained in the inſtructions to the Reſident at his court, and in the Governor General's letter to him upon that occaſion, which have been already referred to; the line of policy which the Bengal Government had preſcribed to itſelf; and the general tenure by which Cheyt Sing held his country.—Whoever ſeriouſly conſiders all theſe points, with their relation to each other, muſt be convinced, that the various demands thus made upon the Rajah were not founded in *juſtice*; nor are they to be defended by any arguments drawn from the wants and neceſſities of a Government involved in difficulties, or the reputed wealth and proſperity of the Rajah.

Obliging the Rajah to pay an additional ſubſidy of five lacks for the expence of three battalions of ſepoys, could only be juſtified upon the plea, that by the original agreement he was to maintain a body of 2,000 horſe. But it has been ſhewn, that the Board refuſed to aſſent to this propoſition. They left it entirely *optional* in the Rajah; and if at any time they needed the aſſiſtance of this force, he was to be paid at the rate of fifteen rupees per month per man; and ſo in proportion for the officers, during the time they might be in the Company's employ.

* His Vackeel.

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One of the members of the Board (Mr. Francis) declares in his minute of the 14th September 1778, "That he did, from the firſt, expreſs a doubt, whether the Board had ſtrictly a right to "encreaſe their demands upon the Rajah, beyond the terms which they originally agreed to "give him, which he conſented to, and which, as Mr. Francis has conſtantly underſtood it, "were made *the fundamental tenure by which he held his Zemindary*. If ſuch demands can be en- "creaſed upon him at the diſcretion of the ſuperior power, *he has no rights, he has no property*, or "at leaſt he has *no ſecurity for either*. Inſtead of five lacks, *let us demand fifty*; and whether he "*refuſes*, or is *unable* to pay the money, the forfeiture of his Zemindary may be the immediate "conſequence of it, unleſs he can find means to redeem himſelf by a new treaty."

There was but too much of a prophetic ſpirit in this minute of Mr. Francis; for notwithſtanding in the credentials given to the Governor General and Council, (conſiſting only of himſelf and Mr. Wheler) the 3d July 1781, previous to his ſetting out on his intended journey to Benares, the arrangements he was to make in that province, were to be "*conſonant to the mutual relation* "*and actual engagements ſubſiſting between the Company and the Rajah*;" it appears from the evidence of Mr. Wheler, that Mr. Haſtings had actually come to the ſecret reſolution (for it is no where entered on the records) without the ſmalleſt regard to that relation *and to thoſe engagements, of obtaining* 40 *or* 50 *lacks of rupees from this very Rajah*; *and in caſe of his refuſal*, he determined "either to remove him from his Zemindary entirely, or by taking immediate poſſeſſion of all "his forts, to obtain out of the treaſure depoſited in them, the above ſum for the Company."

This is further corroborated by the affidavit of Major Palmer, the Governor General's military Secretary, with this additional circumſtance, that by ſome means or other the Rajah, having heard of the Governor General's intentions, *had made him an offer of* 20 *lacks of rupees for the public ſervice*; "but that he, the Governor General, *was reſolved to inſiſt upon the firſt mentioned* "*ſum of* 50 *lacks of rupees*; and if the Rajah ſhould abſolutely refuſe the demand, that he, the "Governor General, *would deprive him of his Zemindary, or tranſfer the ſovereignty thereof to the* "*Nabob Vizier*."

It is ſaid, that the "Governor General thought the Rajah's offences were ſuch as to require "early puniſhment; and as *his wealth was great, and the Company's exigencies preſſing*, it was "thought a meaſure of *policy* and *juſtice* to exact from him a large pecuniary mulct for their re- "lief."

But how different were Mr. Haſtings's ideas of policy and juſtice at a former period, which has been already referred to, when he would not ſuffer the Vizier to "diſpoſſeſs the Rajah of the "forts of Luteefgur and Bidgygur, and take from him ten lacks of rupees!" At that time the Governor General was convinced "that the Rajah's *inheritance*, and perhaps his *life*, were no "longer ſafe than while he enjoyed the *Company's protection*, which (ſays the Governor General) "is his due by the *ties* of *juſtice* and the obligations of *public faith*, and which *policy* enjoins us to "afford him ever moſt effectually."

Thus, in 1773, the natural ſovereign of Rajah Cheyt Sing is prevented from taking from him two forts and 10 lacks of rupees *above the ſtipulated rent*, through motives of *juſtice* and *policy*; and in 1781, after the ſovereignty had been transferred, though with a reſervation of the "juſt rights "of the Rajah" under the former ſovereign, *juſtice* and *policy* required that his new ſovereign ſhould exact from him 40 or 50 lacks of rupees *more than his rent*, or wreſt from him the *whole of his Zemindary!*

If *juſtice* and *policy* were to be the guide of Mr. Haſtings's actions upon this occaſion, they ought to have operated more ſtrongly than ever in the Rajah's *favour*. As to the firſt, were we not bound to him by additional obligations And as to the laſt, it was ſurely become more our intereſt to cement his attachment by gentle treatment, than when he was only an *ally*. For in his new ſituation, had he been, on any future rupture with the Nabob of Oude, from ill uſage, induced to take part againſt us, we ſhould not only have loſt the benefit of his alliance, but alſo a clear annual revenue of upwards of 260,000l. *per annum*.

But wherein did the Rajah's *delinquency* conſiſt? not in his want of punctuality in the payment of his tribute; this has never been affirmed. It muſt conſiſt then, in his not complying with the repeated demands of the Board for a ſubſidy, contrary to the exiſting engagements. Let it be admitted,

* Vide Governor General's Narrative.
† Narrative, Appendix.
‡ Narrative.

mitted that the Rajah diſcharged theſe with that reluctance which ever attends the liquidation of unwarrantable demands, yet there was nothing due on any of theſe new demands for months preceding the Governor General's journey to Benares.

The demand of 1778 was made in July, and wholly diſcharged by the 10th of October.

That of 1779 was likewiſe made in July, and wholly diſcharged by the 21ſt of October; and in November the Rajah paid 20,000 rupees for the expence of the detachment *ſent to enforce this demand.*

The demand of 1780 was diſcharged by the 18th of October; and whoever reads the charges brought againſt the Rajah, as contained in the Governor General's firſt letter to him, after his arrival at Benares, which is printed in the Narrative, muſt be convinced that they were clearly refuted by the Rajah's anſwer.

As to the third reſolution of the Court of Directors, it was merely a reſolution of fact, founded on the proceedings of the Bengal Government, in July 1775, and went to ſhew the independency of the Rajah's ſituation. The following paſſage, therefore, in the Governor General's letter, ſeems utterly unintelligible.

" I deny that I ever required him to keep up a body of 2,000 horſe, contrary to the declara-
" tion made to him by the Governor General and Council, on the 5th of July 1775, that there
" ſhall be no obligation on him to do it."

It is equally unneceſſary to remark on Mr. Haſtings's denial, reſpecting the 4th reſolution.—This is likewiſe a reſolution of fact, that the Rajah was regular in the payment of his tribute, and what is not denied by the Governor General. The Court have acknowledged the ſovereignty of the Company over the Rajah in their 2d reſolution. But, that the Governor General and Council had a right to iſſue any orders *in direct violation of the actual agreement ſubſiſting with the Rajah,* no one who ſeriouſly conſiders the nature of that agreement, in all its circumſtances, will venture to aſſert.

But with reſpect to the laſt reſolution of the Court of Directors, every one muſt join iſſue with the Governor General, and agree, that from the premiſes which have been already eſtabliſhed, in the former part of theſe obſervations, " the terms *improper, unwarrantable,* and *highly*
" *impolitic,* are much too gentle. *The ſtrict performance of ſolemn engagements on one part, followed*
" *by acts directly ſubverſive of them,* and by *total diſpoſſeſſion on the other, ſtamps on the perpetrators*
" *of the latter, the guilt of the greateſt poſſible violation of faith and juſtice.*"

The obſervations on what has fallen from Mr. Haſtings, reſpecting the reſolution of the Court of Directors laſt ſpoken of, muſt not be diſmiſſed without a remark on the following paſſage in the Governor General's letter:

" I deny that Rajah Cheyt Sing was a native prince of India. Cheyt Sing is the ſon of a
" collector of the revenue of that province, which his arts, and the misfortunes of his maſter,
" enabled him to convert to a permanent and hereditary poſſeſſion."

Though it is no where aſſerted in the reſolutions of the Court of Directors, that Cheyt Sing was a native prince of India, yet it may not be improper to obſerve, that, with regard to Cheyt Sing's predeceſſor, Bulwant Sing, who is here called "*a collector,*" it has already been ſhewn, that for the powerful military aſſiſtance which he afforded the Company in the war with Sujah Dowlah, Mr. Haſtings was, in 1773, empowered to renew, in behalf of Rajah Cheyt Sing, the ſtipulation which was formerly made with the Vizier in favour of the father. And in a letter from Rajah Shitabroy, which is entered upon the Bengal Conſultation of the 21ſt of November, 1764, Bulwant Sing is called, a "*perſon of high rank, and the Zemindar of a frontier country.*"

With reſpect to Cheyt Sing, Mr. Haſtings himſelf has called the Zemindary "*his inheritance.*" In the inſtrument printed by the Governor General, 15th of April 1776, he is termed "*the great*
" *Chief Rajah Cheyt Sing Behadre.*" By the inſtructions to the Reſident at Benares, of the 24th of Auguſt 1775, he was to be inveſted "with a kellaut *in his palace,* with all the uſual formali-
" ties." And by the Reſident's account of this matter, the ceremony was performed in all the parade of Eaſtern magnificence. But here another, and a more ſtriking circumſtance, may be added in proof of the Rajah's elevated ſituation. On the 24th of November 1775, Lieutenant Colonel Parker, who had the command of a brigade in the neighbourhood of Benares, acquainted General Clavering, that the Rajah had paid him a viſit, and had made him preſents, " which,

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" (fays he) I did not reject, as it would be looked upon as the greateſt ſlight I could offer to an " *Eaſtern Prince.*" This letter was laid before the Council on the 6th of December. And ſo far was Mr. Haſtings from being diſpoſed, at that time, to diſpute the rank which Mr. Parker thought he had among the Princes of Hindoſtan, that he immediately gave it as his opinion, " That neither the Rajah ought to have made the preſents, nor Colonel Parker accepted them, becauſe " they were the pledges and marks of *inferiority* of the giver to the receiver; and I think it will " become both the *juſtice* and *dignity* of this Board, to lay down ſuch rules as ſhall prevent the " Rajah hereafter from ſubjecting himſelf, or being ſubjected to ceremonies *unbecoming his rank* " *and character.*" Upon which the Board reſolved, that the Rajah ſhould pay the firſt viſit to none but the Governor General, the Chief Juſtice, and the members of the Board.

Such as are ſtill doubtful of Cheyt Sing's elevated ſtation, are referred to the 33d and 34th pages of Mr. Haſtings's printed letter, where there is as ſtrong an implication of his princely rank, as it is poſſible for words to convey.

With the ſame view of lowering in the eyes of the public the real ſtandard of Cheyt Sing's ſituation, the Governor General ſays, in his printed narrative, " I ſuſpect that the deeds which " paſſed between him and the Board, on the tranſfer of the Zemindary to the Company, in 1775, " are by many underſtood to bear the quality and force of *a treaty of optional conditions* between " equal States. To ſuch I reply, that ſuch an opinion is itſelf criminal to the State of which he " was a ſubject; and that he was himſelf amenable to its juſtice, if he countenanced the belief. " He paid no *tribute* to the Company, but a fixed annual *rent*. And the inſtruments for his Ze" mindary were drawn *preciſely* in the ſame form as inſtruments of the ſame denominations inter" changed with the *Zemindars of Bengal.*"

As to the annual ſum which the Rajah was to pay on account of his Zemindary not being to be conſidered in the light of a tribute, it is termed ſo, with very few exceptions, from one end of the records to the other; in moſt of the letters from the Council to the Court of Directors, which ſpeak of the ſubject, and even in the Governor General's own letter to the Rajah on his inveſtiture.

With regard to his being looked upon as a mere Zemindar, the Reſident at the Court of the Vizier, in a letter written to the Board, the 14th April 1775, which was previous to the ſovereignty of Benares being veſted in the Company, declared to his Excellency, " That he muſt expect to " ſee Cheyt Sing protected; for that he was not to be put *on a footing with his other Zemindars.*" And in a letter from the Board to the Reſident at Benares, the 30th May 1776, it is acknowledged, " That he is on *a very different footing* from other Zemindars."

But a peruſal of the following minute of the Board, will put the matter beyond diſpute.

Conſultation, 4th September, 1775.

" The Secretary informs the Board, that the Sunnuds for the Rajah Cheyt Sing being prepared, " he circulated the following propoſal of the Governor General for their opinion:

" The Governor General directs me to requeſt the opinion of the Board, whether the Pottah, " Sunnud, and Coulnama, for the Zemindary granted to Rajah Cheyt Sing, ſhould be ſigned by " him alone, or by the Board; remarking, at the ſame time, that it has been cuſtomary for " *Duanny Sunnuds* to receive only the ſignature of the Governor; but he thinks, that as the " *nature* of the preſent grant is *different*, and may be conſidered more in the light of a TREATY, " they ſhould be ſigned by the Board."

" Agreed, that the Sunnud, Pottah, and Coulnama, be now ſigned, and tranſmitted to Mr. " Francis Fowke."

But to ſum up the whole in a few words:—In 1765, Bulwant Sing, on account of military ſervices rendered to the Company, was, through their means, ſecured in the poſſeſſion of his country. In 1770, Cheyt Sing, his ſon and ſucceſſor, was confirmed in the government of his father's territories, on paying a fixed tribute, by a treaty executed by the Vizier, declaring the terms of it to extend to the *poſterity of either party*; under which treaty Mr. Haſtings, from motives of juſtice and policy, would not ſuffer the Vizier to take from the Rajah more than the ſtipulated ſum. In 1773, the former agreement was renewed between the parties, which, as before, was to extend to *their reſpective heirs*. To this agreement Mr Haſtings, on the part of the Britiſh Government, was the guarantee. In 1775, the ſovereignty of Benares was tranſferred to the Company;

Company; and with a reservation of the just rights of the Rajah, and a due regard to the actual engagements subsisting with him, new sunnuds were issued in consequence of sundry resolutions of the Bengal Council, adopted with a view to the Rajah's independency, thereby establishing a strong barrier to the Company's provinces. Assurances were at the same time given to the Rajah that no demands of any kind should be made upon him beyond his tribute, and that no one should be suffered to disturb the peace of his country. In 1778, regardless of former assurances, and in direct opposition to the established policy, an additional demand was made upon him of five lacks of rupees, on account of the war with France. In 1779, notwithstanding his consent was for one year only, and his insisting that he had a promise from Mr. Hastings, that it should not be repeated, and which was not contradicted by him, another demand was made for five lacks more, and troops were ordered into his territories to enforce this demand, the expence of which he was obliged to defray. In 1780 the demand was repeated; and notwithstanding the Rajah had actually discharged all these extra demands, and was ever punctual in the payment of his settled tribute; yet in 1781 Mr. Hastings repaired to his capital, with an avowed intention to exact from him the enormous sum of fifty lacks of rupees, (though the Rajah, hearing of his intention, had previously made him an offer of twenty lacks) and in case of his refusal, to dispossess him of his Zemindary. He was arrested in his palace at Benares, a city held in the highest veneration throughout India. His own soldiers overpowered the party which guarded him, and in the confusion "the Rajah "found means to escape through a wicket, which opened to the river, and the banks being ex- "ceedingly steep in that place, he let himself down by turbans, tied together, into a boat which "was waiting for him, and conveyed him to the opposite shore*." Several actions afterwards took place between the troops of the Company and those of the Rajah; and his several forts, to which he had fled for protection, were successively captured by our forces. And as (according to Mr. Hastings) "the existence of a fugitive chief in the wilds and mountains would be little re- "garded, *when he was expelled from the capital of his government, and the seat of his collections* †," he was proscribed by public proclamation; the Range ‡ was conferred on the grandson of Rajah Bulwunt Sing, by a daughter married to Bauboo Doorgbejey Sing, and the unfortunate Rajah Cheyt Sing *(a wretch § indeed!)* is now a wanderer in Hindostan!

It only remains to observe, on the conclusion of Mr. Hastings's letter, where, in the same spirit of disobedience to the orders of the Company which has too long characterized his government, he declares his intended opposition to any directions which may be given him for the restoration of Rajah Cheyt Sing to the Zemindary of Benares.

Whether such a measure be expedient, or not, will probably be the subject of future consideration. And as the Company's affairs are now under the investigation of Parliament, it must be the wish of every one, that such regulations may be formed, and such fundamental principles established, for the future government of the Company, as will ensure to the natives of India, of all denominations, that security and happiness which they have a right to enjoy under the influence of the mild and equitable spirit of the British Government.

EXTRACT of Court's Letter to Bengal, dated the 28th January, 1784.

Par. 7. WE must not suffer the Governor General's letter, relative to our resolutions about Cheyte Sing, to be passed over in silence, wearing, as it does, the appearance of animadversions on the conduct of his superiors, not to be justified in his situation.

8. The Court of Directors have not only an undoubted right, but their duty calls upon them to condemn any measure that shall appear of a dangerous tendency; the conduct towards Cheyte Sing was, in their eye, liable to destroy *that* confidence so necessary to be preserved with the country powers; the Court therefore hoped, by their marked disapprobation, to prevent any steps of the like kind in future. After the resistance which the Rajah had made, no countenance could be consistently shewn him; nor was any measure for his restoration ever proposed. But whilst the Governor General remains subject to the orders of the Court of Directors, he is bound to yield to their decrees. Therefore as his letter, addressing them with such unguarded warmth, must carry with it the appearance of tending to resist those whom it is his duty to obey, we consider him in that respect to have been very blameable. However, we turn aside from this disagreeable subject, to express great approbation at the extraordinary exertions of our Governor

* Governor General's Narrative. † Ditto. ‡ Ditto.
§ Vide Governor General's Letter.

General

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General and Council, to counteract the designs of our numerous enemies, and to furnish such large assistance and supplies for the Carnatic, in its wasted and desolate condition. It is to the abilities of our Commander in Chief, whose loss we sincerely lament, aided by your vigilance and support, we owe the preservation of that country, as the powerful irruptions of Hyder, and the hostile measures of France, had disabled our Governor and Council of Fort St. George from defending the possessions of our Ally the Nabob of Arcot.

To the Honourable William Hornby, Esquire, President, &c. Select Committee at Bombay.

Gentlemen,

OUR regret at the unfrequency, or perhaps unavoidable interruption of your correspondence with us upon the affairs of your Presidency, is proportioned to our anxiety for their prosperity, and the critical relation which the conduct of those affairs now bears to the general fortune of Britain in India.

From the commencement of the Mahratta war this Government, under even a change of opinion, had but one line of pursuit, and that was directed to peace. The difference of opinion extended only to the ground upon which that peace should be established and secured. In the first stage of the war, the ruling opinion of this Government, diffident either of the principle upon which it was begun, or of the force with which you conducted it, interposed its pacific check. In the subsequent and actual stage of the war, it was the wish of this Government to enable you to conduct it to an honourable and advantageous termination; a termination which was connected with the proper establishment of the reputation of your arms, and the necessary exclusion of our natural enemies from any footing in your neighbourhood.

It is neither our meaning, nor of present utility, to enter into any discussions of retrospect, much less of accusation. The public interest calls for other measures; and these should be, the union of every sentiment and every ability to make the best of our actual situation, and to secure the public safety amidst the attacks of our numerous enemies.

The late positive orders of our employers, in their commands of the 11th of April last, are, to conclude a peace with the Mahrattas at all events, and to carry the war from your coast into the dominions of Hyder Ally, the avowed ally of our natural enemies, and the most dangerous invader of our possessions.

From the necessity of the times, and obvious line of policy, which dictated those injunctions of our employers, a letter was addressed to you on the 11th September last, signed by Lord Macartney, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Edward Hughes, and Mr. John Macpherson; that letter was transmitted through the Mahratta minister at Poonah, and it was left to their pleasure to forward it or not, as they adopted the conditions upon which it was to claim your attention,

In October last, we addressed to you a letter through the communication of our Governor General, who was then at Benares, and whom we vested with the fullest powers of this Government to correspond with you upon the subject of a peace to be concluded with the Administration at Poonah.

Copies of the joint letter from Fort St. George of the 11th of September last—of that letter upon the same occasion to the Peshwah—of the letter from the Court of Directors in April last—and of our letter to the Governor General in October, and of that addressed by us to you through him, as well as of his instructions to Mr. Anderson, who is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary upon the part of this Government to Poonah, go numbers with this letter.

The purpose and object of those respective papers is clear and definitive. We communicate them to you to impress more forcibly, if possible, upon your minds the general wish, both here and at home, to conclude a peace with the Mahrattas, and prosecute the war more vigorously against Hyder Ally. The separate peace which has been concluded with Scindia will certainly facilitate both those objects: but the first object is become daily more interesting, as experience convinces us that no military efforts from the coast of Coromandel can repel Hyder from the Carnatic,

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natic, while that country can afford no subsistence to our army, and while the enemy has undisturbed supplies from his own extensive dominions in his rear.

In this situation, not all the provisions and extra revenue and credit which this Government is able to supply can do more, even when we command the sea, than subsist the army upon the coast of Coromandel, and enable it to march through the desolated tracts of the Carnatic, to meet the enemy where he chuses to stand, and relieve those interior fortresses, which, should they once fall under the dominion of Hyder, would advance the limits of his empire almost to the walls of Fort St. George.

Our enemy may now be said to interpose the Carnatic as a desart between him and our vengeance from that quarter, with the advantage upon his part of keeping us continually in the field without our having the power to improve our situation, even when we defeat him; but with this momentous disadvantage upon our side, that while we are thus situated upon the coast of Coromandel, our European enemies may, if they come in superior naval force, unite with Hyder, to starve us out of our strongest hold in the country. Is there no extrication from this dilemma: We trust there is; nor does there seem to be a moment to lose to decide about the necessary measures for this important end.

It is obvious to the plainest judgment, that the first necessary step to the relief of the Carnatic must be an interruption to these supplies which enable Hyder Ali to keep the field with such decided advantages. The quere then is, Whether it is most expedient to leave our posts in the Carnatic unprotected, and, while we are superior at sea, to embark our troops from Fort St. George to invade Hyder upon his own coast? or, supposing it should be found impracticable to effect a peace with the Mahrattas by any formal stipulations, that you should relinquish all the countries upon the continent that you cannot maintain if a considerable part of your army is withdrawn; and, that after garrisoning Bombay and other posts effectually, that you should, with the remainder of your forces, make an exertion against Hyder Ali where he is most vulnerable, in his own dominions?

In a political situation, such as we are in at present, it is often necessary, without yielding to any despondence, to have in view the worst turn that affairs may be likely to, or can possibly take, in order to be prepared for the event.

Let us then suppose that every advance we make to peace with the Mahratta administration shall only tend to raise their demands, and encourage their insolence; that they may exact conditions which we cannot in honour accede to; and that while Ragoba is, in any shape, under our protection, or the administration that first espoused his cause continued at Bombay, the ministers at Poona may not think themselves sure in any peace that our present necessities may dictate.

Let us suppose farther, that any connection with either, or even their hopes from the aid of France, may encourage them to look beyond the recovery of those possessions which they have lost in the war; and, in a word, that neither our management in negociation, or the fears of our resentment, can obtain for us an immediate peace with Poona: under these suppositions, the most unfavourable that can be advanced, it is of moment to determine, whether our withdrawing from the Mahratta war, under the reputable cover of orders from home, is not preferable to the carrying it on feebly,—while a war, not of conquest, but of self-defence, presses hard upon the existence of our influence in a quarter where, if the influence is lost, it cannot be easily regained as in your neighbourhood.

To suppose that this Presidency, or the abilities of the Company, can support the Mahratta war, so as by conquest (at the expence General Goddard has stated) to enforce a peace, and at the same time defray the expences of the defensive war in the Carnatic, is to suppose an impossibility, and under visionary hopes to embrace a system that would inevitably endanger all our possessions in India.

If this position then is true, it follows clearly, that if we cannot effect an immediate peace with the administration of Poona, we ought, in prudence, and independent even of the command of our employers, to desist from the Mahratta contest at all events, and turn our whole force against Hyder.

The solid principle upon which such a determination becomes necessary, is this: If the Carnatic is lost, our enemies must be immoveably established there, and the valuable possessions of this government are afterwards exposed, notwithstanding their natural security, to the operations of an

an enemy moſt advantageouſly ſituated; an enemy that might then chooſe its ſeaſon of attack, if ſuperior at Sea, or ſucceſsful in raiſing enemies upon our weſtern and northern frontiers.

Whereas, if every place and poſſeſſion dependent on the iſland of Bombay was loſt, future efforts, ſupported from the Carnatic and this country, might regain them at any favourable criſis.

We have thus, gentlemen, we hope, with attentive and unpreſuming diſcuſſion, gone over the ground of a very intereſting alternative, which preſents itſelf in our preſent involved ſituation.

Prepared for every diſappointment that can happen in the preſent general hoſtility that is armed againſt us, we wiſh to avoid deluſive ſyſtems of hope; but we are fortified againſt either deſpondence, or an undignified and timid purſuit of peace.

From a ſeperate letter we addreſs you, it will appear, that we are anxious to have an exact ſtate of your debts, of your actual reſources and diſburſements, and likewiſe of your probable reſources and diſburſements for the enſuing year, with the beſt eſtimate you can ſend us of the inveſtment you mean to ſend home to the Company, and an account of the bills you have drawn upon them. We have requeſted the ſame information from the Preſidency of Fort St. George.

With theſe lights before us, and a view of our own reſources and neceſſary diſburſements, we ſhall have a pretty juſt idea of the faculties which the Company poſſeſſes, to carry on the conteſts in which they are engaged.

Confident that our zeal, if not our management, ſhall entitle us to the fair opinion of our country, and reſolved rigidly to retrench every poſſible expence that can be ſaved, conſiſtent with the moſt vigorous ſyſtem of carrying on unavoidable branches of the war, we ſhall have no apprehenſion of wanting reſources, while the property of our fellow ſubjects in this country, and the credit not only of our immediate employers, but of the power that conſtituted our preſent authority, can command finance.

The object that is at ſtake is the preſervation of India to Great Britain, with thoſe conſequent advantages, which the Aſiatic dominions of the ſtate may hereafter be capacitated to refund for the relief of the whole empire.

In the exertions to maintain ſo valuable a branch of the Empire, a great and enlightened nation will ſoon diſcriminate the merit of real ſervices, from either the parade of affected zeal, or that cold reſerve of duty which hedges itſelf within the letter of orders, while public ruin is accumulating.

Pemit us to hope, Gentlemen, That, ſenſible of the general danger, and animated with a conſequent zeal, you will aſſiſt us cordially in the great object which we have thus variouſly ſtated to you, that of effecting, either by a defenſive ſyſtem with the Mahrattas, and an offenſive plan of operation againſt Hyder, the eſſential purpoſes of a peace with the former, and a war with the latter.

Should Major General Meadows (who deſerves ſo well of the Company in particular, and of his country in general, for reſolving to come to the relief of India) arrive upon your coaſt, you will find him very able and willing to co-operate with you upon this ſyſtem; and ſhould any untoward accident prevent the ſpeedy and ſafe arrival of Mr. Anderſon at Poonah, you and General Goddard will pleaſe to peruſe moſt attentively along with this letter, the Governor General's inſtructions to Mr. Anderſon, as well as the inſtructions to Mr. Chapman, who is deputed to Nagpoor, you will then comprehend fully the decided and united wiſhes and reſolutions of this government.

You will obſerve particularly, that the Governor General's inſtructions go to a Ceſſion of all that *can be yielded for peace*. To deliver up Ragoba, or annul our treaty with Futty Sing, he juſtly conſiders as conditions that cannot be granted, for the public diſhonour which ſuch acts would ſtamp upon our national character. An *Aſſent* to have ſuch a diſhonour connected with the reputation of Engliſh Councils, would be weakneſs, and that weakneſs would occaſion new and unanſwerable demands. But it is the addreſs of negociation, and the wiſdom of ſtates to contrive, in difficulties ſuch as theſe, a remedy that may obviate the embarraſſment, and yet preſerve

preſerve every neceſſary dignity of proceeding. From General Goddard's letter to your Board from Surat, in September laſt, it appears that Ragoba was in ſeparate negociation with the miniſters of Poonah for a maintenance to himſelf, and he has upon many former occaſions ſhewn a wiſh to leave you. Thoſe wiſhes might not only be permitted, but indulged and encouraged, and, in that event, the obſtacle removes itſelf. The conduct of Futty Sing muſt be ſingularly meritorious as a native ally, if occaſions do not occur where the annulling of the treaty would not be his own act and deed. In a word, Gentlemen, when the wiſhes of a government correſpond forcibly with the public neceſſity, difficulties ſuch as theſe we have ſuppoſed are made to vaniſh; and in the queſtion we have thus diſcuſſed, there is one evident and relieving alternative which we have already ſtated—a defenſive relinquiſhment of the Mahratta contell upon your ſide of India, which is in a manner tantamount to a peace with them by any formal ſurrender of all your continential acquiſitions. Nor let us be diſinclined to this alternative, from falſe ideas relative to thoſe reflections which may in general be thrown out regarding the ſuppoſed miſfortunes, miſmanagements, and loſſes of this war from the beginning.

Were we diſpoſed to enter into ſuch diſcuſſions, obſervations might not be found wanting, to ſhew that good as well as evil conſequences have followed from the war. One conſequence has, we hope, certainly followed, and which is of infinite importance; that is, the tranquillity of theſe provinces from Mahratta invaſion, maintaining during the war, and probably ſecured in future, from the impreſſion which our arms have made in the heart of Hindoſtan.

In the preceding view of this queſtion, it cannot eſcape you, that we have ſuppoſed the moſt unfavourable poſſible turn to the negociation. * We have done ſo purpoſely to leave no room for a miſconception of our wiſhes; and that you ſhould be prepared to adapt your meaſures to the general ſyſtem, in the worſt event of the Mahratta negociation. Our real hopes are, that our Governor General ſhall, before this letter arrives at Bombay, have concluded not only a peace with the Poonah adminiſtration, but have arranged with them a treaty offenſive againſt Hyder. We know that the miniſters at Poonah have exhauſted their treaſures in the continuance of the war: That it has been a moſt ruinous war to their whole general ſyſtem of controul over the revenues of India: But the Mahratta Empire is now broken, and we truſt for ever, into ſeparate ſtates; and they have ſuffered ſo much in the diſpute, that they will avoid war with us in future, and what is more eſſential, be ſo deterred from any European connection, that our natural enemies muſt remain excluded from any alliance with them that could be hurtful to our poſſeſſions.

To avoid the evils which we apprehend from a continuance of the Mahratta War, in our preſent ſituation with other enemies, and to avail ourſelves of every advantage that your co-operation can give to the general ſyſtem of affairs, is the ardent object of this full and candid addreſs; as well as to obviate every poſſible embarraſſment that may be created by a difference of opinion, or a reference to what is paſt, againſt our preſent operations.

We truſt that our labour is not in vain, and that what is dictated by a moſt anxious zeal for the general relief of our affairs, will not be perverted to any little purpoſe of remark, but carry an effectual impreſſion to your councils.

We obſerve to you, more for the ſake of that form which candour requires, than from any poſſible apprehenſion that we ſhall have occaſion to diſprove of your future meaſures, or find fault with your inactivity, that we are unanimouſly and unalterably reſolved to exert every authority of this government to enforce a correſpondence of political ſyſtem in all the Preſidencies, and upon the foundation of the Company's orders; nor, in caſe of evident failure or neglect in any branch, ſhall we think a common proceeding ſufficient. Before that power to which we wiſh our own conduct to be ſubmitted, and which eſtabliſhed our controuling authority, we are determined to hold forth, under ſpecial accuſation, whatever conduct may in our opinion merit to be impeached.

Happy ſhall we be, on the other hand, to have occaſion of marking to the notice of the Company and our country, thoſe meaſures which may reflect luſtre upon the diſcharge of the truſt with which you are veſted, and which, in the preſent moſt intereſting ſituation of the ſtate muſt, in the ſenſibility connected with a conſcious fidelity and zeal, convey a gratification beyond every other advantage that ſituation can obtain or beſtow.

We have, &c.

Fort William,
26th December 1781.

*

(Signed) Governor General and Council.

* Signed by Mr. Wheler and Mr. Macpherſon.

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COPY of the Minute of the Court of Directors, conveying their Unanimous Thanks to Mr. Haſtings, on the the 28th of June 1785.

THE Court being informed that Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, late Governor General of Bengal, was attending, in order to be introduced to the Court;

It was moved, and, on the queſtion,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the Chairman be directed, in the name of the Court, to congratulate Governor Haſtings on his ſafe arrival, and to return him the thanks of this Court, for the long, faithful, and able ſervices he had rendered the Company.

Mr. Haſtings being then introduced,

The Chairman addreſſed him to the purport of the above reſolution.

Mr. Haſtings expreſſed his happineſs, in having for his uniform endeavours to promote the Company's intereſts been thus amply rewarded, by the diſtinguiſhed honour now conferred on him; and then withdrew.

East India Houſe,
the 30th March 1786.

A true Copy.

THOMAS MORTON,
Secretary.

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

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